

GREAT BOSTON GAINS FOR MR. FROTHINGHAM SEEN BY REPUBLICANS

Leaders Take Inventory of Situation and Find General Progress for Ticket in All but a Few Communities

FORECAST IS MADE

Governor Foss' Lead of Nearly 28,000 in This City Expected to Be Reduced to From 10,000 to 15,000

Republican leaders at headquarters in Boston taking account of political stock on the eve of the last 10 days of the state campaign report general progress but do not find the Republican cause advanced as far as they would wish in many places.

Boston is said to be one of the brightest spots on the political horizon from a Republican point of view. Mr. Frothingham is said to be running strong throughout the city. The leaders are already counting on cutting down materially the lead of nearly 28,000 which Governor Foss had over former Governor Draper when the votes were counted last November. It is predicted now by conservative Republican wisecracks that the Governor's lead will be reduced to 15,000 and may fall to 10,000.

Many reasons are given for this anticipated creditable Frothingham showing in Boston. The chief of them seems to be that Boston is Mr. Frothingham's place of residence. He is said to be generally liked by citizens of both party affiliations throughout the city who have followed his political career. The "fellow townsman" feeling, which is said to play its part in politics everywhere, and Mr. Frothingham's personality are claimed to be working to his advantage materially in his home city.

According to some politicians, Democratic as well as Republican, Mr. Frothingham's cause is being helped indirectly in Boston by a growing hostility to Governor Foss in many quarters of the city. It is said that it is the people of Boston who have had the best opportunity to observe the Governor's methods of conducting his executive affairs, particularly with regard to the small duties of his office, and that on the whole the Governor's conduct has not found favor with hundreds of his political followers. Long waits in getting access to the Governor's presence, broken promises, failure to keep appointments, a shifting attitude on legislative measures and misrepresentation are a few of the charges against the Governor from Boston Democrats who supported him last fall and which have come to the attention of the Republican leaders.

Considerable damage is apparently being done to the Republican cause in parts of the state by the circulars attacking Mr. Frothingham, which were sent out by Representative Norman H. White before the primaries. Information to this effect reaches Boston occasionally from Republican lieutenants in the districts where the harm is felt.

Prominent Republicans of Lynn and Brockton have recently written to leaders in Boston saying that a circular attacking Mr. Frothingham's labor record is being quietly circulated by Democrats among the workmen of those cities and that it is doing inestimable harm. This circular records Mr. Frothingham's votes on important labor measures while he was a member of the Legislature.

On the other hand these same Republicans report that many "old line" Republicans of both cities, who last year broke away from the party and supported Governor Foss, are "coming back to the fold." In Lynn it was said that scores of Republican votes went for Governor Foss last year as a protest against the reelection of Senator Lodge. The Lodge issue being eliminated from the present controversy there is no danger from that source, it is said.

Generally things are reported to lead.

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CHAIRMAN TUFTS DELTA UPSILON PARTY COMMITTEE



JOHN E. LIBBY

Theta Delta Chi and Delta Upsilon give their annual fall house parties in their chapter houses at Tufts college this evening and the alumni and active members of Beta Mu chapter of Delta Tau Delta will dine at the Boston City club.

Theta Delta Chi will entertain its guests at a luncheon after the game and the remainder of the evening will be spent in dancing. The committee is composed of Harry Combs of Tufts College, chairman; George A. Ricker of South Poland, Me., and James H. Files of Portland, Me.

Delta Upsilon's committee in charge consists of John E. Libby of Auburn, Me., chairman; Harold R. Savage of Medford and Alfred W. Haywood of West Somerville.

PRESIDENT LOSES HIS VOTE AND DECIDES TO EXTEND HIS TRIP

CHICAGO—Delay in registration has disfranchised President Taft for the municipal election in Cincinnati next month. The President had made elaborate plans to return to his home city in Ohio to cast his ballot.

His registration papers, which were mailed to Cincinnati from the President's special last week, failed to reach Cincinnati in time to be filed, and he received word here today that he would not be allowed to vote. This will not interfere with his visit to Cincinnati, where he will make several addresses on election day.

A further extension of the President's trip was decided on after he had conferred with Secretary Meyer here today. Instead of proceeding to Hot Springs, Va., from Morgantown, W. Va., the President will go to Washington, turn northward and proceed to New York, where on Nov. 2, he will review the naval mobilization which will bring together the biggest battleship fleet ever gathered in American waters. The President will then go to Hot Springs for a rest and will visit Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, according to the present program.

An endorsement of Secretary Fisher's Alaskan policy in a speech before the mining congress here last night was a part of the President's address to the same body today. The President said that Mr. Fisher's speech met with his entire approval.

The President discussed the work of the bureau of mines and expressed the hope that its scope would be extended. He cited the work of the department of agriculture as an evidence of the success of government institutions of that character.

The first thing arranged for the Presi-

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HANKOW RECAPTURED AND REBELS ROUTED IS PEKING DESPATCH

Wireless Messages Giving News of Imperial Victory Heard by German Warships—Doubt Is Expressed

YUAN IS DICTATOR

Famous Reformer Placed in Full Command of Forces and Leaves to Take Up His Post on the Fighting Line

(By the United Press)
SHANGHAI, China.—A Peking despatch reports the unofficial announcement today that in an all-day engagement Friday the imperial forces completely routed the rebels around Hankow and recaptured the city.

German warships here have picked up wireless messages from the imperial forces at Hankow to the war department in Peking declaring that a decisive battle has been fought near Hankow and that the rebels were completely routed and driven across the Han river with great loss.

No confirmation of these messages has

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MELROSE PUPILS FLY TOY AIRCRAFT MADE BY THEM IN CONTEST

Junior Aviation Club Exhibits Models at Pine Bank Park and Members Make Competitive Flight

ENGINES OF RUBBER

All Use Elastic Bands to Revolve Propellers but Winner of Distance Flight Uses Monoplane of Own Design

A large crowd gathered at Pine Bank park, Melrose, today to watch the trial of miniature aeroplanes built by Melrose school pupils.

The prize for the greatest distance was won by Norman Jeffs with a monoplane of his own design; second by Royal Wills with a monoplane built from design in a magazine. The accuracy event went to Royal Wills, second to Charles Hilsley.

There were also circular flights, and flights for altitude. For power they all had twisted bands of rubber, which operated the propellers.

The Junior Aviation Club, under whose auspices the meet was held today, was formed a year ago and the

(Continued on page seven, column three)

GENERAL VIEW OF THE LYNN STATION



Rockport express making the initial trip over the changed route

B. & M. AIMS TO BUILD FOUR-TRACK ELEVATED THROUGH LYNN NOW

As soon as permission is granted to the Boston & Maine to construct a four-track elevated structure through Lynn work will begin and the temporary tracks now in use from East to West Lynn will be discarded.

Following the original plans for a two-track line, concrete retaining walls and solid embankment fills have been started, in some cases completed, between East and West Lynn and bridge abutments have been constructed. With the decision of the road to apply to the Legislature for a four-track way this work has been stopped to a large extent.

It is expected that the work will occupy two years at least. To accommodate the temporary tracks property has been purchased along one side of the old line, buildings torn down and foundations for the new line laid.

In Central square new crossing gates have been erected and new waiting rooms on the farther side of the tracks from the station and new platforms.

MALDEN LIGHTS LOWER IN PRICE

Notice has been forwarded to the Malden Street and Water Commission that commencing Monday a reduction would be made in the price of street lights pending the approval of a new 10-years lighting contract by the city and the Malden Electric Company. The price of lights is reduced from \$100 per year to \$96 and the price of incandescent lights from \$20.80 to \$18.20. This rate applies to lights installed at the present time only.

The 10-year lighting contract proposed by the company has been before the common council of Malden where it was ordered referred to the gas and electric commission at the state house.

U. S. ASKS FOR THE EVIDENCE IN THE McNAMARA CASE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Transfer of evidence held by the Indiana courts concerning the dynamiting charges pending against John J. McNamara, James B. McNamara and Orrie E. McManigal to the jurisdiction of the United States grand jury was asked here today by Charles W. Miller, United States district attorney.

The petition which was filed in the criminal court, sets forth that the federal grand jury will convene here on Nov. 7 to investigate the various dynamiting cases, and that information contained in the books and documents of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers is necessary to the jury's investigation.

It is asserted in the petition by District Attorney Miller that certain facts have been presented to him which tend to show strongly that John J. McNamara, James B. McNamara, Orrie E. McManigal and others have violated the criminal laws of the United States by unlawfully transporting explosives from Indianapolis to various states on passenger trains engaged in interstate commerce.

NEW PROVIDENCE CAR BARN
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A new car house to cost about \$200,000 is likely to be erected by the Union Railway Company, according to D. F. Sherman, head of the street railways of the New Haven company.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL GIRLS IS CAUSING PROTEST

"MAMMA, a girl in our room had to take her clothes off in school today." This statement by a Roxbury child who is an attendant at a Boston public school is indicative of the chief topic of conversation among the Roxbury and West Roxbury parents and school students. The primary grade students and high school girls—girls from 14 to 18 years of age—are being subjected to examinations conducted daily throughout various sections of this city under an act of the Legislature so flagrantly incompetent in its construction that any desired interpretation can be placed upon it. Any measure of such caliber is insured a protest the size of which can only be gauged by the extent of the operations and practices of those conducting the medical examinations.

Word reached the Monitor office Friday afternoon that the state law requiring the physical examination of all pupils in the public schools is being enforced in a way that is most offensive to the parents and the children themselves, especially girls. The complainants say that in some instances the little children are compelled to strip off their clothing and that the older girls are obliged to appear before the examining physician with all their clothing removed, except the waist. Other reports say that young girls are compelled to appear before the male physicians in their gymnasium suits. It is further pointed out that while the argument is made that this is necessary in order to make the examination thorough it absolutely fails of its purpose, being performed by inexperienced men, men who have either just graduated from college or have made a failure of their practice and are taking advantage of the present political opportunity to recuperate their dilapidated fortunes. It is stated that in one instance which will serve as an illustration of what are doubtless many others, a physician

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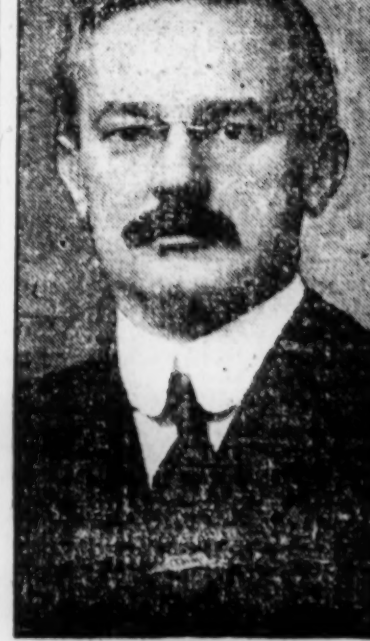
COLLEGE CIVIC SERVICE WORKERS REPORT PROGRESS

Encouraging reports of progress were made at the conference today of the College Settlement Association at the Denison house.

Elizabeth A. Wilson reported conditions excellent both in the New York city and country work. Mrs. D. F. Haynes of Baltimore said that the situation of the settlement near the immigrant station gave an almost rural environment to the work, although there were many difficulties of the city life to contend with. Miss Emily Hale described the work in England, where she has been visiting. Miss Anna F. Davis reported from Philadelphia that plans for raising funds to erect the new house were being rapidly completed and that the lot had already been received as a gift.

Mrs. Helen Dudley of Denison house reported on the encouraging work done in Boston, especially among Italians and Syrians. No action was taken on the \$10,000 bequest, as official notice of the gift has not yet been received from New York. Finances were reported in a good state, with \$20,000 in the treasury. The next meeting of the association will be held in New York in May, when officers will be elected.

Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools Speaks on Inspection



DR. STRATTON D. BROOKS

ASKS PUBLIC TO HEAR DR. ANNA H. SHAW TALK ON VOTES FOR WOMEN

Massachusetts Suffrage Association Anxious to Have National President Heard by as Many as Possible

DISCUSS METHODS

New Plan of Action Outlined at Morning Session of the Convention Which Precedes a Luncheon

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, arrived in Boston today and will deliver an address at the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association convention in Huntington hall this afternoon. The association has invited the public to be present.

A discussion of the new types of work taken up recently by the suffragists occupied the morning session of the convention at the New England Woman's Club, 585 Boylston street. At 1 o'clock a luncheon was served to the delegates under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association.

Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., takes a leading part in the suffrage play which will be given in the New England Woman's Club rooms at 8 o'clock this evening and brings the convention to a close. The farce, "Another Pair of Socks," shows women plumbers, mechanics, caterers and messengers filling the places of their husbands, who are on a strike, and the curtain falls on the grandson of Charles W. Eliot darning a pair of socks.

In the election of officers yesterday Mrs. Mary Schlesinger of Brookline, representing one of the conservative groups of Massachusetts suffragists, was chosen president of the association.

The other officers were filled as follows: honorary president, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell; vice-president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick; honorary vice-presidents, the Rev. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, John L. Bates, Charles W. Birtwell, George W. Coleman, W. W. Crapo, Dr. Charles Fleischer, Francis J. Garrison, Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, John D. Long, Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Joseph Walker.

Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin was elected clerk, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald treasurer, Mrs. Katherine Briggs auditors, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Massachusetts member to national board, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald.

Ten directors at large were chosen as follows: Miss Rose Brennan, Miss Mary C. Crawford, Miss Alice M. Dickey, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Pauline Hartstone, Miss Edith Jameson, Mrs. Bertha S. Papazian, Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Dr. Eliza Taylor Ransom, Miss Helen A. Whittier.

DR. RHINELANDER BISHOP COADJUTOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Before a distinguished gathering of clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, the Rev. William Mercer Rhinelander today was consecrated as bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Pennsylvania and the Rev. Thomas James Garland as suffragan bishop.

The Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle of Missouri, president of the College of Bishops, presided and the Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, bishop of Connecticut, delivered the consecration sermon. More than 30 bishops from various parts of the country were present.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS HEAR GOV. FOSS AT FANEUIL HALL RALLY

Boston's first noonday rally of the campaign filled Faneuil hall today when the Democratic candidates, headed by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, and David I. Walsh, discussed the issues of the campaign. Mayor Fitzgerald was given a reception that, in point of enthusiasm manifested, overshadowed the greeting accorded the Governor. His remarks were of a general character, bearing upon the leading political issues.

Governor Foss discussed the tariff question along practically the same lines as those of his address at Tremont Temple last Saturday evening.

The first speaker was Charles B. Strecker. He was followed by George W. Anderson. Others to speak were Frank J. Donahue and Augustus L. Thorndike.

It was a strange Faneuil Hall in which the rally was held. The classic cradle of liberty is undergoing a redecorating and refurbishing under the direction of the Boston art commission.

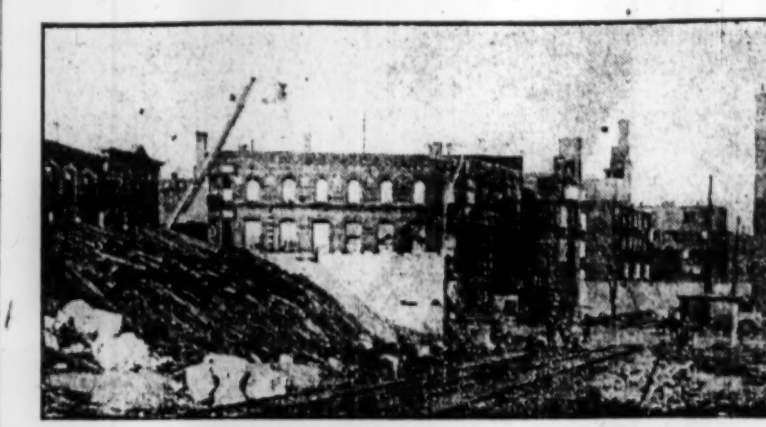
The walls of the venerable hall were stripped and staging which had been erected for the workmen had not been removed. The famous pictures and busts, the gilded shields and the flags were all removed and housed while the decorators worked.

Conspicuous by its absence was the large oil painting of Daniel Webster addressing the Senate of the United States, which hangs on front of the hall when in place. The other familiar works of art are all stowed away for safety during the work of overhauling the interior of the building. Home of real democracy as Faneuil Hall is by tradition it never looked more thoroughly democratic than it did today shorn as it was of all ornament.

In rallies at Norwood and Walpole Friday night Governor Foss again criticized the executive council for holding up certain appointments until the fitness of the appointees should be investigated. He asked Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham to name an appointee who was unfit for the position to which he had been appointed.

The Governor was scheduled to speak to audiences in Natick and Brookline Friday night but was delayed and prevented from doing so. Other candidates on the state ticket spoke at both places.

NEAR MARKET STREET, LYNN



Group of workmen engaged in laying rails for the line

While the newspapers of the country are trying to outdo each other in sensationalism, printing full size portraits of notorious actresses, and describing murder cases in all their revolting details, it is gratifying to observe that at least one publication does not stoop to pandering to the morbid tastes of the public. It is called The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston, Mass., and is an up-to-date newspaper in every respect. It contains all the legitimate news of the world, both foreign and domestic, but prints nothing concerning murders, suicides, divorces, prize fights or scandals in high life; and strange to say it enjoys a wide circulation and is a paying proposition.

(Editorial from the Green Bay Weekly Herald, Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 10, 1911)

The above is a sample of the comment on the Monitor frequently found in other papers. Is it not well worth while to pass the Monitor along?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States..... 3c
To Foreign Countries..... 5c

Send your "Want" ad to
**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
- The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Order Man

IN MANY factories and mercantile establishments the order clerk is looked upon as a purely routine fellow whose duty it is to take customers' lists of goods wanted, parcel them out among the different departments, and see that ultimately the whole bill of merchandise is brought together and handed over to the shipping room. In some cases the possibilities connected with this position are so slightly understood that the work is done by a boy.

But the capable order clerk can be just as much a creative factor in a business as the superintendent of the factory or the sales manager. For he fills an important place in the organization through which customers are served.

A large factory was losing business through delays in shipping goods to the merchants who were its customers. Salesmen found that purchases were being made of other houses, after costly disappointments suffered by their customers. They reported the shortcoming to the factory and every effort was made to improve conditions through the superintendent and foremen. But those delays persisted until a new man took charge of the neglected order department. He discovered that an order passed through a dozen hands on its way through the plant and that convenient to each person who handled it was a letter basket, a vertical file or a set of pigeon-holes where it might be kept waiting. The salesmen, the credit man, the order department, the copyists, the inspectors all kept an order for periods of time ranging from an hour to several days, and when it was finally in the factory and goods being made or assembled, there were more delays.

Jacked Up All Hands

Before the difficulty was straightened out, the order man had to bring about changes in half the departments of the business. The sales manager was first interviewed, and made to see the necessity of having his subordinates on the road forward every order the same day it was taken. The credit man was led to reorganize his facilities so that there would be no delay in ascertaining the financial responsibility of the customer. Various factory departments had to be brought to working harmoniously in team work for the quickening of orders, and their foremen complained that they were being hindered by lack of materials, due to shortages in the supply department. When the purchasing agent was asked to adopt a better system of keeping track of material on hand, meeting requisitions at once, and finding shortages before stock ran out, he complained in turn of the factory foremen, and it was necessary to get them all together. Then the shipping clerk had to be shown how to plan each day's work according to schedule orders coming through the factory, so that goods could be sent off the day completed. And finally, after short cuts and quick handling had been provided for among the clerks and copyists, making out factory tickets, it was necessary to devise a scheme whereby each day's orders could be distinguished while in progress, and the whole range

of work moved through the various stages expeditiously and in turn.

The outcome of all this trying readjustment was that the factory soon led competitors in the promptness and correctness with which it filled orders.

In another case, the salesman for a wholesale hardware house, selling goods to small merchants off the railroad and out of touch with markets, would sometimes add at the bottom of an order an item or two of merchandise outside the hardware line. The country storekeeper, after giving his list of hardware items needed, might remember that he was out of some single article in groceries or dry goods. The item being too small to warrant a separate order and shipment, he would ask the hardware salesman to have his house make the purchase and send it with its shipment.

Went Out of His Way

The old order clerk at the wholesale house was very much opposed to such accommodation. He had to send out and buy those odd articles, and it took time, and was inconvenient. Moreover it left a chance for a customer to be dissatisfied and hold the house responsible for something it had not sold him at all, he said. So he overlooked such items at the bottom of order sheets except on the one day a week when he happened to be feeling cheerful, and if salesmen complained about his neglect he wrote them long letters to explain why the practice ought to be discouraged.

By and by, however, that wholesale house got a new order clerk—a young

man who kept his eyes open for every chance to develop his department. When he ran across the first item of that sort on an order sheet, a boy was sent outside to buy the goods wanted. They didn't look right, however, so he took them back and made the selection himself. By the time a dozen such orders had been filled he had a special form, printed on bright red paper, on which every accommodation item was written the moment it was seen on an order, and the goods purchased within an hour or two. That led ultimately to the establishment of a special customers' purchasing service which would procure any article wanted by a merchant, whether the order was placed through a salesman or otherwise, and this convenience has done much to extend the trade of that hardware house.

In many factories the work of preparing customers' orders and passing them on to the different departments calls for the utmost intelligence and foresight.

The bulk order for many machines, as an example, might be sent into the plant in two different ways by two different men with the outcome that in one case the customer would have his machines on the way in two weeks, while in the other he might have to wait a month or more. The men who passed on the order in such a fashion as to get the goods in the shortest possible time would simply have used his brains and knowledge to help the factory people work to the best advantage. The various parts for these machines are probably made in a dozen separate sections

of the factory. Some are small and quickly finished. Others are large, complex and require time. One department is crowded with orders, while another may not be working to its full capacity.

Thinks Out an Order Ahead

The order man out to get the best results begins by making an analysis of the order. The work to be done in each section is separated, an estimate of time put upon it, and the whole job arranged upon a schedule so that it is known how long each kind of parts will require, and how much time is needed for assembling. Instead of dumping all these separate requisitions into the factory at once, and forgetting all about them until it is time to see when the customer may expect to have his machines, the order man visits each department concerned, finds out whether it is busy or otherwise, and arranges to have the work upon that order come to it at a time when it can be handled to good advantage. The castings for the body of a machine may call for a week's work, while the parts needed for a little attachment can be furnished in a day. The order for the casting goes in at once, while the small parts are not ordered for several days.

When the whole job is under way, it comes out pretty close to the schedule the order man laid out in the beginning, and he has his machines out of the place on their way to the customer just about the time that the other order man might be getting ready to see what the factory is doing about them.

RUSHING WORK AT PEDRO MIGUEL

PEDRO MIGUEL, C. Z.—An effort is being made to complete the back fill on the west side of Pedro Miguel locks by Nov. 1, in order that it may be used by the lock gate contractor as a storage yard for materials for the lower guard and operating gates. On Oct. 16 there remained to be filled an area that will require about 30,000 cubic yards of material. Spoil from the lock site at Miraflores has been used up to the present time, but this week there will be added to this seven or eight trains daily of excavation from Culebra cut, averaging about 380 yards to a train. In all it is expected that about 3500 cubic yards a day will be dumped between now and the end of the month. In making the climb from the south end of the locks to the level of the top of the walls the trains go up 60 feet in about a quarter of a mile.

PLATINUM OUTPUT SMALL IN 1910

WASHINGTON.—The entire production of crude platinum from placer mines in the United States for last year, as well as for 1909, came from the states of California and Oregon. This production in 1910, according to Waldemar Lindgren, of the United States geological survey, was 300 troy ounces, valued at \$9307, a decrease of 282 ounces and \$3296 compared with the figures for 1909.

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 31—Fallacy of Exaggeration

SOME good, industrious workers put heavy blots on their own escutcheons by falling into a habit of over-statement in their estimates of things or possibilities. They inflate everything and shoot wide of the mark. It seems to be an inclination to be extravagant, and it discloses a prodigal, lavish and wasteful character in matters aside from verbal statement. It is a reactionary mental attitude which impairs confidence, and it cannot be checked any too soon.

A wise mother was confronted with this inclination in her little Tommy, and she concluded that the best treatment would be in the line of a vigorous challenge each time her young hopeful exhibited this peculiar habit. Shortly afterwards, when Tommy rushed into the house with the statement that "there are a hundred cats on our back fence," mama quickly replied, "Oh, no, my boy, that could not be." "Well; there's fifty cats out there," insisted the young jumper. "Come now, Tommy! Don't you think you are a little

mistaken?" calmly inquired his mother. "Well there must be ten cats on the fence." "Ten cats are a good many more than I have ever seen together at once," gently insisted the mother. "Well, then, there's our old cat and another," blurted out the lad, finally brought straight up before the fact. The boy saw the fallacy of wild estimating.

Exaggeration never accomplishes an iota of good. The exact fact in regard to numbers, measurements, probabilities, or history is the only fact. Attempts to inflate figures or estimates not based on good judgment, give the worker a "hit or miss" reputation, a savor of unreliability. Whereas the habit of always trying to obtain exact facts before making any statements which are to influence others, will advance the worker's accomplishments, give him a character that is worth more than money, save him much annoyance, and assist to keep his conscience fairly clear, active and forceful.

ACRES OF OYSTER BEDS SECURED BY LARGE CONCERN

WARREN, R. I.—One of the most important transactions in the history of the oyster industry of Narragansett bay was effected Friday when 2450 acres of oyster grounds, with stock, in Mt. Hope bay were transferred by the heirs of Jeremiah Smith and Elwood H. Smith of New Haven to the Sealship Oyster System.

The price paid is said to be \$800,000. The purchasing corporation within a year has absorbed several individual oyster plants here. With the leases of beds in Mt. Hope bay goes an opening and shipping plant, and machinery and five oyster steamers in New Haven, Conn.

The purchasing company has a plant in East Providence and two others in this town. There are millions of bushels of young oysters on the newly bought property.

NEW YORK SCHOOL CROWDING GROWS

NEW YORK.—The number of part-time pupils has increased daily since the schools opened. Last month there were 76,845 on part time, and now there are nearly 81,000.

The Bronx continues to show proportionately the largest number, though Brooklyn, the second borough in population, has actually the largest. The Bronx part-time register shows now 22,102 names, against 13,724 for September, 1910.

The registration in all the schools is 703,032, with 629,473 in the elementary schools, 29,370 in kindergarten, 41,187 in high schools, 2064 in training schools, 849 in vocational schools, and 380 in trunk schools. The total exceeds last year's high mark by 13,511. The average daily attendance for September was 639,165, or 10,107 in excess of that in September, 1910.

TEST FOR DEGREE SAID TO BE LAX

CHICAGO.—That the degree of Ph.D., as now conferred by American universities is often unduly conferred was asserted Friday by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University at the closing session here of the Association of American Universities.

President Lowell said that the degree should be conferred only after a comprehensive examination along broad lines.

David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University was elected president for the ensuing year. Harvard was chosen as the secretariat seat and Philadelphia as the place of the next meeting.

MINE'S CAPACITY TO BE DOUBLED

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The Alliance Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which has purchased the Kaska William colliery, near Middleport, from the Dodson Coal Company of Bethlehem, has started tunnels to be driven from the Buck mammoth vein through the mammoth measures.

This will result in the operation doubling its capacity and will make it the largest producer in the Schuylkill valley.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HE SEES THE RAKE
It is difficult to get a boy to see the beauty of the autumn leaves that he is compelled to rake from the lawn.—Chicago Record-Herald.

BEHIND THE TIMES
History teacher—What was the Sherman act?
Bright pupil—Marching through Georgia.—Pathfinder.

BEING PRACTICAL
"Fifth grade this year, Tommy?"
"Yes, sir."
"You're in decimals or fractions now, no doubt?"
"No, sir. I'm in crochet work and clay-modeling now."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

IN RIGHT WHEN OUT
Never be in your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—London Answers.

IN THE DIRECT LINE
Lady (to author)—I'm a great admirer of your work, Mr. Stiles. I belong to a literary family, you know. My father publishes the local directory.—Judge.

ABILITY RECOGNIZED
"There's one thing I have noticed about the man who sympathizes with himself."
"What's that?"
"The world seems to think he does it so well that it lets him do it unassisted."—Chicago Record-Herald.

REPORTS GROWTH OF FIRST STATES

WASHINGTON.—Commenting upon the extraordinary growth of the 13 original states since the adoption of the constitution, Director Durand of the census bureau, said recently:

"Between 1790 and 1910 the population of the 13 original states increased from 3,820,000 to 37,315,000, or almost tenfold. The value of their manufactured products increased from \$20,000,000 to \$11,121,000,000, or nearly 600 fold. Their exports to foreign countries increased from \$20,000,000 to \$1,018,000,000, or over 50 fold, and their imports increased by about the same proportion."

WORK CONFINED TO DAM SPILLWAY

GATUN, C. Z.—From now until Jan. 1, 1912 work on the spillway of Gatun dam will be confined to the construction of the machinery tunnel to 60 feet above sea level, the lower portion of the crest piers outside the channel of flow, the lower portion of abutments, flare walls, and approach walls. Work is now in progress on the forming for the machinery tunnel, 8 by 10 feet, which will extend the entire length of the concrete dam.

CUT GLASS Sparkling, Brilliant, Beautiful A Fitting Bridal Gift

SMITH PATTERSON COMPANY

Rock Crystal, Engraved and Cut Glass Table Ware and Ornaments. Also Combinations of Glass and Silver.
Large Stock. Moderate Prices.
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RAISIN BREAD

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TIRE CASES SUIT CASES BAGS Trunk and bag repairing a specialty
J. J. KEANE
Marshall Building
60 MASS. AVE., BOSTON. Tel. R. B. 1532.

WRITER WAS NO FAN
"Who was it wrote 'Distance lends enchantment to the view'?"
"I don't know, but I guess he never sat on the gable end of a house and watched a ball game that was going on two blocks away."—Chicago Record-Herald.

STICKING TO THE RULES
"Can't you settle this bill today, sir," asked the tailor of the delinquent senator.
"No, Shears; it wouldn't be parliamentary. I've merely glanced over it, you know, and I can't pass a bill until after its third reading."—Judge.

THEY DON'T MEASURE UP
"After all," observes the thoughtful man, "there's always a lot of difference between expectation and realization."
"You're right," answers the man with the chisel whiskers. "For instance, reading a seed catalogue in the spring and looking at your garden in the fall."—Life.

CAPSHEAF
The Safety Pin Without a Coil



Since the first safety pins were invented many improvements have been made. The safety of the fabric pinned was not considered until the inventor of the "Capsheaf" made a safety pin without the coil spring which catches and tears the clothing. Send postal to 101 Franklin St., New York City, for free samples. Use "Capsheaf" pins and you will always use it. Made in all sizes. Stiff, strong, sharp; the delight of trained nurses. Judson Pin Co. Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

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Renovating and Refinishing
Metal Weather Strips
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SMALL \$1.25. LARGE \$1.50
Contains two cutting blades, screw driver, can opener, cork-screw and reamer. Reliable and practical.
Everything in Good Cutlery
Cutlery of All Kinds Shaped and Toned
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Are You to Travel?
The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

AT THE THEATERS

- BOSTON**
BOSTON—Miss Lulu Glaser.
CASTLE SQUARE—"As You Like It."
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."
HOLLIS—Miss Blanche Bates.
R. F. KEITH—"Yacht Club."
MAJESTIC—"The Gambler."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
PLAYHOUSE—"The Blue Bird" (Tuesday).
SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird" (Tuesday).
TREMONT—"Madam Sherry."
- NEW YORK**
ASTOR—"The Arab."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Passer-By."
DALLS—Mrs. Sison.
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
GAIETY—"The Only Son."
GLOBE—"Gypsy Love."
HARRIS—"Nigger Pepper."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Scott."
HYPHOCROME—"Spectacles."
HYPHOCROME—"Spectacles."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Stern."
LYRIC—"Fritz Schell."
LUTHER—"Miss Billie Burke."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Margaret Anglin."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."
WALLACK—"Disraeli."
WEBER—"Edmund Bruce."
WEST END—"The Boss."
- CHICAGO**
AUDITORIUM—"Everybody's Man."
BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
CARLTON—"Speed."
GRAND—"Revelation."
LYRIC—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
LYRIC—"The Three Lights."
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
MAYKERS—"The Deep Purple."
OLYMPIA—"The Fortune Hunter."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Little Rebel."
STUBBINS—"Excuse Me."

Leading Events in Athletics

FEWER SURPRISES IN FOOTBALL EXPECTED IN TODAY'S GAMES

Most of the Larger Universities Will Meet Teams Which They Should Have Little Trouble Defeating

HOW THEY LINE UP

HARVARD-BROWN LINEUP
HARVARD
 Smith, L. E. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Little, L. G. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Storck, C. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Fisher, F. G. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Feltus, T. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Potter, J. B. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Campbell, L. H. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Wendell, R. H. F. E. Ashbaugh
 Huntington, E. F. E. Ashbaugh
BROWN
 J. A. Evans, Trinity, Field Judge, F. W. Burleigh, Exciter, Head Linesman, H. C. McGrath. Time, four 15-minute periods.

PREVIOUS VICTORS
 1908.....Harvard 17-Brown 6
 1909.....Harvard 11-Brown 6
 1910.....Harvard 11-Brown 6
 1911.....Harvard 48-Brown 0
 1912.....Harvard 6-Brown 0
 1913.....Harvard 29-Brown 0
 1914.....No game
 1915.....Harvard 10-Brown 0
 1916.....Harvard 9-Brown 5
 1917.....Harvard 6-Brown 5
 1918.....Harvard 6-Brown 2
 1919.....Harvard 11-Brown 0
 1920.....Harvard 12-Brown 0

While practically all of the big college and university football teams will take part in games this afternoon, it is not expected that the results will produce so many surprises as was the case a week ago. With the exception of the Harvard-Brown, Michigan-Vanderbilt, University Wisconsin, Pennsylvania-Penn State contests, all of the big colleges appear to have rather easy games ahead of them for the afternoon.

Of all the games played today, the one that will receive the most attention is undoubtedly that between Harvard and Brown. The Providence university team has already defeated University of Pennsylvania, and showed great scoring ability in her other games, and with Captain Sprackling at the head of the eleven the team feels confident of being able to give Harvard the greatest battle of the year to date.

Harvard is developing a fine team this fall, but it has not reached its best efforts by a whole lot, whereas Brown has been coached the limit in up-to-date football, led by the greatest quarterback that has been developed during the past two years.

All four of the Maine state college teams will be taking part in championship battles today, and much interest is being shown in them as it is the first game in the series for Maine and Bowdoin. Colby has already secured one victory in the standing at the expense of Bates and it remains for Maine and Bowdoin to show their ability to keep Colby from the title.

Yale will have an easy time facing Colgate. It will give the coaches a fine chance to save their first-string men and let the substitutes show what they can do in actual play. Princeton will meet Holy Cross and despite the fact that the Orange and Black is still showing poor form, she should win by an easy margin. Cornell, also, should have little difficulty with Pittsburg.

While Pennsylvania is expected to defeat Penn State by a good safe margin, the players all expect it will be a hard contest. Pennsylvania learned many a lesson in the game with Brown last Saturday and it is expected that the team will show the effects of the drilling it has had at the hands of the coaches. Nothing but a decisive victory will satisfy the Philadelphia eleven.

In the West the Michigan-Vanderbilt and the Northwestern-Wisconsin games promise to be the best. Michigan has a fine scoring machine this year, but it is expected that the champions of the South will give Coach Yost's men a great battle from the very start.

The Northwestern-Wisconsin game is chiefly interesting on account of its bearing on the Western Conference title. Northwestern has yet to be defeated and has been playing a wonderfully strong game for so light a team and one made up of practically green men. Wisconsin, on the other hand, has a strong, heavy team and Moll, a veteran quarterback of high standing. It will be Wisconsin's first conference game of the year, and the other colleges in the league are anxiously waiting to see how the Badgers will show up.

D. F. HOY HEADS CORNELL SPORTS
 ITHACA, N. Y.—Dean Albert H. Smith of Sibley College, for several years president of the Cornell University athletic council, has resigned that position and has been succeeded by David F. Hoy. Mr. Hoy has been faculty baseball adviser on the athletic council for a number of years. Blinn H. Page of Pittsburgh was elected assistant manager of the baseball team to succeed William O. Ladgate, who died recently.

NEW YORK TEAM DINNER TONIGHT
 NEW YORK—Members of the New York Athletic League will be banqueted tonight at the Hotel Imperial for winning the National League pennant. Mayor Gaynor will address the players. Most of the Giants sail for Cuba Nov. 12 to play a series of games with Cuban teams. Manager McGraw will be in charge.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL FOR COMING SEASON

Eastern League Meets in New York and Formulates Plans—Dartmouth Is Admitted, Making Sixth Team

NEW YORK—All six colleges which comprise the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Association were represented at a meeting of that organization held last night at the hotel Imperial to appoint an executive committee, arrange a schedule and discuss all points incidental to the opening of the season of 1911-12.

The league will be made up this year of six teams, Dartmouth being added to the five which were represented last year: Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Columbia. The schedule was not definitely decided upon Friday night, as the date for five or six games in the original schedule had to be changed and it will be necessary to receive faculty consent for the new dates.

The revised schedule will be given out in about two weeks. The league season will open on Dec. 16, Columbia and Dartmouth figuring in the opening game at Hanover. Cornell and Dartmouth will close the season at Hanover on March 2. Thirty games will be played during the league season, each team opposing each of the other five at home and abroad. The executive committee for the season was elected as follows:

Chairman, R. B. Hyatt, Yale; secretary, Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; Harry A. Fisher, Columbia; Prof. G. V. P. Young, Cornell; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton. The list of officials for all games will be issued with the revised schedule.

SIDELINE NOTES

Coach Yost has a fast backfield at the University of Michigan this fall in Carl, Craig, McMillan and Thompson.

Probably the longest field-goal kicked in many years was that of 60 yards from placement made by Bogle of Michigan in the game with Ohio State.

Including the game with Washington and Jefferson, Oct. 21, Cornell had scored 62 points, 24 of which were made from field goals kicked by Butler.

Princeton and West Point are now the only football eleven ever to defeat Yale on two successive years, Princeton accomplished this but once, in 1898-1899.

Charles Wharton, the former University of Pennsylvania star, thinks that Thorpe of the Carlisle Indians is one of the cleverest open-field players ever on the gridiron.

Brown will certainly bear watching this fall. Victory over Pennsylvania indicates great strength. With Harvard she is the only big eastern college not yet scored on.

Butler of Cornell is proving to be one of the best goal kickers on the gridiron this year. He scored two in the game with Withington & Jefferson last Saturday and they were the only points of the game.

It is hoped that some system of numbering the players will be adopted by another year. It would add greatly to the interest of the spectators if they could tell just who was playing all the time.

Judging from the way he has been breaking through the Princeton varsity line in practice, F. L. Thompson, the national all-around champion, would make a great name for himself on the gridiron were he eligible. He is a member of the theological school.

TODAY'S COLLEGE GAMES

Alabama vs. Georgia Tech.
 Amherst vs. Norwich.
 Annapolis vs. Western Reserve.
 Bates vs. Middlebury.
 Baylor vs. Southwestern.
 Buchtel vs. Marietta.
 Bucknell vs. Rochester.
 Carlisle vs. Lafayette.
 Carnegie Tech vs. Grove.
 Chelmsford vs. Kentucky State.
 Citadel vs. Charleston.
 Colby vs. Bowdoin.
 Colorado vs. Wyoming.
 Cornell vs. Pittsburg.
 Dartmouth vs. Vermont.
 DePauw vs. Purdue.
 Detroit vs. Hillsdale.
 Dickinson vs. Ursinus.
 Earlham vs. Wilmington.
 Gallatin vs. Mr. Washington.
 Gettysburg vs. John Hopkins.
 Hamilton vs. Middlebury.
 Harvard vs. Brown.
 Hartford vs. F. & M.
 Hiram vs. Wooster.
 Idaho vs. Washington.
 Indiana vs. Washington.
 Knox vs. Lake Forest.
 Iowa vs. Grinnell.
 Michigan vs. Vanderbilt.
 Michigan A. C. vs. Olivet.
 Monmouth vs. Millikin.
 Mr. Union vs. Keanon.
 Nebraska vs. Missouri.
 New York University vs. Williams.
 Northwestern vs. Wisconsin.
 Oberlin vs. Case.
 Ohio vs. Ohio Wesleyan.
 Oregon vs. Washington State.
 Otterbein vs. Ohio University.
 Pennsylvania vs. Pennsylvania State.
 Princeton vs. Holy Cross.
 R. I. State vs. N. H. State.
 Roanoke vs. Ramapo.
 Rose vs. Central.
 Shurtleff vs. Illinois Wesleyan.
 South Dakota vs. North Dakota.
 Iowa vs. Minnesota.
 Syracuse vs. Springfield Training School.
 Talladega vs. Atlanta.
 Texas vs. Arkansas.
 Trinity vs. Wesleyan.
 Tulane vs. Howard.
 Union vs. Hobart.
 Virginia P. I. vs. W. & L.
 W. & J. vs. Westminster.
 Worcester P. I. vs. Revere.
 Yale vs. Colgate.

One of the Fast Eleven Which Faces Harvard in Stadium This Afternoon



E. A. ADAMS '12
Brown University football team

HARVARD'S FALL HANDICAP TRACK MEET RESULTS

P. R. Withington Wins Three-Mile Cross-Country Run From C. E. Morris, '15 by Twenty Yards

Harvard's annual fall handicap track games at the Stadium Friday afternoon developed few good performances, but the results show that Capt. Paul R. Withington has the nucleus of a well-balanced team with which to work during the coming indoor season. The field events were held in the baseball cage.

The feature of the meet was the three-mile run for cross-country men. This was run after darkness had fallen and Captain Withington and C. E. Morris had a fine contest for first place, the former winning in 15 minutes 22 seconds, but 20 yards ahead of Morris, who is from the entering class.

J. B. Cummings won both hurdle races with ease and displayed the same form that won him fame across the ocean last summer. Baron in the quarter-mile race ran a heady race and won from scratch through a big field. The summary:

100-yard dash—Won by E. F. Atkins '15; second, P. R. Halstead. Time, 19.1-ss.
 220-yard dash—Won by R. S. Tobey; second, R. Tovey. Time, 23s.
 440-yard dash—Won by W. R. Barron; second, F. W. Capper. Time, 52.1-ss.
 880-yard run—Won by E. P. Stone; second, W. M. Jenner. Time, 1m. 51.5-ss.
 Mile run—Won by T. W. Koch; second, H. P. Lawless. Time, 4m. 35s.
 Three-mile run—Won by P. R. Withington; second, C. E. Morris. Time, 15m. 22s.
 10-yard low hurdles—Won by J. B. Cummings; second, E. J. Tapping. Time, 14.1-ss.
 120-yard high hurdles—Won by J. B. Cummings; second, R. M. Rice. Time, 17s.
 High jump—Won by S. C. Lawrence; second, A. R. Moffat. Height, 5ft. 11 1/2 in.
 Broad jump—Won by P. G. M. Austin; second, C. C. Little. Distance, 20ft. 11 in.
 Shot put—Won by W. C. Swanwick; second, S. Withington. Distance, 41ft. 5 in.
 Hammer throw—Won by J. B. Bates; second, S. Withington. Distance, 130ft. 10 in.
 Pole vault—Won by P. H. Smart; second, J. B. Camp. Distance, 11ft.

CORNELL'S 1915 FOOTBALL TEAM MEETS HARVARD

Cornell's freshman football squad arrived in Boston this morning for the game with the Harvard freshman this afternoon on Soldiers field. The Cornell squad, numbering 17 men, accompanied by Coach Stuart Robb, last year's varsity halfback, left Ithaca last night.

During the past week the Cornell youngsters have been put through a hard series of scrimmages in preparation for this game. It is rather difficult to get a fair idea of their strength, however, as this will be only their second contest this season.

The first was with a team much inferior in strength—Cook Academy, against which they scored 41 points with ease, while they were at no time in danger of being scored upon themselves. The caliber of the 1915 men has been shown to some extent, however, by their ability to defeat the varsity scrubs. The work of the Harvard freshmen against Andover last week proved them formidable opponents.

The Cornell team is a light combination with most of the weight in the backfield. Few of the men have had any experience at preparatory schools and are therefore new to the game. The Cornell men will line up as follows:

Right end, O'Hearn 155 pounds; right tackle, Malloy 170; right guard, Stinger 160; center, Kravner 155; left guard, Willams 162; left tackle, Colver 167; left end, McInnes 150; quarterback, Taber 140; right halfback, McInnes 152; left halfback, Shuler 160; fullback, Lowry 165.

MAY CHANGE WATER POLO RULES AT THE NEW YORK MEETING

Intercollegiate Swimming Association Delegates to Discuss Player's Right to Swim for Ball After Making Goal

TEAMS IN LEAGUE

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will take place tomorrow. Delegates from all six members of the league—Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell and the College of the City of New York, will be on hand, and it is likely also that the representatives of Amherst, Williams, Brown and Syracuse, who have been sent invitations, will attend.

Aside from the usual routine work, consisting of election of officers for 1911-12, adoption of a tentative schedule for the championship meets, etc., the delegates will discuss an important change in the code now governing the game of collegiate water polo.

It is the custom at present to allow the players to swim for the ball after a goal has been scored, and some of the teams believe this affords undue advantage to the team having a forward fast enough to outskirt his rivals consistently. They want a rule introduced stating that after a score the players shall line up behind their own four-foot line and the ball be given to the goaltender of the team that has been scored upon. This innovation is strongly opposed by other colleges.

Captain Barker of Columbia, who will present the motion for a change, has the following to say on the subject: "It is the feeling at Columbia that the method now obtaining is decidedly unfair. Possession of the ball gives a marked advantage, for it offers the first opportunity to attack the opponent's goal, and any team having one unusually fast man can mass its strongest players on the forward line, without consideration to its backfield, and so score time after time without allowing the other side a chance to tally, which is placing entirely too much power in the hands of a single player. The rule we advocate will equalize matters without forcing a hardship on any one."

And to this, responds Captain Harper of Yale, leader of the opposition: "The proposed amendment is contrary to the best interests of the sport and to fairness. Water polo is purely a swimming game, and speed should be at a premium. If any team can develop a forward of sufficient ability to reach the ball first, it should have the full benefit of his assistance. Granted that possession of the ball gives an advantage, it does not permit a poor line of forwards to score against a good defense, so there is no chance of the weaker team defeating the stronger. To allow the players to race for the ball is to encourage fast swimming and to promote development. It would be unjust to the best watermen to adopt the advocated rule. Let the protesting teams pay closer attention to improving their speed and they will have no reason to complain."

The outcome of the controversy is hard to forecast, as apparently there are three colleges in favor of the change and three against it.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Some people will tell you that the best practice you can have putting is on very bad greens, because when you come to the good greens afterward the putting looks and is a very easy affair by comparison—if you can putt on the bad greens, you can putt all the better on the good; but another set of equally intelligent folk will assure you that it is no good practicing on greens that are untrue, because however straight you hit the ball it will not run straight nor run into the hole, and the end of the business is that you lose all confidence, says H. G. Hutchinson in British Country Life.

You may take your choice between the doctrines, but the present writer's own view is that the best greens to give you practice in putting are those which are difficult and yet true. This is a distinction with a real difference which is not always understood. You may take the greens at Hoylake in the old days, and as we always hope, and only sometimes realize the hope, to find them now, for a type of truth combined with difficulty in putting greens. There were various gradients which had to be calculated, and the surface was very keen, but if you calculated both strength and line rightly, the ball would go as it was hit to go. There were no little exercises, too small to take into your calculations, to upset them—to kick the ball aside.

A green may be as flat as a billiard table, that is to say, a green on which putting, but for excessiveness of the kind, would be very easy indeed and yet may be very untrue, because of these excessiveness. Excessiveness is not a good word, for a frequent cause of the ball turning aside is a little pit, too small to be seen

HARRY H. DAVIS TO MANAGE THE CLEVELAND CLUB

Athletics' First Baseman Succeeds George Stovall, Who Will Probably Be Traded to Another Club

CLEVELAND—Harry H. Davis, first baseman of the champion Athletics, signed a contract today to manage the Cleveland team of the American league in 1912. He arrived here Friday morning from Philadelphia and immediately went into conference with President Charles Somers and Vice-President E. S. Bernard of Cleveland. Davis said he would remain until today in order to arrange for his coming residence in Cleveland.

No announcement as to the nature of the contract was made. It is understood, however, that Davis will have entire control of the team, including the purchase and trading of players.

Davis succeeds George Stovall as manager of the team. The latter probably will be traded or sold to some other club. He has been manager since last spring, taking the place of McGuire, who resigned three weeks after the season started. Stovall produced good results immediately, bringing the club from sixth position in the pennant race to third, where it finished.

PHILADELPHIA—When Manager Mack of the Athletics was told that Davis had signed a Cleveland contract, he said:

"I knew that Davis was negotiating with Cleveland. I am sorry to lose him. He had a life position with the Athletics. He has been a wonderful help to the club and to me, but we did not stand in his way when an opportunity came for him to be a manager. He will be an ideal manager and will make a good showing. I wish him all the success in the world."

Davis, while captain of the Athletics, helped to win four American league pennants and two world's championships.

ENGLISH COLLEGE OARSMEN ARE BUSY

LONDON—With the Michaelmas term rowing has again taken a prominent place in the university athletic program. At Cambridge many of the colleges have started tubing practice and several fours have already been out. The races for the coxswainless fours take place Nov. 2, 3 and 4, while the Colquhoun sculls will be competed for about a fortnight later. Third Trinity, the holders of the former event, will have the same crew that won last year, namely: R. W. M. Arbuthnot (bow), A. Drew, R. de Blane Smith and G. E. Tower (stroke). Of last year's varsity crew only four members are in residence, viz.: R. W. M. Arbuthnot (president), R. de Blane Smith (secretary), S. F. Swann and C. F. Burnard. This should add greatly to the interest in the final composition of the trial eights from which the university eight is eventually completed.

At Oxford the fours will be rowed on the same dates as at Cambridge. A good entry is expected, and there is every promise of some of the crews reaching a high standard. R. C. Bourne, the famous stroke, is taking his usual position in the New College first crew, and L. G. Vornwald and R. E. Burgess, two old Blues, are in the Magdalen four. In addition to these, there are a certain number of promising freshmen, a fact which should improve the prospects of the dark Blues, which at the moment are not as favorable as at the corresponding time last year.

DARTMOUTH AND VERMONT MEET AT HANOVER, N. H.

Former Plays Its Last Home Game of the Season This Afternoon—Many Changes Are Made

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth plays its last home game this afternoon with Vermont. This game has been one of the hardest of the early games on the Green schedule and this year is much further advanced on the schedule than in seasons past. In the secret practice which has been held this week, several new plays have been given the team, and together with the special attention which has been devoted to the forward pass, the home team should make by far the best showing of the season. The scrimmage this week has been the most satisfactory of the season and shows that the hard work which Coach Cavanaugh has given his men in the fundamentals has prepared them for the broader coaching which they are now receiving.

The backfield is now giving the coach the hardest problem. With Hogsett and Morey out of the game there are two places hard to fill. Barends has been playing at left half as has Dudley, with Snow in Dudley's place at fullback. Snow has been one of the surprises of the week and is rapidly improving. He is fast and is able to get through with the ball. Until Hogsett gets into the game again, there is no sure man on the team for field goals, but Barends or Englehorn will be used if any chances offer.

There is at present a hard fight on for line positions. While Dana is playing at right half for Morey, there seems to be no one to fill his place at right end. Dana is by far the best man that Cavanaugh has found this season for the end of the line and it weakens the team at end to take him to the backfield and is expected to do some fast work. He is especially strong on the defensive. Bennett and Beer, Whitmore and Farnum have a contest for guard positions, with the honors a little more than even for Bennett and Whitmore, although Beer and Farnum are showing great improvement in their work. Gibson at center and Elcock at left tackle, are playing the best of the line men.

The team still needs a good quarterback. Wright is improving and shows considerable ability in directing the plays. Llewellyn, after three weeks' lay-off, is still unfamiliar with many of the new plays which were added while he was off the squad, and he has been running the second team. He is undoubtedly the best quarterback on the squad and his absence from the game has been greatly felt.

TECH TRACK TEAM GETS BULK OF THE ATHLETIC MONEY

Institute Spends Fifteen Times as Much on This as All Other Sports Together, Says Treasurer

Fifteen times as much money is spent by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on track athletics as on all the other sports put together, according to the treasurer's report given out from the advisory council on athletics by Maj. Francis H. Briggs, the chairman.

The report covers the season of 1910-1911 and shows that in that period \$2071.85 was spent on track athletics and cross-country running. In the same period \$84.87 went to the support of basketball, \$44.98 for hockey and \$5 for tennis. These are the only sports in which the institute had varsity teams supported by the athletic association.

The report also shows that expense of maintenance of Tech field in Brookline was \$1337.24. To meet these expenses the association received from the profits of Tech show in 1910 \$600, from the alumni fund \$1007.50 and from the Institute corporation \$1600.

It is announced that a friend of the institute has given the athletic council \$2000 to be used for the erection of new locker buildings on the athletic field.

FIVE CHAMPIONSHIP AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEYS PLANNED

Program of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players Most Ambitious Ever Projected

POOL TITLE ALSO

NEW YORK—Five championship tournaments were projected by the officials of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at the meeting held at the Liederkranz Club, recently.

The season for the amateurs will begin next month with a national championship for class C players at 182 ballline. Then, in December, it is planned to decide the class B title at the same style of ballline. The class A championship will be played either in January or February and will be followed immediately by the international tournament. During February or March a national pool championship also will be played.

This program is the most ambitious that the governing body of the amateurs devoted to the game has ever attempted. Two of the championships are new—the class C ballline and that for the pool title. From the interest that many of the clubs about the country have displayed in the games, however, there is promise that the entry lists for all will be well filled.

While no applications were presented for the various tournaments it was evident that the Liederkranz Club, the Hanover Club, of Brooklyn; the New York Athletic Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, and possibly the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, are likely to seek the privilege of holding the championships. It is likely that the class B and class C ballline titles will be played under the auspices of some of the public rooms in this city, Philadelphia or Chicago.

The committee in charge of the class A title includes Morris D. Brown, of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, chairman; Harry F. Mollenhauer, Hanover Club; Dr. A. B. Miller, Amateur Billiard Club, of New York; and Chalmers D. Coleman, New York Athletic Club. For class B—J. Ferdinand, Poggenburg, Liederkranz Club, chairman; Robert C. Kammeret, New York Athletic Club, and Arthur R. Townsend, Class C—Mark Muldrew, chairman; Henry Schroeder, William Rorschlauser and David J. Burris, Amateur Billiard Club, of New York.

The pool championship will be directed by Dr. Walter G. Douglas, New York Club, chairman; William A. Tilt, New York Athletic Club, and Richard Everett. The entries for this fixture will close one month before the matches begin, so that each entry may be closely scrutinized as to amateur standing.

ROLLER POLO SEASON BEGINS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The National Roller Polo League opens the 1911-12 season tonight with Taunton at New Haven; Waterbury at Hartford; New Bedford at Providence, and New Britain at Worcester. New Britain replaced Fall River at the eleventh hour. The strength of several of the clubs has been undermined by this year's late state, the Empire State League having signed many of the National's stars. New Haven is fortunate in having back all of last year's championship quintet.

CONNECTICUT SAILORS WIN

NEW YORK—There is much enthusiasm on board the U. S. S. Connecticut today, as the sailors on the flagship are celebrating Friday's victory of their football team over the squad from the New Hampshire, which they defeated by 28 to 0. Up to Friday's game neither team had been defeated. This afternoon the teams from the Nebraska and the Idaho met for the championship of the squadron. Next Tuesday the winners will play the Connecticut team for the fleet championship.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

MEN'S

Suits and Overcoats

In Various New Models.

Correctness in style and high quality in fabrics will strongly recommend these suits and overcoats to particular men.

Men's Suits.....	\$25 to \$50
Men's Overcoats.....	\$25 to \$75
Young Men's Suits.....	\$20 to \$30
Young Men's Overcoats....	\$20 to \$35



EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL GIRLS BY MEN PHYSICIANS PROTESTED

(Continued from page one)

failed to take even the ordinary pathological precautions.

The law regarding the appointment of school physicians, etc., as found in chapter 502, acts of 1900, section 5, under which the examinations are made, reads as follows:

"The school committee of every city and town shall cause every child in the public schools to be separately and carefully tested and examined at least once in every school year to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight or hearing or from any other disability or defect tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work, or requiring a modification of the school work in order to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results. The tests of sight and hearing shall be made by teachers. The committee shall cause notice of any defect or disability requiring treatment to be sent to the parent or guardian of the child, and shall require a physical record of each child to be kept in such form as the state board of education shall prescribe."

Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of the Boston schools, says the work in Boston is not under the jurisdiction of the city schools but the board of health. Under the old law he says the teachers were called upon to examine the children for sight and hearing and that the school was called upon to have examined all children suffering from any defect. In case there was no board of health in the district this obligation was laid upon the school committee, otherwise it devolved upon the health board. In Boston this work came under the board of health which employed a school physician who devoted himself chiefly to looking after contagious diseases, but by the new ruling the children must be examined for anything that may interfere with their school work.

Since September Mr. Brooks says, Dr. Gallivan of the board of health, and his assistants, 81 in all, have been busy at the schools giving thorough examinations of the pupils. The physicians have asked that when making the examinations they be allowed to have a teacher present and this has been granted. He knows that a number of schools have been finished because reports of them have been handed in and they are now conducting examinations daily from 9 to 10 o'clock at the girls high school on West Newton street.

The school department has interested itself in seeing that the examinations were conducted with all modesty and believes there is nothing in the examination that can offend the most sensitive, when the nature of it is understood.

Nevertheless it is learned from a reliable source that when the physicians started in at the normal school the young women were obliged to remove all clothing with the exception of the girdle underneath to the waist. A teacher was always present with the girls when undergoing the examinations, but the details of the ordeal aroused a strong protest, so strong that it was taken up by the authorities and modifications provided. The girls now appear before the physicians in their gauze vests, but are sometimes permitted to throw a kimono over their shoulders and the vest is never removed from its place except in instances of curvature of the spine when it may be drawn down in the back.

When Dr. Samuel Durgin, chairman of the health board, was asked as to whether or not he knew the procedure the school physicians were following in the examination of school pupils in Boston, he replied as follows:

"I know very well just what they are doing and before I go any further I want to say that any examination to determine the strength of the heart, lungs or spine is not worth anything unless it is made on the skin."

"The board of health intends that the statutes shall be lived up to, and that the most thorough examination possible shall be given the school children of this city. Complaints have been made against the method which the school physicians are using but these complaints are not coming in now, because the parents are beginning to realize what the city is trying to do for their children."

"Every student is being examined or will be examined before the work is completed but it must be understood that no child, either boy or girl, is subjected to this examination without his or her consent or the consent of the parents, and in all instances the examination is made in the presence of the school nurse, the teacher, or if possible in the presence of some member of the child's family."

"Now, if the Monitor desires, it has an opportunity of placing this situation before the parents of thousands of school children of Boston and it will materially assist the board of health in presenting the situation to the citizens so that they will distinctly understand what is being done and what the aim of this board is."

"We have no fear that when all the parents know just what is being done any of them will take exceptions to the method. It is something that every city needs, and I am glad that Boston has been the pioneer in this state. I hope the Monitor will give this publicity, because as I say it will explain the entire situation to thousands of people, and I am very glad to have had an opportunity of explaining to the Monitor before they proceeded with any publicity which might have worked detrimental to the best interests of all concerned."

Mrs. Christina Page, president of the Parents and Teachers Protective Association, says she has not heard of any disrobing of pupils that has taken place this year, but that the association is in constant receipt of letters from parents protesting against the manner in which

examinations are made. If it is necessary to have these examinations take place many parents wish to be notified of it and be given the privilege of having the work done by a physician of their own selection whose certificate of examination and statement of findings shall be accepted by the authorities.

The following is the form of letter that has been prepared by the board of health:

Health Department,
100 Summer Street,
Boston, Mass.,
S. H. Durgin, M.D., Chairman,
Francis X. Mahoney, M.D.,
P. H. Mullowney, M.D.V.,
Commissioners,
P. H. Stock, M.D., Secretary.

Dear Madam:

The law requires that the school physicians must make an examination of the heart, lungs and spine of every child in the public schools.

I would consider it a personal favor if you would come to the school any morning between 9 and 11 o'clock and be present at the examination of your daughter.

Yours respectfully,

At the last meeting of the Gymnastic Teachers Association the matter was taken up to ascertain the exact method of the school physician in making the test and the teachers whose schools had been examined explained that the girl was either asked to loosen her waist or the tester was placed down between a "low neck" garment.

If there was any serious trouble noticed the pupil was asked if she wished to submit to a more thorough examination, and if not a message was sent to the parent, which told of the facts and then if the parent consented the school doctor would examine, or else the family took up the matter with their private doctor. At the meeting, it was said that unsuspected ailments to two pupils were discovered at the Dorchester high school examination.

Miss Mabel Morse, instructor in gymnastics at the Girls Latin school, the pupils of which have not been examined as yet, said that the girls there have heard that the examination was to be taken, and that there were a number of protests from them to her, and the school received letters of inquiry as to the nature of the examination, but there has been nobody heard of as yet who will not consent to take the examination upon learning what was to take place.

Miss Mary Hubbard, physical instructor of the Roxbury high school, said that as it was the first time that the affair has been tried in the schools, the most stringent examination was probably not given.

She said that she was in attendance while each girl in her school was examined, and that everything in connection with the examination was carried out as it should be. She said that a few of the girls objected at first, but afterward submitted to the test. She was pleased with the way it was carried out.

From pupils of this school it was learned that they were examined in their gymnasium suits, four or five at a time without either the presence of a teacher or a school nurse. The examination was of the throat, teeth and chest. In one or two instances where the blouses were a little thick the girls were asked to unfasten them in order to test the chest and heart. A number of the children cried, because called upon to unfasten their blouses and in all cases the children expressed fear at the thought of going before a strange doctor.

There has been much talk among both teachers and pupils as to the nature of the tests, but when it comes to talking for publication most of them are reluctant to speak. It is on record, however, that little children have come home from school with eyes big telling how such and such a girl had to take off her dress in school. Girls going to the Girls Trade School on Massachusetts avenue have talked much among themselves about the way the examination is conducted, saying it was necessary to strip to the waist. A visit to a number of them found none who had been examined this year or who had been obliged to remove or unloose any of their clothing.

It is stated that the reason the girls at the normal school were more thoroughly examined was because it was thought that more should be known of their condition, as they were fitting themselves mentally to teach, and that their qualifications physically should be as well known.

In Newton the pupils in the first year class are given a thorough physical examination, according to Dr. F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools. Dr. Spaulding said that the pupils are not examined in the grammar school.

Wilfred H. Price, superintendent of schools in Watertown, said that the pupils are not stripped and examined, but that the school committee has under consideration a rule providing for such an examination. Mr. Price said that there was a discrepancy throughout the state in the interpretation of chapter 502, section 5, acts of 1900, regarding the examination of children for disability.

Frederic H. Bent and former Mayor Chas. P. Bond, members of the Waltham school committee, said that the pupils in Waltham schools are not examined further than attempting to ascertain whether or not the pupils have defective sight or hearing.

In Haverhill where also the examination is under way it is found that while the public school children are obliged to submit to the medical test, the 1000 pupils of the parochial schools are exempt from any such regulation.

The Boston Post this morning prints the following:

Children of Boston public schools by

PHYSICIAN SAYS THAT EXAMINATIONS ARE NOT USEFUL

Dr. A. P. Evans of the
League for Medical Freedom,
Sees Danger in In-
spection of School Children

METHODS EMPLOYED

Almus P. Evans, M.D., second vice-Medical Freedom, when seen today about the medical examinations in the schools, said:

In order that a thorough examination of the lungs may be made the clothing should be removed to the waist and a light wrap may be thrown over the shoulders. An instrument of any kind cannot be used through the clothing as the clothing would cause a confusion of sounds. Inspection is very necessary to note the action of the muscles and also to note the even or uneven expansion of all parts of the chest.

It has been my experience that all school examinations made thus far have been very superficial and of no consequence whatsoever.

In the majority of cases they go from child to child, using the same instrument without ever cleansing them with water. They examine child after child without washing their hands, examining eyes and mouths and even in cases where there is an eruption of the skin.

In Kansas City, Mo., school examiners have used their fingers for a tongue depressor, going from child to child without even cleansing the finger.

Is the finger of a physician more immune than the finger of a layman? Would not the profession condemn such carelessness in the laity; and I am sure that the conscientious family physician would not think of doing so.

If the germ theory is correct would not disease be spread in this way? The child has to have a separate drinking cup, and yet the physician goes from child to child without cleansing his hands or instruments.

There can be but two excuses for examination of school children. One is to ascertain the physical fitness for gymnasium work and the other to detect the presence of any contagious disease. In the latter case the children of each school should be examined at least every day.

Does the average parent want his child examined—except to ascertain its fitness for physical work—by a stranger who has no interest in the case whatever? Physicians very often find what they are looking for.

You no doubt know that medicine is not a science and is not considered as such by the supreme court of our land. And as a physician of many years' experience I can say without fear of successful contradiction that much of our work is guesswork.

If this law of compulsory examination of school children was gotten up for the purpose of benefiting the public instead of the "political doctor," the law would state that the child should be examined by the family physician and a certificate issued and sent to the teacher in charge. The physician is interested in the child and would at least render an opinion as to his belief. The examinations as they are being conducted in our public schools are a farce.

If it is for prevention of the spread of disease and the welfare of the health of the community at large, why are not our private schools and colleges subject to the same ruling? It is simply because they will not stand for the cost of it and refuse to appropriate the necessary funds for such examinations, but on the other hand the public is forced to stand it and pay for it by taxation.

A new regulation will undergo physical examination which will necessitate a removal of clothing.

A storm of protest from many parents, as well as the children, was aroused yesterday when the work of examining 800 girls of the Roxbury high school was nearly completed.

Two girls strongly objected to the examination, but finally were persuaded to submit.

There was another protest from residents of West Roxbury when about 60 girls were subjected to the examination at West Roxbury high school.

One girl who protested was sent home to her parents and told to consult the family physician, but how her case came out is not known.

Previously, although the statute requiring examination has existed since 1906, the examination has not been rigidly enforced except in primary schools, but this year it is to apply to all grades.

It is over the high school and normal school girls, girls between 14 and 18, that the objections are being made. The board of health and school committee both support the regulation as a necessary essential to maintaining the health of school children and as a preventive to disease.

By the interpretation and policy of the health authorities, heart, lungs and spine may be examined and feet when necessary.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Important Transaction

"Are You Open to Buy about ninety of the finest garments now in our stock?"

While in the New York show rooms of one of the great manufacturers of fine garments, the proprietor—who is preparing to go to Europe next week, stated that if Chandler & Co. were open to buy a lot of Suits, Coats, Wraps and Dresses, of unusually fine quality, he had a lot of about ninety pieces, which he would close out at a round sum provided the transaction could be finished that day.

Chandler & Co. asked what they were worth, and were informed that the prices would range anywhere from 35.00, 50.00, 60.00, 75.00, 100.00 to 125.00. They said if they could buy them at a price so low that they could be sold out in one day they would take them all, and to do this, it would be necessary to divide them into three different lots.

All Suits, Coats and Dresses worth 40.00 and under would have to go at 25.00.

All Suits, Coats and Dresses worth 50.00 and 65.00 would have to go at 35.00.

All Suits, Coats and Dresses worth 65.00 to 125.00 would have to go at 45.00.

The Suits range from the plain tailored to the elaborate dress styles and in value from 40.00 to 125.00.

The Dresses and Costumes range from the tailor-made gown of velvet and the afternoon dress to the elaborate evening costume, and in value from 40.00 to 100.00

The Coats and Wraps include broadcloth and velvet coats for afternoon and evening wear—tailored street coats—heavy auto and steamer coats, and range in value from 35.00 to 100.00.

The manufacturer, who never allows his merchandise to go into the hands of but one or two of the best houses in each city, accepted the proposition, and, beginning Monday, Chandler & Co. will sell these NINETY-TWO PIECES at 25.00, 35.00 and 45.00.

DR. REISNER TALKS ABOUT THE EARLY EGYPT DWELLINGS

"The stone architecture of the Egyptians is all derived from the early type of dwelling made of sun-dried brick with wood necessities," said Dr. Reisner in his fourth Lowell Institute lecture yesterday afternoon.

"The Egyptians never lived in caves and their architecture was not derived from that source as has been heretofore supposed."

The earliest type of brick structure with wooden roof-beams and a corbel vault forming pointed arches was shown by slides.

READE FAMILY HOLDS REUNION

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Officers of the Reade Historical and Genealogical Association were elected as follows Friday at its eighth annual reunion in the Fogg library at South Weymouth:

President, Rev. James Reed of Boston; vice-president, William A. Reed of Brockton, Gen. Philip Reade of Boston, Edward F. Reed of Everett, John S. C. Blanchard of South Weymouth, Silas D. Reed of Taunton and Joshua E. Crane of Bridgewater; treasurer, Henry B. Reed of South Weymouth; secretaries, Charles F. Reed of Brookline and Alanson H. Reed of Weymouth; genealogist, George E. Sturtevant of Boston.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

COLONEL McLEAN HOLDS SEAT
ST. JOHN, N. B.—By a decision given by Judge Wilson in Queens-Sunbury Thursday the federal election recount asked for by the Conservatives cannot go on. This means that Colonel McLean, a Liberal, will hold the seat.

WINTHROP
The women connected with the Cottage Park Yacht Club are to give an entertainment the last of November, the entire proceeds of which will be given

to the Yuletide Club for philanthropic work at Christmas.

NEEDHAM
The Men's League will hold its annual ladies night in the First church next Monday. There will be a reception at 7:30, followed by a musicale and literary programme.

WEYMOUTH
George W. Dyer lodge I. O. G. T. has elected chief templar, Charles Kilburn; past chief templar, Arthur Bicknell; vice-templar, Miss Gwendolin Hamilton; chaplain, Jesse McLean; secretary, Isabel Bettencourt; treasurer, Arthur Rex; registrar, Alice Bowker; guard, Arthur Burns; marshal, Arthur Bettencourt; deputy marshal, Harry Purchase; sentinel, Myron Bettencourt.

ARLINGTON
William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to Frank H. Callahan for a two-family house at 99 Cleveland street, to G. F. Melick for a one-family house on Westmoreland avenue, to F. A. Snow for a two-family house on Farrington street, to Miss Ida M. Wyman for a single house on Crescent Hill avenue, to A. E. Northrop for a two-apartment house on lot 132 Trowbridge street, to Carrie Johnson for a three-apartment house on lot 270 Lafayette street, to Lloyd Coal Company for a storage shed near the Arlington Heights station.

WESTWOOD
Granville W. Baker has been appointed substitute mail carrier on the rural free delivery route to succeed Fred D. Hall, resigned.

WALPOLE
The St. Cecilia Society gave a musicale at the home of Mrs. Frank Howe Friday evening. A. Schufeldt of Boston was the soloist and he was assisted by Miss Dorothy Smith of Norwood and Mrs. J. Edward Plimpton of Walpole.

HOLBROOK
The Men's class of the Brookville Baptist church served a supper in the chapel Friday evening. It was followed by an entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music and readings.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Christina Page, president of the Parents and Teachers Protective Association in Boston, from the mother of a student of the public schools of Massachusetts. This letter is self-explanatory as to the system of medical examination in vogue there.

I wrote to you again to thank you for your most generous letter. I have written before, and twice have destroyed the letters (almost as generous as yours) because I felt that my thoughts on the subject are too crude to interest you. Your letter has opened my eyes to so much!

You are surely right in regard to the ignorance of the public. We are ignorant of what is being done by those having these things in charge, and it is wrong that they are ignorant. We need to be enlightened, but, since day before yesterday, when I consulted with Mr. Clapp's lawyer about the physical examination to which our children have been obliged to submit from the school physician (employed because of policy) and found that nothing could be done, I have felt that the old proverb "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," is applicable to myself. If I am powerless to better certain things, then for my own peace of mind, I mustn't know more or even think more of these matters than do those around me, but, like them, take for granted that whatever is done by those in authority, is just all right. Oh, but the bitterness of it as it comes to me this way; for I would willingly stand alone. I am willing to be ridiculed for the sake of having justice, educationally, for our children, and for the sake of having the straight, upright, honorable service that should be given us by public officials.

Let me tell you of the pill that I have recently swallowed. Your husband is a physician and you will realize why I feel so bitter just at present. A child, on whose face and hands were loathsome, scabby sores also infectious, because children in other families have been afflicted with similar sores, continued to attend school, as did, previously, another child in the same family. I interested myself to have the school physician see her. The teacher, rather against her own better

judgment, called him and he came into the school the following day, presumably for the annual physical examination, which should have been given in the fall. He commenced with this child, examined the sores, pried up scales to examine underneath and later told the teacher it was a case of eczema and no one need be troubled about her attending school. From examining her sores, without washing his hands, he put his finger into her mouth to find decayed teeth, tested her heart, felt her spine. Her examination completed, he called her older sister to him and asked if her mother wanted her vaccinated; the sister said "No." (Vaccination is not compulsory as interpreted by our superintendent.)

With the next child's examination the doctor used an instrument, I suppose a spatula, to examine the throat, but with the following child, my boy, 6 years old, he used his finger instead of the instrument and poked around in his mouth to find decayed teeth and so on until the school, about 25 pupils, had been examined. He rinsed the instrument each time he used it, but not the finger that poked into their mouths to find decayed teeth. It makes me squirm as I think of the dainty little mouths and the big finger. I have spoken of this to a mother who has two children in another school. With one of them he put a finger in either side of her mouth and stretched it, so that he could peer in. Two years ago her boy 12 or 13 years old came home after an examination and told her the smell of his finger as it was put into his mouth made him sick to his stomach. She says it is no use to say anything, but I am thinking there will be something said.

I fear this story is almost beyond credence to you, for undoubtedly your husband uses individual spatulas, but I haven't relied upon the word of small children; this is from older responsible children, who have dreaded it because they have had to submit to it before.

FRENCH KINGS FAVORED COMPOSERS

Lully Intimate With Stage and Cherubini at Ease in Professorial Chair Made the Gallic Temperament Find Itself Musically

OPERA in Boston for the coming season will lay its special stress on the production of notable French works, and hereby hangs a long tale of operatic battle, defeat and victory. It seems but yesterday that Wagner was dominating everything and the day before that that Italian opera prevailed as completely as it might. French music has never possessed the boards to the exclusion of other music to the same extent as either the German or the Italian, yet no operas stand above "Faust" and "Carmen" in steady popularity. Now with what was last year called the Massenet revival and the present year's concern with such things as "Pelléas and Mélisande" and the staging of "Samson and Delilah," even Puccini, the acclaimed, cannot be sure that his audiences out of the "golden west" will clap him the king of either the orchestra chairs or gallery. His glory must be shared.

Survey of musical history shows that of the four great formative influences in French opera only one was that of a French composer. Lully, Gluck, Rameau and Cherubini—of the four Rameau, the Frenchman, did least for opera, perhaps, for his highest honor is in the line of musical theory, the teaching of modern harmony. A volume of Italian biography of "Nostris Maestri del Passato" (Chilesotti) includes both Lully and Cherubini, and yet points clearly to the fact that both these composers worked against the prevailing floridity of Italian music, and perhaps influenced by the delicate taste of the French capital produced works as distinctly French in flavor as Scarlatti's or Rossini's (respectively contemporaneous) were Italian.

Giovanni Battista Lully, or Jean Baptiste de Lully, as he was afterward known, when the French King had raised him to aristocratic honors, was a Florentine lad of 13 in 1646, when the Chevalier de Guise saw him, noted his talent and carried him back to Paris as a present to "la grande Mademoiselle," Mlle. de Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV. In the house of the princess the little Italian lad served as scullion in the kitchen and delighted the world of the serving folk with his violin and by composing a piece wherein one of his cassettes figured as a musical instrument.

One of the grandes of the time, a dabbler in art, overheard Lully's violin and told the princess that the lad deserved a place in her band. So he was advanced and held the favor of the imperious and unhappy royal spinster—who could wed only royalty and loved only a commoner—until he had the bad taste to set to music some verses ridiculing the love affair of the princess. This cost him his place and he was fain to act as a servant to the orchestra players of the King. The King, however, recognized the young Italian's talent and organized another orchestra, called the "little violins," with Lully as director. This orchestra soon became the best in the kingdom. Lully broke through the custom of the time which gave all the melody to the violins and gained variety in effect by making other instruments prominent and by introducing new ones, such as drums and trumpets. A manuscript still exists of a piece Lully wrote for his "little violins."

Applause Withheld

Lully made the music for the popular grand ballets of the court, where even the King deigned to dance in a public spectacle. Molière called on Lully for music when he wanted a prelude or a song in one of his comedies and helped with the words for the ballets. Later on Lully held higher favor with the King than the satiric dramatist and won out against him in getting the sole right to produce musical dramas on the stage of the Royal Academy of Music, as the grand opera was then called.

Just before this Lully had had an amusing experience of winning back waning royal favor by playing the buffoon's part in Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." He leaped from the stage when he was being chased by one of the players and smashed one of the instruments. King Louis liked his daring, and the directorship of the academy followed.

Now began the period of his real work and influence. He had liked the verses of Quinault better than those which Corneille, Boileau, Fontenelle or even La Fontaine wrote for him, and he offended these great poets, indeed, by requiring them to revise their librettos and even then rejecting them. He worked for a long time in collaboration with Quinault, including his operas, "Cadmus and Hermione," "Alceste," "Thésée," "Proserpine" and "Le Triomphe d'Amour," which had a long and brilliant vogue.

L'Armide, Lully's masterpiece, was first

given in 1686, and the story goes that the King, impatient at a delayed curtain, sent word to the composer, "The King waits." Lully answered: "The King is a master hand at waiting and nobody can forbid him to do it." The courtiers were convinced that Lully was surely now at the end of his rope, so they refrained from applauding the music. But the King recognized and admitted the great beauty of the work.

"Acis and Galatée," a pastoral in three acts, was Lully's last dramatic work. His last work was a Te Deum, composed for the King and mentioned by Mme. de Sévigné as a work whose calm beauty drew the tears of every hearer.

Lully's arias are often jewels of charm and grace and he brings in many charming orchestral effects new to his day, such as a dialogue between the various instruments and the voices. He composed also sacred music, music for violin, etc.

Musician's Composer

The other great French composer who is really an Italian is Cherubini, recalled to mind in these days for having refused to admit Franz Liszt to the Paris Conservatory when the boy wonder applied for further teaching. Cherubini was also a Florentine, son of a player in the orchestra at the Pergola, a pupil of local masters in composition and the art of singing. At the age of 17 he had already won recognition as a composer. He was sent to Bologna to study with Sparti by the grand duke of Tuscany, and presently followed the Italian master to Milan. Here he wrote his first opera, and dramatic works were successively presented at Milan, Florence, Rome and Venice. The Venetians, lovers of good music, nicknamed him "Il Cherubino" (cherub) in laudation of the angelic grace of his songs.

In 1784 Cherubini went to London and had a success with his comic opera, "La Finta Principessa," which had a long vogue. The next move was to Paris, where he was to become so strong an influence, although it is said that the Paris public as a whole never rated his music as high as the Germans did. The management of the Grand opera gave him a commission to compose music for Marmontel's chivalry work (so the Italian biographer finds it), "Demophon." The opera was not a great success, and not until Cherubini had introduced some of his pieces into representations at the Italian opera house did Paris begin to wake up to his ability. Then his opera "Lodoiska" began the revolution in French operatic methods, where imagination was allowed a freer play. Melchior, Berton, Lesueur, Gretry and Spontini followed the new lead, of music pure and correct yet with a richness of instrumentation and a freedom hitherto unknown. Cherubini wrote the music of several revolutionary songs in this period, and it is said that his music indeed saved him one day from the fury of the populace.

The comic opera "Elise" and the tragedy "Medee" followed "Lodoiska," but the weak librettos prevented their success. Then in 1800 came "Les Deux Journées," known as "The Water Carrier," which had a notable success and a long vogue. This has been sung in Boston within memory, and was long a favorite with opera companies all over the musical world.

This work is said to have lain always upon the desk of Beethoven and Mendelssohn said that it gave him more pleasure than any other opera and Spohr on hearing it for the first time, so says Mr. Krebber, sat up all night to study its score.

Influence Pedagogic

It is said that Cherubini fell under the displeasure of Napoleon by venturing to question some opinion of the citizen consul on music. Cherubini's proud temper brooked little crossing, too, it is said. Napoleon returned to the charge, when Cherubini was summoned to breakfast at the Tuileries, and told the composer that he thought his own compositions were too noisy. Cherubini had the courage to answer, "That is perhaps because you like music which does not keep you from reflecting on the affairs of state," and the familiarity of this reply apparently got Cherubini deeper into disfavor.

When he brought out his opera "Fanciulla" at Vienna he had the honor of being named by both Haydn and Beethoven the greatest dramatic composer of his time. Returning to Paris Cherubini continued to suffer from the unjust criticism of Bonaparte, now an imperial critic and unforgiving in his enmities; but the restoration of the old dynasty lifted the composer to a higher place of recognition. He became director and teacher of composition at the Conserva-

tory, then called the Royal School of Music, and superintendent of the King's music.

His biographer, Chilesotti, finds originality the chief mark of Cherubini's melody, and the perfection of form does not seem to limit his invention. This is of course the judgment of a period already old-fashioned, though Chilesotti wrote in 1882. Cherubini had an enormous influence on his professors and the pupils of the conservatory, and we know something of the effect of his criticisms on many of the French composers of the modern school who ventured to branch out from the stricter ruling of established harmonic law.

In 1833 the performance of "Ali Baba" at the Grand Opera, the libretto by Scribe and Melesville, was a crowning triumph in the master's long and laborious career. At 75 he had produced a work as full of freshness and charm as ever his younger writings showed.

Cherubini was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor and various other honors of the sort. In 1869, a monument to him was set up in Santa Croce, in Florence. He is better known today in his sacred music, perhaps than the dramatic works which had so much influence in his time. His works are as substantial a model for music students to study the art of composition by as the Commentaries of Julius Caesar are for school boys and girls to study Latin syntax by. Cherubini's influence is now largely pedagogic. Conservatory teachers would not for the world part with him as their ally in guiding pupils into logical ways of music thinking.

FAREWELL SONG BY MME. ALBANI AT ALBERT HALL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Madame Albani's leave-taking at the Albert Hall was a scene of tremendous enthusiasm. From nine to ten thousand of her admirers were present to bid her farewell, and for over three hours singers and musicians helped to make her last appearance in London the success it undoubtedly was.

The proceedings opened with the "Meistersinger" overture, given by the New Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gervase Elwes sang a couple of Old English ditties. Then Madame Albani gave Handel's "Ombra mai fu" and Camérade's "L'Ete." For an encore the singer gave the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria."

The entrance of Sir Charles Santley and Madame Patti again produced a scene of overwhelming enthusiasm. Sir Charles' two songs were "To Anthea," and "Simon the Cellarer," and Adelina Patti sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," "Pur Dieci," and concluded with "Home, Sweet Home."

Once more Albani appeared on the platform, in company with Madame Ada Crossley, and joined the popular contralto in "Ye Banks and Braes," arranged in duet form. The final number was Tosti's "Good-bye," and with this song Madame Albani made her adieu to an audience, which, great as it was, represented but a few of her admirers in the long and splendid career which has made her name beloved in every quarter of the globe.

KENTUCKY TO GET NEW TROLLEY LINE

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—As the result of the visit here of Charles Russell, W. O. Myers and Ed. E. Walker, Chicago capitalists, the local men interested in the Kentucky-Tennessee Traction Company, which proposes to build an interurban electric car line from here to Guthrie, a distance of 72 miles, announced that a contract for the placing of the bond issue had been made and that the building of the road is now practically assured.

Charles Vanenburg, promoter of the road, says that the securing of the location, having surveys and maps made, making out a charter and other preliminaries will be attended to at once and the actual letting of contracts will follow soon after.

WRIGHT TESTS IN SOUTH ENDED

MANTEO, N. C.—Orville Wright has concluded his experiments with the glider by which he hoped to solve the problem of automatically maintaining the balance of a heavier-than-air machine in flight. He will leave today for Dayton, O., and the glider will be taken along. Further experiments will be made near the Ohio city. Alexander Ogilvie, the English aviator who has been assisting Mr. Wright, will leave at the same time for New York, whence he will sail for London.

Neither Wright nor Ogilvie would comment on the success of the tests. The former, however, is apparently entirely satisfied with the results.

TRAINS WILL RUN ON CUT-OFF SOON

STANHOPE, N. J.—The tracks on the new Lackawanna cutoff have been connected and now there is a through track from Stateford, Pa., to Hopatcong, the eastern terminus.

If it were not for the timbering in the Andover tunnel, which is being completed, it would be possible to send trains across the new cutoff. It is said trains will be running on regular schedule in December.

MUSIC NOTES

ZIMBALIST PLAYS

Cherubini, overture to the opera "Lodoiska"; Brahms, symphony in E minor, No. 4, op. 98; Glazounoff, concerto for violin with orchestra, op. 82; Bantock, "Dante and Beatrice," poem for orchestra.

Some violin soloists there are who have an irresistible manner; they look commandingly or appealingly at you across their fiddle bow, and on closing a brilliant passage and letting the flow of music pass to the players behind them, they shake their locks warningly. They give the impression that their part of the program is the real concert and that the symphony, the overture and other things are of only scenic, accessory importance. Such artists make our palms rejoice and make us sorry for friends who cannot be there to see it all.

Other violin soloists there are who have not manner but manners irresistible; they walk out in front of Max Fiedler's men with the air of being in high artistic company; they have no grimaces for us; they read their line of the music as a constituent part of a general effect; they entertain no idea whatever of the whole program focussing on their performance.

Efrem Zimbalist is one of this sort of soloists and a great delight he is to those who enjoy violin playing for what it sounds like better than for what it looks like. A new performer and new music brought a fresh view of the world to those attending the Symphony rehearsal Friday afternoon. Will you have a new piece of music written in the violin concerto form but with a modern freedom of expression? Then hear Glazounoff's opus 82. Would you like to listen to a violinist of marked individuality, one who colors the composer's ideas with a style of phrasing and a method of rhythm all his own?

Then stay away from Zimbalist; for you will think only of the composer's direct message when you hear him.

The question arises whether the great pedagogues in St. Petersburg molds his wonder pupils to his own idea or strives to bring out what is clamoring within them for utterance. He certainly does not produce similarity of result, whether his educational theories are rigid or pliant. The Imperial conservatory is something different from the Paris conservatory or no two such utterly diverse products as Elman and Zimbalist could have come from the hands of its great violin master.

Let us hear more of this artist who is able as few others are to disclose the secret we are all keen to know, the precise purpose of the composer. This pleasant mannered young man is an extremist in his way, remember; that smooth, unpretentious technique of his is stubbornly put to the service of presenting the music fairly before you.

Nations must judge for themselves who their greatest composers are as they must also judge who their greatest writers are. Americans know who best represents their ideals in literature, and if the French are obstinate enough to imagine that Poe is that man, why so much the worse for the French. Englishmen know which of their composers gives the best account of their ideals, and if Americans should happen to think that Bantock is the man, why so much the worse perhaps for them. Whatever the "Dante and Beatrice" is as a musical structure, a program symphony or a piece of tonal impressionism, it is an interesting work to hear. It discusses its Italian subject with an orchestral style as commanding as the prose style of a Symonds. Here is a piece of modern music writing by a composer not a German or a Frenchman who has an idiom borrowed from neither of the nationalities which are supposed to have exclusive proprietorship of orchestral art. Here is a tone-builder making the choirs of violins, wood and brass do his exact bidding; here is a score-maker finding original effects and turning them to constructive account.

Glazounoff to the eastward of your German and French schools, Mr. Fiedler, and Bantock to the westward are enlarging the bounds of symphonic art and helping make your concert hall a place of inspiration for Bostonians instead of a place of academic controversy. Thank you for neglecting your Brahms and your Cherubini in order to give them a fair opportunity.

BISPHAM ALTERS PROGRAM

David Bispham announces that he will read "Robert of Sicily" at his Monday afternoon recital in Jordan hall, using Rossini G. Cole's musical accompaniment to the poem.

MISSION DECLINES GIFT BY DR. COOK

(By the United Press)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Dr. Cook's offer of the proceeds of his lecture here has been refused by the committee in charge of mission work among the Eskimos at Cape York.

BERLIN—Dr. Frederick A. Cook has arrived here. From Berlin he will go to Paris, and thence to Brussels to deliver a lecture before the Central polar commission.

PAMPHLET ON LIGHTING ISSUED

"Lifting the Lid" is the name of an 80-page pamphlet sent to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Good Government Association, other public organizations and city officials Friday by R. Momand, vice-president of a street lighting company of New York. It reviews charges brought against the city of Boston last spring on the ground that Mr. Momand had been cheated out of \$200,000 for the city street lighting contract.

We Have the Best Assortment in Boston of THE NEW HIGH SLANT TOP The Most Favored Mode in Women's Boots for Fall



Other Novelties

Satin and Velvet
Button Boots

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When buying footwear you should consider first the reliability of the house where you intend to purchase. That's a safe rule.

You are doubly assured of satisfaction when you buy shoes here. You have the advantages of the finest appointed shoe parlors in New England; the largest assortment of new up-to-date styles; the most comfortable and serviceable footwear in the world—as good as the highest skill can produce.

Our Custom Grade Boots for Women

Are the very highest type of the manufacturer's art. They embody every desirable feature that can be built into a shoe, affording the very fullest measure of ease, comfort, style and quality—footwear that appeals particularly to women who admire the best in this important item of dress. All the new styles and leathers are shown

5.00—6.00—7.00—8.00

Our showing of 500 Boots for women is particularly complete and includes every material and style. No other store in Boston shows such a variety at this price.

We have repriced our entire line of Women's 4.00 Hypatia Shoes, at 3.25

Included are all our New Fall Models in taps and blacks. They are the best shoes in Boston at the price. Among the many styles we mention:—

Tan Russia Calf Boots, in blucher and button, with the new high toe.
Brown Vici Kid Button Boots, with medium toe and low heels.
Patent Colt Button Boots, cloth and dull tops, high cut style.
Gun Metal Boots, button and lace, with medium and high toes.
Vici Kid Boots, button and lace, dull and cloth tops.

Also all 3.50 and 4.00 grades of Women's Party and House Slippers at this same price.....3.25

Women's Shoe Section, Third Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

ROCKEFELLER BOARD SETS ASIDE \$635,000 FOR SIX COLLEGES

NEW YORK—Six colleges and universities were notified today that conditional appropriations aggregating \$635,000 were granted Friday by the trustees of the Rockefeller fund.

Applications from 24 institutions were presented. From this list the board selected six, among which it distributed conditionally the available funds as follows:

To Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penn., \$35,000 toward \$160,000; to Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., \$75,000 toward \$400,000; to Furman University, Greenville, S. C., \$25,000 toward \$100,000; to Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia., \$100,000 toward \$500,000; to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., \$200,000 toward \$1,000,000; to Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex., \$200,000 toward \$1,000,000.

During the meeting attention was called to the fact that since 1909, when Mr. Rockefeller made his first contribution to the board for the promotion of higher education, contributions have been made to 91 institutions in an aggregate amount of \$7,625,000 toward a total of \$35,909,512.

Fifty-one institutions, to which the board has made conditional contributions, have completed the subscriptions for the supplemental sums required and to these institutions the board already has paid \$3,500,000 in cash.

It was pointed out that as a result of the campaigns made by these 51 institutions their assets have been increased by over \$19,000,000; their student bodies have increased by 2047; 183 new profes-

President of Smith Which Is to Receive a Gift of \$200,000



DR. MARION LE ROY BURTON

SOUTHERN RUNS SPECIAL TRAIN

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—To place the advantages of technical agriculture before the farmers of east Tennessee, the Southern Railway Company, working in cooperation with the state department of agriculture and the University of Tennessee, is operating a special agricultural train over all its lines in this section, the tour to end Nov. 10.

The train is made up of three lecture coaches, three exhibit coaches and one flat car for live stock furnished by the Southern railway, and one Arms palace car arranged for the Tennessee department of agriculture.

State Agricultural Commissioner T. F. Beck, Dr. C. M. Morgan, dairy agent of the Southern railway, and well known experts connected with the state university accompany the train.

LARGE RICE DEAL IN LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—The largest individual sale of rough rice in the history of the great southern staple has been consummated between the Louisiana State Rice Milling Company and the Southern Rice Growers Association.

While the officials of both companies were very reticent to give details of the transaction for publication, it was the general impression among the trade that over 100,000 bags of river goods were involved in the deal, and that the price paid was very close to the figure fixed by the association, or \$3.25 per bag for No. 1 Honduras.

T. L. O'Brien—H. E. Russell—R. J. Dunkle

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

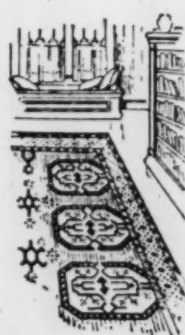
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We find one make of American RUG so far outstripping its fellows, in both durability and artistic value, we are forced to give it unusual prominence. It never fails our strenuous recommendation. For the living portions of the home it is unequalled. Its price for the 9x12 size is \$37.50. If regular sizes do not fill requirements special sizes can be woven to order in ten days' time.



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GREAT BOSTON GAINS FOR MR. FROTHINGHAM SEEN BY REPUBLICANS

(Continued from page one)

quart to be looking better for the Republican party in the cities and towns along the North Shore, including Lynn, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Gloucester, Rockport, etc. A substantial Republican gain is forecasted in all these places.

French Vote Doubtful

It is admitted by some Republican leaders that the party is having a hard time this year to hold its long standing grip on the French-Canadian vote of the state. The appointment by Governor Foss of Hugo A. Dubuque, a French-Canadian, to be a superior court judge, has seemingly done much to swing the French vote, so called, to the Democratic leader's side. Mr. Dubuque, it is pointed out, has been a candidate for appointment to the superior court bench for some years, during the administrations of several of the recent Republican Governors.

The solicitations of Mr. Dubuque's friends in his behalf have been repeatedly turned down by the Republican executives. Now, comes a Democratic Governor who has granted the longed for appointment. These French-Canadian voters are said to think much of their own and the Governor's act has come as almost a personal favor to them. Such is the sentiment on this point that no attempt is made to hide the fact that many Republican leaders are apprehensive of the French-Canadian vote this year. Fall River is mentioned as one important center where the Dubuque issue is felt heavily by the Republicans.

While the appointment of Mr. Dubuque may help Mr. Foss in Fall River, it is claimed by the Republicans that organized labor there is much more friendly to Lieutenant Governor Frothingham than it was to Governor Draper, the Republican candidate last year. Mr. Draper was cut right and left by members of his own party who disagreed with him on labor issues. The veto by Mr. Draper of the eight-hour bill for instance is cited as one thing that lost him many votes.

This year past grievances have been largely forgotten and a great bulk of this disaffected Republican element is reported on the way back to the G. O. P. So far as is known in Boston the White labor pamphlet has not been taken up by the Democrats of Fall River as campaign ammunition against Mr. Frothingham.

Growth Said to Be Steady

In the cities and suburban towns which circle Boston almost without exception there has been reported to the Republican state headquarters a steady growth in Republican sentiment. Places where the insurgency of last fall was felt heavily are said to be slowly taking on their normal political complexion again. It is the apparent slowness of this change which gives the Republican leaders concern. Will the change proceed sufficiently far by Nov. 7 to wipe out the plurality of 35,179 votes received by Governor Foss last year and give Mr. Frothingham a victory? is a question which weighs on many Republicans. The charge to keep actively working is going out hourly from Republican headquarters, by letter, telegram and word of mouth. At present the leaders believe that hard work will elect a Republican Governor for the ensuing year.

MALDEN LIBRARY GETS PAINTINGS

By the terms of the will of Osgood Wright Waitt of Malden the Malden Public Library will have added to its large collection of paintings an oil painting by Snider, made about 1719, and a character engraving of Joseph Jefferson as Caleb Plummer. Another engraving showing Franklin at the court of France, is bequeathed to the Malden Y. M. C. A.

HANKOW RECAPTURED AND REBELS ROUTED IS PEKING DESPATCH

(Continued from page one)

been received. Their source makes foreign residents here believe they are greatly exaggerated.

The imperial commander informed Peking that he attacked the rebels Friday and drove them from all their fortified positions around Hankow across the Han river into Yangtze. He declared the imperial forces were victorious at every point.

There were persistent reports today that Chingkiang, 150 miles above Shanghai, was about to fall into the hands of the rebels. Chingkiang is the first of the lower river forts above Shanghai and is regarded here as the keystone of the defense of the city.

West of Shanghai, the wealthy city of Szechow is threatened, while above Chingkiang three important cities, Nanking, Yangchow and Wuhu, are believed to be in danger. All four of these cities reported today that while the situation was still quiet, there is open sympathy for the rebel cause and probably little effective resistance will be offered to an attack.

PEKING—Yuen Shi-Kai has made an imperial minister and given supreme command of the army and navy. All viceroys in the affected district are ordered to place themselves under his command.

The new imperial minister left today for Sin Yang Chow to take direct control. He issued orders sending Gen. Yin Chang, the minister of war, back to Peking. Yin Chang's inactivities have brought suspicion upon him. Gen. Feng Kuo Chang has been appointed to take command of the imperial forces in the field, while Gen. Shan Chi Jui will command the second corps, now mobilizing. Both these generals are staunch supporters of Yuan Shi-Kai.

All of Yuan Shi-Kai's preliminary steps indicate that he expects to temporize with the rebels.

The Dowager Empress has sent to the minister of finance 1,000,000 taels, or more than \$500,000, from her own private purse. This money she ordered sent into the war chest for the recruiting and equipping of more soldiers.

WASHINGTON—Advises received here from Curtis Guild, ambassador in St. Petersburg, say the rebellion is regarded in Russia as merely a local affair, that will be confined to a few provinces.

The ambassador refers to a statement recently made by Prof. Otto Franke, of Hamburg, whom he declares to be a recognized authority on oriental matters. Professor Franke gave it as his opinion that the present struggle is simply an outcrop of the racial antipathies of the Mongolians, and one that does not bear any appearance of a movement for reform.

It is said that the Russian government is so well satisfied with the situation that no warships will be sent to Chinese waters to reinforce the single gunboat it now maintains there.

STEAMER MANITOU DISABLED AT SEA

With 75 cabin passengers and a considerable cargo on board the Red Star liner Manitou, Captain Pollard, has broken down at sea and will be very late in reaching port, according to advices received here today. The steamer Zealand, also of the Red Star line, passed the Manitou two days ago with her steering gear broken.

Both steamers sailed from Antwerp, and the Zealand was bound for New York. She passed the Manitou in lat. 48.55 W. long. 35 W. It is not known at present when the steamer will arrive although she is due here early Monday morning.

NEW IMPERIAL TROOPS MAY RETRIEVE DEFEAT

Successful Attack Upon Railway Depot at Hankow by Rebels Reported but Reinforcements Pour In

FACTS ARE SCARCE

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor) LONDON—There is considerable difficulty in ascertaining exactly how far the revolt in the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan is proving successful or otherwise. Telegrams from the site of the disturbance are confused and in many cases contradictory, added to which the censoring of many messages makes them open to suspicion. Certain facts, however, appear to emerge from the mass of confusing information.

It would seem that a force of government troops, about 2000 or 3000 strong, occupying the railway station at Hankow, were attacked by a revolutionary force of approximately the same strength. The key of the position was apparently the railway station, which is said to have changed hands repeatedly. Eventually the rebels appear to have repulsed the imperial troops and it is said that they have won a decisive victory.

Of course a success at the commencement of a revolution is not without its moral value, but even if the detachment of government troops assembled to the north of Hankow were put to flight, it should be remembered that constant trainloads of imperial soldiers are coming down toward Hankow from the north. These would naturally concentrate at some point out of the enemy's immediate reach, and the issue of the revolution in the neighborhood of Hankow would depend to a large extent on the

forces which the revolutionaries will be able to oppose to them. The issue, therefore, would still appear to be hanging in the balance.

The Chinese warships acting under Admiral Sah Chen-ping do not appear to have taken any real share in the engagement, indeed, it is reported that, the admiral has retired down the river owing to disaffection among the crews of the vessels under his command. This report, however, should be received with caution.

It is difficult to give any indication of the probable course of events, as there is little opportunity of ascertaining whether the imperial troops are to be depended on and how great the extent of the revolution and the resources of the rebels really are. Meanwhile business at Hankow is said to be at a standstill and martial law is reported as having been proclaimed in Hankow, Hangyang and Wuchang, the rebels maintaining a fair degree of order.

The absence of direct news from Hankow is causing considerable anxiety in government circles in Peking, and evidently does not accord with the probability of a victory for the imperial troops. It is believed that the attack on the government force at Hankow railway station may have been largely in the nature of a feint, while a stronger body of revolutionary troops established themselves further north on the line connecting Hankow with Peking; on the other hand it is said that Gen. Yin Chang is holding the telegraphs and allowing none but his own messages to pass. The future alone can determine which eventually, if either, is correct. Meanwhile imperial troops are reported to be pouring southwards from Pao-tung, whilst the arsenal at Hangyang, which is in the rebels' hands, is said to be working at high pressure.

STEEL COMBINE OUT IN DENIAL OF HAVING VIOLATED THE LAW

(Continued from page one)

NEW YORK—Service of copies of the bill filed by the government to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation continued today, a marshal going to Pocantico Hills and serving John D. Rockefeller. Marshal Henkel served Andrew Carnegie with the papers at Mr. Carnegie's home on Fifth avenue. After a conference participated in by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Steele and George F. Baker, directors, and several of the legal representatives, the following statement was issued by Mr. Gary:

"I think it would be improper for me at this time to make any comments concerning the suit which has been brought by the government against the United States Steel Corporation except to say I regret exceedingly that the department of justice felt called upon to institute proceedings.

"If any harm results, it will fall upon the stockholders and employees, aggregating a very large number, and any loss to them must be deplored. It is a time for every one to keep cool, with a disposition to patiently await results, knowing that in the end justice will be done to all interests.

"I believe a disclosure of all the facts applicable to the allegations contained in the government's bill of complaint as a ground for relief will show that the suit ought to be decided in favor of the corporation on the merits, and that the following will be established:

"1. That in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation those in charge had no intention of creating a monopoly or of restraining trade.

"2. That the corporation never has had, or attempted to exercise a monopoly or to restrain trade.

"3. That the conduct of the affairs of the corporation has clearly and positively negated any effort or intention to violate any provision of the Sherman law.

"4. That the existence of the corporation has been of benefit and not injury to its employees, its customers, its competitors and the general public.

"5. That no misrepresentation was made to the President relative to the Tennessee Coal & Iron properties, and that the motive of those connected with the purchase was to prevent a threatened general financial disaster which would have adversely affected the corporation as well as others."

Case to Be Long One

TRENTON, N. J.—Attorney General Wickersham and J. M. Dickinson have clarified the steel trust situation regarding the request in the petition for a temporary order or injunction enjoining the steel trust and its constituent companies from further continuing their alleged illegal monopoly. District Attorney Vreeland said that it was not the intention of the government to press at this time the application for the preliminary order.

He explained, however, that in the event of any attempt being made to cause unnecessary delay the government might at any time ask the court to grant a temporary restraint against the defendants. It is the intention of the government to let the case go to a final hearing, provided this can be accomplished within a reasonable time.

It has been decided that the case will be heard by three United States circuit court judges. These are Judge William M. Lanning of this city, Judge George Gray of Wilmington and Judge Joseph Buffington of Pittsburgh.

PRESIDENT LOSES HIS VOTE AND DECIDES TO EXTEND HIS TRIP

(Continued from page one)

dent was initiation into the Bricklayers union, so that he would be a member in good standing before undertaking the laying of the cornerstone of the Hamilton Club's new building on Monday.

A trip to Lake Bluff, 20 miles away, to open a new naval training school and a dinner by the Chicago Associates of Commerce will complete today's entertainment of the President.

No doubt is left today as to the attitude of the administration toward the United States Steel Corporation or every other business combine which is looked upon as violating the Sherman law after President Taft's speech last night in the First Regiment armory understood to refer to the steel corporation and at which his anti-trust declarations met with great applause. The law will be enforced to the letter he said.

"I come to the subject of the trusts at a time when the matter is boiling," he began and then pointed out that the railroads had brought themselves within the law and were trying to keep there.

"I hope that at some not far distant time the same thing can be said of the great industrial combinations," he said. "I would rather cut off my right hand than to do anything to disturb the business of this country, especially with a motive of cultivating political success."

"Statements as to what I may be responsible for in bringing about business troubles, however regretful I may be that it is so, cannot turn me from the duty that lies straight before me."

"But," he added, pounding his fist on the railing before him, "we have a condition of lawlessness to deal with. We have had it for 20 years. We have gone on organizing combinations in violation of the antitrust law on the theory that it either could not or would not be enforced."

"The supreme court has held that this lawlessness must be stamped out. There is no discretion in the executive to suspend a single statute. It is his duty to enforce the law and to direct the prosecution of those who violate it."

"The law will be enforced to the letter. Now I hope that is understood."

With the arrival of President Taft for a stay of three days Chicago resembled somewhat the capital of the country. Besides the President Chicago is host to Secretary Fisher and Secretary Meyer. Several senators also are here because of the Lorimer inquiry.

CHICAGO—Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, discussing the steel suit, said:

"This case will be pushed through the courts with the utmost speed possible. I have not been advised as to the intentions of the steel corporation in the fight, but I might refer you for an answer to the formal statement issued a month ago by J. Pierpont Morgan and Elbert H. Gary, as a committee of the board of directors, declaring that 'we believe that the organization is legal and that its management is proper.'"

"That's just where the government and the directors of the steel corporation differ. Whatever may be the outcome in the United States court at Trenton either side has the right of appeal to the United States supreme court."

F. B. KELLOGG NOT EMPLOYED MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Frank B. Kellogg denied today the report that he would appear for the United States Steel Corporation in the government's suit.

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street

Temple Place

Tremont Street

FURS OF QUALITY

Rich and luxurious are to be the Furs for Winter. They have been arriving in boundless variety from the various fur markets of the world—and now they are ready for the first FROSTY DAYS.

WE ESPECIALLY WISH TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR REMARKABLE SHOWING OF

FOX FURS—The North, East and West have been called upon to make our showing of these furs complete.

ALASKA CROSS FOX SETS—One of the most popular furs of the season; also

WHITE ALASKA, BLACK and RED ALASKA FOXES

Our Window Display, exhibiting specimens of foxes from different countries, will be found most interesting.

BLACK FOX PILLOW MUFFS from.....\$7.75 to \$65.00

BLACK FOX SHAWLS from.....\$9.00 to \$85.00

ALASKA CROSS FOX SETS from.....\$75.00 to \$175.00

FRENCH MOLE SKIN MUFFS, from.....\$45.00 to \$80.00

FRENCH MOLE SKIN SCARFS from.....\$20.00 to \$100.00

NATURAL MINK MUFFS ranging from.....\$20.00 to \$150.00

NATURAL MINK SCARFS and SHAWLS.....\$16.50 to \$200.00

WOMEN'S BLACK RUSSIAN PONY COATS, 52-inch, foreign dyed, from.....\$37.50 to \$125.00

WOMEN'S NEAR SEAL COATS, 52-inch, fine quality, beautifully lined, each.....\$67.50

WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COATS, 52-inch, in all the latest models.....\$112.50 to \$350.00

WOMEN'S PERSIAN LAMB COATS, 38-inch, fine lustre, long shawl collar, at.....\$190.00

Women's Fur-Lined Coats

52-INCH BLACK KERSEY CLOTH—Natural Hampshire lined, black opossum collar, at.....\$27.50

52-INCH BLACK BROADCLOTH—Natural muskrat lined, black Alaska fox collar, at.....\$65.00

Complete line of AUTOMOBILE COATS in natural Ring Tail Wild Cat; Natural and blended Muskrat and Raccoon Coats.

Complete stock of CHILDREN'S FURS AND FUR COATS, also fur trimmings and Swansdown.

FUR STORE—SECOND FLOOR

COMPETITION UNDER SHERMAN LAW FAILS WICKERSHAM SAYS

(Continued from page one)

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Wickersham discussed freely the suit filed against the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries. He expressed the hope that the respondents would put their houses in order by reorganizing and that a decree might be entered without having the case go to trial as has been done in the case of the electrical trust and others.

Mr. Wickersham admitted that he had no expectation that if the government won its suit and dissolved the steel trust and was equally successful with the other great corporations that had been attacked that the legal achievement would result in the restoration of the competition that had existed before the great corporations were formed.

He intimated that changes in the Sherman antitrust law would be necessary and that the country would be shortly made aware of that fact. In expressing the hope that the steel combine would dissolve and consent to a decree the attorney general added that the dissolution and reorganization would have to be real and not a pretence.

OLYMPIC IS BLAMED FOR COLLISION WITH BRITISH WAR VESSEL

(Continued from page one)

NEW YORK—According to advices from London, the naval court of inquiry, held at Portsmouth on the collision between the White Star liner Olympic and the British cruiser Hawke on Sept. 20, completely exonerated the commander of the Hawke on the ground that the cruiser was passing up the Solent from the Needles to Portsmouth and had the right of way.

The liner Olympic, coming down Southampton water and turning into the track of the Hawke, thus became the overtaking ship, in the opinion of the court and forced the cruiser in the narrow fairway over to the Prince Consort buoy, outside which she dared not venture owing to the shoals.

It is understood that the diagrams produced in evidence at the inquiry showed that the Olympic bore down on the cruiser and that in passing her the liner increased her speed when her starboard quarter was abreast of the Hawke. It was argued that the suction drew the stem of the warship in under the Olympic's counter. It was stated that the Hawke did not change her course, and

that no signals were given by the Olympic.

The international navigation laws stipulate that the overtaking ship must keep clear of the vessel she is overtaking, while the latter must keep her course.

There is also a clause that in a case of emergency, to avert disaster the commander of each vessel is at liberty to take any precautions he may deem advisable to save his ship, with the proviso, however, that he must make his movements known by signals to the other vessel.

REPUBLICAN HOUSE CANDIDATES GATHER FOR RALLY IN BOSTON

Republican candidates for the House of Representatives from all over the state assembled at the American house this afternoon for an "enthusiasm" meeting similar to the one held by the Republican senatorial candidates at the Parker house last Saturday.

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham was a speaker and gave an account of his campaigning throughout the state. Charles

E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee gave a review of the campaign work so far accomplished.

About 300 of the Republican candidates sat down to the luncheon. At the speakers' table W. W. Lufkin of Essex, president of the Essex Republican Club, presided. The speakers, besides Lieutenant Governor Frothingham and Chairman Hatfield, were Speaker Joseph Walker, Congressman Asher Hinds and Congressman David Foster.

The meeting was said to be one of the most enthusiastic and encouraging from a Republican viewpoint held this year. There was a general feeling of optimism expressed in the discussions before and during the luncheon and in the addresses of the speakers.

BOSTON NORMAL ALUMNI MEET

Boston Normal school alumni are holding their annual reunion this afternoon in the school and gymnasium. Wallace M. Boyden, president of the association, held a reception with the other officers, and special class reunions took place. An entertainment was given by the class of 1911, in which the tableaux and dances presented on class day last spring were repeated.

A spread will be served this evening in the gymnasium, and a dance will follow.

GILCHRIST CO

Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Place.

Laces a Dominant Feature of Fall Modes

THIS season laces are a most important feature in every part of women's apparel—on waists, gowns, dresses, coats and even in millinery. No one style in lace has a decided prominence over another, and the new designs this season give an almost unlimited opportunity of selection both in the heavier and light effects. Laces are largely used for curtains, fancy work, underwear trimming, etc., and our lace department offers you all the newest ideas in the lace making art, at most moderate prices. Our Winter Street window display gives only a partial idea of the wide range in laces most popular.

Venise and Baby Irish Allovers.....	98c to 5.75 yd.
Oriental Allovers.....	45c to 3.50 yd.
Gold and Silver Fancy Mesh Nets.....	1.25 to 3.98 yd.
Silk Embroidered Allovers.....	89c to 3.50 yd.
Dainty Shadow Effect Allovers.....	89c to 3.00 yd.
Venise and Oriental Lace Bands.....	15c to 2.50 yd.
Chantilly and Shadow Effect Bands.....	10c to 89c yd.
Gold and Silver Bands.....	29c to 1.75 yd.
Silk Embroidered Bands.....	29c to 2.50 yd.
Hand-made Linen Cluny.....	15c to 89c yd.
Val Lace in Edges and Insertions.....	4c to 25c yd.

Mail orders will be promptly filled.

HENRY SIEGEL Co.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in Boston

A Remarkable Purchase and Extraordinary Sale

WOMEN'S REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES

of the finest \$1.50 quality made by one of the foremost glove manufacturers in France; priced to bring the largest glove business of the season..... 95c

Monday begins a week of unparalleled glove selling for Men, Women, Boys and Misses

Our buyers returned from New York last Wednesday after the most successful trip this year.

Women's \$1.50 two-clasp real French Kid Gloves, made with Paris point embroidered backs; colors are black, white, tan and black with white sewing. Regular price \$1.50. Every pair has our guarantee..... 95c

WOMEN'S \$2.25 GLOVES—16-button full length Mousquetaire Kid in white and black; \$1.89 reg. price \$2.25. Pair..... 85c

WOMEN'S \$1.25 GLOVES—English Cape Gloves, 1-clasp, four-needle back, in tan; regular price \$1.25..... 79c

WOMEN'S \$1.00 GLOVES—2-Clasp Kid, overseas, in black, white, tan and mode; regular price \$1.00..... 59c

MEN'S \$1.25 GLOVES—1-Clasp Gray Mocha Gloves—In cadet, regular sizes; reg. price \$1.25..... 85c

BOYS' AND MISSES' GLOVES—Cape 1-Clasp Street Gloves—Reg. price 85c..... 49c

Henry Siegel Co., Boston, Mass.

GOV. FOSS IS CHARGED WITH ANTAGONISM TO HOME MANUFACTURES

Speaking at Haverhill Friday evening Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham declared that statements in Governor Foss' campaign pamphlet puts the latter on record as favoring the Democratic tariff bills, said to be aimed at New England industries and vetoed by President Taft. He also emphasized the point that while the duties on many New England manufactures were reduced or wiped out entirely high protection on staple food products grown in the South like sugar and rice was retained.

"Here then we have the Governor of Massachusetts in full alliance with members of Congress from other sections of the country who made no concealment of the truths that the tariff bills they were passing were directly aimed at Massachusetts," said Mr. Frothingham.

"But while these patriots in revising the tariff with an axe were making their direct and explicit attack on Massachusetts which now meets with the approval of our Governor, they were careful not to carry the free list to a point where it would remove protective duties that benefit their own section."

"When the Democrats of the House passed their free list bill they put wheat, flour, rye and barley and all the northern cereals on the free list. When the bill reached the Senate these articles were practically replaced on the dutiable list by providing they could be free only from those countries with which we had a reciprocity agreement, and there were and are no such countries. An amendment, however, was offered removing the duty on rice, and this was voted down by the Democrats. The bill in the House was made by southern Democrats. Rice is a highly protected product and it was not touched. The Senate, controlled by Democrats and progressives, refused to lower the rice duties, but they kept boots and shoes on the free list."

"The duties on rice range from 30 per cent to 60 per cent. (The duty on boots and shoes is 10 per cent. The boots and shoes you make here are put on the free list, but the rice which you eat, and which is grown in Texas and Louisiana, is kept on the dutiable list. How do you like this method of reducing the cost of living?"

Mr. Luce in Newburyport

At a Republican rally in Newburyport Friday night Robert Luce of Somerville, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was the first speaker, and devoted most of his time to an analysis of Governor Foss' administration. Mr. Luce said he believed the Governor was elected chiefly by taking advantage of the unrest due to the increased cost of living, which he charged to the door of the Republican party. "We believe," said Mr. Luce, "that the eyes of the people have been opened and that this false claim has been forever exploded."

"Mr. Foss claims that he forced a hostile Legislature to enact into law 21 measures which he had proposed in his inaugural. The publication in which this is claimed is signed by one of the Governor's own secretaries, who is on the pay roll of the state, and it is being mailed from one of the rooms of the State House. It is the first time in my knowledge that the public office has been used to advance a man's personal ambition."

Representative James M. Cavanaugh of Everett, Congressman A. P. Gardner of Hamilton, and former Congressman Charles E. Scott of Kansas also spoke.

Congressman Scott had 10 years experience in Congress, serving up to March of this year. He has a wide range of knowledge on national political affairs and is regarded as thoroughly conversant with alleged attempts of Washington Democrats to secure the passage of legislation hostile to New England industries. Attorney-General Swift replied to Governor Foss' charge that the state law department had been derelict in its duty with regard to the Worcester grade crossing abolition, where there is a charge that the contractors skimped on the amount of material used.

In his reply Mr. Swift said in part: "As soon as the matter was brought to my attention all steps possible under the law were taken to investigate it, and the attorney-general's objection was entered to the allowance of the accounts."

"Until the Legislature sees fit to change the laws in regard to grade crossing work it will be impossible for the attorney-general to pursue any other course in grade crossing matters than he is now doing under the requirements of the present statute. Under these requirements I have done, and will do, all that is possible to protect the interests and the property of the commonwealth."



ATKINS HATS SPECIAL \$3.00
OTHERS AT \$5.00 and \$3.00
ATKINS, Hatter
4 Tremont St., NEAR SCOLLAY SQ. OPEN EVENINGS

DEMOCRATS CLAIM WORCESTER COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR FOSS

Politicians who claim to have made a careful and conservative survey of the political situation in Worcester county say that Governor Foss will come out of the county with a comfortable majority and David I. Walsh will have one of the largest, if not the largest, majorities ever piled up for a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

There are several reasons given for this belief, the principal one being the Governor's action in vetoing the Ellis milk bill; secondly, his appointments to the supreme bench, two of which were given to Worcester county; thirdly, the personality of David I. Walsh, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and lastly his strength gained in the manufacturing cities and towns of the county among the French speaking people because of his appointment to the supreme bench of one of their number, Hugo A. Dubuque of Fall River.

Although it is claimed by Democratic leaders that Governor Foss will succeed in turning the slight Republican majority, there are but few people in the county who will say that either Governor Foss or his opponent, Louis A. Frothingham, is an issue in the Worcester county campaign.

In Worcester county the issues are said to be the Ellis milk bill, which was vetoed by the Governor, and David I. Walsh of Clinton, candidate for the position of Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket.

The Ellis milk bill was extremely distasteful to the farmers of Worcester county and it is said that they will not forget Governor Foss' veto. They claim that the promoters of the bill are trying to secure support for another measure to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature and this has aroused their suspicions to such an extent, it is said, that they are ready and willing to make the milk bill the issue and forget the candidates, except David I. Walsh, who is a Worcester county boy.

The personality of David I. Walsh has been injected into the campaign in Worcester county to such an extent that the town and city committees have taken Governor Foss at his word in telling them to "never mind me, help the other boys," and they are working solely for Mr. Walsh.

Charles F. Campbell, chairman of the Democratic city committee of Worcester, admits that the campaign being conducted by his committee is a Walsh campaign. He admits that the farmer vote, so called, will in all probability take care of the outside vote and therefore they can well afford to lend their attentions to Mr. Walsh's success in the city of Worcester.

Mr. Walsh has been prominently connected with municipal affairs in the city of Fitchburg for several years, having practised law in that city as well as in his home town of Clinton and he has become identified with some of the financial institutions of that city.

While Fitchburg is considered fairly secure for the head of the Republican ticket like Worcester, it is a very strong "Walsh town."

Mr. Greenwood a Factor

In the northern section of the county it is said that the strong support of Senator Levi Greenwood, who is out for reelection, will do much to reduce the Democratic vote. Senator Greenwood is claiming his district, the third Worcester senatorial, which includes the city of Fitchburg and the large towns of Gardner, Athol and Leominster.

This section, the Democrats explain, is not so strong on the milk proposition as the southern section for the reason that the farmers in that locality send their milk to Fitchburg and therefore are not as acutely affected as those compelled to look for a more distant market.

Even in Fitchburg Mr. Frothingham is not considered an issue by the Democrats, who claim that Senator Greenwood in his contest with John H. Cohn of Leominster furnishes the real issue of the campaign.

In the southwestern section of the county, where Alexis Boyer, Jr., of Southbridge is making a contest for the Senate, in the Worcester-Hampden district, against William H. Wheeler of Hubbardston, the Democrats expect to make exceptional gains over their vote of a year ago.

Many Republicans are forecasting the election of Mr. Wheeler over Mr. Boyer by 200 majority and this, to the Democratic way of thinking, is equivalent to a victory, as this district was carried last year by Walter R. Mellen of Brookfield by 1800.

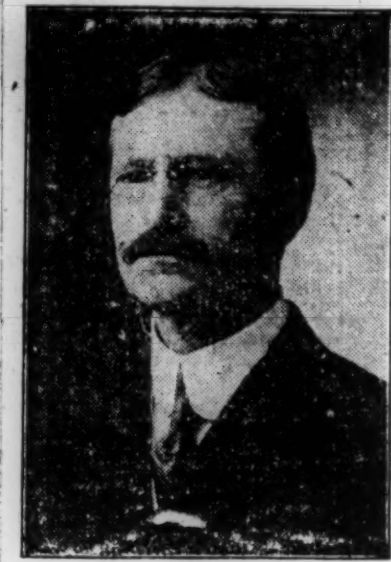
"The milk bill" issue is strong in this senatorial district and the Democrats declare that in many of the small towns where majorities of from 25 to 100 have been given the Republican candidates, this year these will be almost reversed.

HAMPDEN ROAD PLANS PROGRESS

Plans of the Hampden Railroad Company were certified today by the clerk of the railroad commission, and work of construction will begin within 30 days, according to R. D. Gillett, president of the railroad corporation.

The road is to be a single track connection of importance, joining the Massachusetts Central line with those of the new Haven road and running through Springfield, Chicopee, Ludlow, Palmer and Belchertown. It is expected that the road will be open early in 1912. It is to be of the best construction to accommodate the heaviest trains.

Former Congressman of Kansas Who Is Aiding Bay State Republicans



CHARLES F. SCOTT

MR. HARRIS SAYS HE IS NOT TO BE RICHESON COUNSEL

Former Judge Robert Orr Harris said today that he is engaged only temporarily in the defense of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist church of Cambridge, accused of slaying Miss Avis Linnell.

Said the congressman from the fourteenth district: "I shall not, under any circumstances, act as counsel in the trial of Mr. Richeson. I am in the case only temporarily to assist Dr. Dunbar."

"It has been said that Congress will adjourn in the spring and that I could then be at liberty to try the case. But no one can tell when Congress will adjourn after it once convenes and it makes no difference whether it adjourns early or late I shall not take any active part in the trial. I am merely filling a gap so to speak, until someone shall be selected to act as senior counsel."

The grand jury, which for two days has been investigating the charge against Mr. Richeson, adjourned late Friday afternoon until Monday morning, when it will resume hearing witnesses.

The congregation of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge at a meeting held Friday night sent a letter to Mr. Richeson, telling him that it would take no action in his case as he had requested, until after the grand jury had acted.

MELROSE PUPILS FLY TOY AIRCRAFT MADE BY THEM IN CONTEST

(Continued from page one)

first exhibition, held in the Lincoln school hall, while successful, was held in too small quarters to permit the real testing of the three models exhibited at that time. The society, which consisted of half a dozen members, has now grown to a membership of about 30.

Models were exhibited today by Earl Bean, Norman Jeffs, John E. Mutt, Lester M. Pulley, Chandler Goldthwaite, Louis H. Flett, Elliott Johnson, Thomas Donovan, Robert Cohen, Royal Wills, Albert B. Robbins and Charles Foley, some of them exhibiting two and three model aeroplanes, all of which were given a tryout. Other members of the club who are building models are Clarence Holt, Everett E. Babb, Herbert Goodwin, Everett Stebbins, Roland Huxsey and others.

With the proceeds derived from the various aviation meets the boys plan to purchase an aeroplane large enough to enable them to study the working of the engines and the operation of the machines.

The judges of the meet were Lorne C. Hulsman, principal of the high school; William H. H. Pierce, sub-master of the high school, and Willis S. Fisher, principal of the Lincoln grammar school.

LYNN, Mass.—Harry N. Atwood, who made the record-breaking cross-country flight from Chicago to New York, announced here today that on Dec. 10 he will start from Boston on a flight to various points in South America.

"I have made all plans to start the international flight on Dec. 10," said Atwood today. "I will make no attempt to 'make time,' but will go from point to point leisurely until I reach Buenos Aires."

Roscoe P. Timson of 8 Eutaw avenue, Lynn, claims to have solved the principles of "automatic stability and soaring flight" in heavier than air machines, which the Wright brothers are now puzzling over. He is working on a big machine, to be built largely of ash and platinum, which he says will weigh but 300 pounds, carry a 60-horsepower engine, travel 100 miles an hour and soar upward and against any kind of wind.

BANK TREASURERS DINE

"School Savings Banks" was the subject for discussion at the quarterly dinner of the Massachusetts Savings Banks Treasurers Association Friday evening at Young's hotel. Albert L. Clark, president of the Essex Savings Bank of Lawrence, presided and the attendance numbered about 80.

WESTERN COUNTIES ARE DOUBTFUL SAY SHREWD POLITICIANS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—As nearly as the shrewd followers of political matters can make out, western Massachusetts is decidedly debatable ground in the state campaign. The large manufacturing centers are more thoroughly aroused by the issues than has been the case in any other "off year," and were it not for the factional disturbances among the Democrats it is doubtful if the Republicans could carry this end of the state. With conditions as they are, however, the Republican leaders believe they will carry the western end of the state for Mr. Frothingham, and will reclaim a large part of Berkshire county, which elected only one Republican representative last year.

Governor Foss finished his campaigning in this part of the state last Wednesday and the Republicans will close with rallies next week, the last one coming Thursday in this city. Although the Governor expressed satisfaction with the situation, those who are close to him say he is not so optimistic as he was a week ago. It is a fact that his running-mate, David I. Walsh, has overshadowed him throughout the campaign. Common talk is to the effect that hundreds of Republicans will vote a Frothingham and Walsh ticket hereabouts.

The Governor's attack, through his experts, on the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Northampton hospital and other public institutions, has reacted severely, especially in the country districts, where the farmers depend largely on the agricultural college for encouragement in their pursuit. His veto of the Ellis milk bill will save him some votes in Hampshire and Franklin counties, but these votes, if new, will be offset in the cities, where the bill was popular. The farmers are canny voters, and although normally Republicans, are apt to vote very independently. Mr. Foss' advocacy of reciprocity with Canada and the removal of all duties on foodstuffs has not met with hearty accord in the rural districts.

One of the remarkable features of the recent Democratic tour was the applause following Mr. Walsh's attacks on the party enrollment clause in the direct primary law. Everywhere the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has spoken his declaration against this feature of the law has been warmly received. Mr. Walsh's ability as a speaker and his presence have made a deep impression hereabouts.

Another factor in the campaign which must be reckoned with is the vote in the large mill centers, which are normally Democratic. The Farr Alpacon controversy has made politics hum in Holyoke, and what the ultimate effect will be no man can tell. The arguments of Mr. Frothingham and the others on the Republican ticket that Democratic revision of the tariff means hard times also have had effect, for the last year or two have not been especially prosperous in the cotton manufacturing cities and towns. The attack on the Foss administration has been effective, also, especially with relation to expert investigations and their results.

The condition which is going to hurt Mr. Foss more than anything else is the apathy toward his candidacy exhibited by the Democratic leaders. In Berkshire county, for example, the friends of former Senator Thomas F. Cassidy of Adams are far from enthusiastic. Mr. Cassidy was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor with Mr. Foss last year, and his friends claim he was largely responsible, because of his personal following and popularity, in bringing about the Democratic landslide in Berkshire county. Last Monday night Mr. Cassidy spoke 15 minutes in Pittsfield without once mentioning the name of the Governor or anybody else on the state ticket, which has been taken as a clear indication that while he hopes for Democratic success, he does not include Mr. Foss in his good wishes. Tuesday night at Adams and North Adams he modified his speeches to include Mr. Foss's name but his following regard Monday's speech as the indicative one.

There are several warm senatorial con-

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95 years continuous experience in Floor Covering stands for something

We were a part of "the beginnings" of Oriental Rug distribution in America, and, as a result, at a very early period we formed Eastern connections of great value, from whom we frequently receive small parcels, forwarded at the discretion of our Agents, and direct from the Interior.

Many of these connections have not been and are not now open to those who have subsequently entered the Oriental Rug business.

There is in business life more "compensation for age" than with the individual; this is one that is a real asset.

For the coming week we offer a special lot of Orientals just received that were bought much under the ruling market prices and marked accordingly

KURDISTAN RUGS

Thick heavy rugs that have fully doubled in value the past ten years. Some of them are 8 or 9 feet long. Very desirable for halls.

\$20.00

\$25.00

\$30.00

BELOOCHISTAN RUGS

AVERAGE 2 1/2 x 5 0

An exceptional lot of Beloochistans in typical colorings and designs at very moderate prices.

\$7.50

\$12.50

\$15.00

We invite your inspection of some remarkable values, both in small rugs and carpet sizes, personally selected by our Oriental Rug buyer while abroad last Summer

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tests, the closest being that between Albert J. Preece, Democrat, and Calvin Coolidge, Republican, in the Berkshire-Hampden district. Mr. Preece was a member of this year's House, and Mr. Coolidge is a former representative and at present mayor of Northampton, where Mr. Preece also lives. This is the district now represented by President Allen T. Treadway of the Senate. Both candidates are popular, and are working hard. It is difficult for the impartial observer to say which has the better of the contest at the present time; but, in spite of the fact that the district is normally Republican, it is believed Mr. Preece will poll a tremendous vote and stands a good chance of election.

In the Berkshire district it is likely that Senator John H. Mack, Democrat, will be reelected. He is opposed by Walter L. Tower of Dutton, who is making a hard contest. Mr. Mack will poll a big vote in North Adams, Adams and Pittsfield. John H. Schoonmaker of Ware, Republican senator from the Franklin and Hampshire district, undoubtedly will be reelected. His opponent is Dr. John C. O'Brien of Greenfield. Senator John F. Malley of Springfield, because of his personal popularity, is likely to be reelected. His opponent is Luke S. Stowe of this city. Francis X. Quigley of Holyoke, Democratic senator from the second Hampden district, is unopposed.

Among the representative contests none is attracting more attention than that between Alexander T. Sedgwick, Democrat, and Franklin A. Palmer, Republican, in the eighth Berkshire district. Mr. Palmer is a candidate for reelection and defeated Mr. Sedgwick, who was formerly a Republican, by only 14 votes last year. Both men live in Stockbridge. One of the Pittsfield Democratic representatives, John J. Bastion, is slated for defeat, according to all indications, and there is doubt about Democratic victories in the seventh and third districts, now represented by Nor-

man Shannon of Becket and John J. Hughes of Adams.

In Franklin county prospects are good for the reelection of Capt. Harold H. Flower in Greenfield and the election of J. W. Thurber in the first district, both Republicans. John W. Haigis of Turners Falls, one of the candidates for speaker of the next House, is being hard pressed by Henry B. Barton of Gill, and the contest is in doubt.

The Hampden county districts will probably see little or no change. Henry W. Holbrook of Palmer undoubtedly will be reelected in the first district. The second district, a double one, has Frank P. Sargent of West Springfield and W. F. Emerson, town clerk of Longmeadow, as Republican candidates and James F. Barry of Agawam, a present member of the House, and Harry W. Green of Wilbraham as Democratic candidates. Normally this district is Republican. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh districts are in Springfield, and the third and fourth will send Democratic representatives to Boston. In the others there is little doubt about Republican victories. In Chicopee there is a hard contest on between D. J. Buckley, Democrat, and A. W. Roberts, Republican. The three Holyoke representatives will be Democrats, but Westfield is expected to send a Republican back.

Chances for Republican victories in Hampshire county are said to be good. Representative Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington probably will be reelected in the second district. In the fourth there is a sharp contest between Representative Edgar E. Sargent, Democrat, of Belchertown and Almon Pratt of the same town. Both men are popular, but Ware, a strong Democratic town, is in this district and is likely to swing the election to the Democratic candidate. In the first district, Northampton, Albert L. Dyer, Republican, and Henry W. Warner, Democrat, are opposed. Both are popular men and the contest is in much doubt. In the third district John

E. Lyman of South Hadley probably will be elected. His opponent is E. J. Eboie of the same town, who is running on the Democratic-Progressive ticket.

NASHVILLE, IND., IS GROWING FAST

NASHVILLE, Ind.—This little town of 500 inhabitants is becoming the garden spot of Indiana. Hundreds of people from over the state spent their vacations here.

Extensive improvements have been going on here for the last three months. Two miles of cement sidewalks have been laid. All taxpayers have been ordered to put in four days on the streets instead of two. The streets are all being graded.

The hotels are being enlarged and Indianapolis people are negotiating for ground on which to build a handle factory.

Thanksgiving Crockery, China and Glass Dinner Sets.

Or Parts of Sets

OR

Matchings to Old Sets

Many Designs to choose from. All values from the inexpensive to the very costly.

ENGLISH DECORATED DINER SETS, 112 pieces, from \$8.75 up thro' the medium values.

HAVILAND CHINA, decorated sets, 130 pieces, \$24.75 and upwards, also Tea Sets, Breakfast Sets, etc.

ROYAL WORCESTER SETS up to the costly designs.

KITCHEN CROCKERY on 4th floor.

JARDINIERS, Umbrella Holders, on Main Floor and Gallery.

GLASS DEPARTMENT second floor, all grades and values.

WEDDING GIFTS in large variety, useful and ornamental.

In brief EVERYTHING in this line PERTAINING TO FAMILIES, HOTELS, CLUBS, etc.

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BOY BUILDERS OF MINIATURE AEROPLANE



ELLIOTT JOHNSON
One of the Members of Club



EVERETT BABB
One of Aeronautic Enthusiasts



EARL BEAN
President Junior Aviation Club

AMERICAN LIGHT COMING IN WITHOUT GLARE IS GENTLY DISSIPATING FILIPINO SHADOWS

Manila Board of Education
Tries by Bulletins to Aid
Teacher to Adapt Native
Ways With Tact and Skill

SYSTEM SPLENDID

Wide Range of Knowledge
and Manner in Which It Is
Now Imparted Surprises
and Delights the Visitor

JUST as the grandfather of the interior views with amazement the fondness of young children for oysters on the half shell, things which he never tasted until he was grown and then systematically had to cultivate a taste for, so is the average person astonished that the government established but yesterday in the Philippines is organized and developed in a way that would do credit to one that has been at it for several centuries.

That the board of education at Manila has issued some 10 bulletins, most of which are good sized books, bearing on the work of the schools and to be used by the teachers, is a surprise of proportions. The list of them shows that these islands of the Pacific are enjoying educational advantages which all the parent states have not yet succeeded in disseminating among its people.

They include a normal school, school of arts and trades, courses of study in vocal music for the public and normal schools, mechanical and free-hand drawing, woodworking, ironworking, botany, animals, home and school gardening, lace-making, athletics, house-keeping and housework arts, etc., as well as the three R's.

Difference Is Vast

On their face they look much the same as the work under those headings pursued in the city schools in the state, but a perusal of their contents discloses vast differences.

The large port cities of the United States such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, have programs of one kind in their efforts to get foreign peoples with them to adopt modern standards, but carrying these standards to another people is a different proposition. That the authorities have learned a lesson from their mistake with the Indian and intend not to repeat the mistake here, is made clear in an introductory paragraph to the bulletin on house-keeping and household arts, recently published.

"The girls must not feel that 'domestic science,' or 'home economics,' or whatever this branch of study may be called," it says, "is a name for the process of forcing them to adopt American customs. It has to do with all that goes to make up right living and is taught not only in the Philippine islands but in all the civilized countries in the world. The basis of a nation's welfare is in its home life and no nation can be powerful which has not the right kind of homes. Girls are to be the home-makers and must therefore be taught all those things which will enable them to meet their responsibilities."

Home-Making Is Aim

The manual has been prepared with a view to helping the girls to become intelligent home-makers and capable mothers and to meet the common needs of everyday life. The momentous problem before the teacher is not merely a matter of teaching how to cook and sew, but rather how to live.

The bulletin goes on to say the importance of this line of work is manifest, and it offers the teacher unique opportunities for study and initiative. To be successful she must make herself thoroughly conversant with the home life of her pupils.

The object should be to see life from the girls' point of view, as well as to have them see things as they appear to her. If the home as it exists is not constantly in the mind of the teacher the work will soar so far above actual conditions as to make the most earnest effort little better than a waste of time. The immediate duty it is pointed out is to get the best results out of such things as are already easily obtained. Pure air, sunshine, industry, cleanliness of body, clothing, house and premises, proper manners and refined conduct are recognized as needing quite as much attention as any other branch of instruction.

One teacher may work with girls from the better-off families—girls whose mothers and grandmothers have intelligence and refinement and who are accustomed to plenty, eager and willing to try new ideas in their homes and glad to provide all the materials necessary in the classroom; while another's work may be with those from homes so poor that the bare necessities of life are often lacking. The manual is arranged to cover both extremes so that the teacher may take from it that which best suits her needs.

Work Goes Beyond School

The work of a successful teacher cannot be confined to five short hours in the schoolroom. She is expected to take the class sometimes to the market and the native shops and call the attention of the girls to any conditions that may exist which stand out as of the better order, or are unsanitary or unclean.

Both market and home visiting are often disheartening. Many of the things one sees are to be condemned, but there

is also much to commend. In their home life the people are affectionate and generous, they are hospitable and charitable, and take good care of those who for any reason are dependent upon them.

The grace of the girls on formal occasions is charming. In few countries in the world, and surely in no eastern country, does woman have the power and influence that she does in the Philippines. She usually controls the household administration and generally holds the purse strings. This makes her education all the more important.

Filipinos respect each other's personality, and their reverence for established customs, it is pointed out, may be utilized as a rock upon which to build the structure of better womanhood. When the girls have been taught to be

self-reliant and to make their lives conform to the customs obtaining among the most highly refined of their sex, their families are bound to respect the new customs, and the little heaven is at work which may in time bring about an improvement in the habits of the entire people.

Unfortunately most of the Filipino girls leave school before they have completed the fifth grade. In many instances there is no reason for this except that the girl is tired of study and as she is able to read, write and count her parents think she has all the education necessary. The most must therefore be made of the short time that can be counted on.

The chief object in the course in house-keeping, etc., is to improve the home life.

to teach the girls to get the best out of what they have, and better ways of doing what they have to do, rather than the putting upon them of new and strange American ways.

Although the latter kind of work may make a good showing in the classroom, it does not from any standpoint touch their real living and is seldom kept up out of school. For this reason it is urged that the classes be conducted in a house such as those in which the girls actually live. This should be a home with nothing about it to indicate a classroom other than is absolutely necessary for carrying on the work. It should have a kitchen which should be large, light and airy, a "sala," and if convenient a separate bedroom.

The teachers are urged to put forth every effort to arouse in each girl a desire for privacy and a bedroom of her

as kitchen, sala or bedroom in turn. Or they cut pictures of different things used about the home from advertisements or draw them with a pencil.

Work Is Adapted

Thus the work is adapted in all ways to the environment of the child. She learns to make perfume as well as soap, and to her own native cooking are added such simple, wholesome foods of established merit as can easily be made in the home, whenever possible from their native products. It is not the American home, they are taught to conduct, but their own, with such improvements as can be introduced or substituted without causing alarm.

The social element is brought in. The pupils give parties and write notes. Ethics appear at every turn. The little pupil is told she must cultivate a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness. She has learned to think for herself and reason consistently, and has at her command the means of finding out the why of things. If she sees or hears something that frightens her she should not cover

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FUTURE WIVES AND MOTHERS BEING TAUGHT



Group of Filipino girls who are being tactfully led into broader and happier ways of living

own, but the manual says, since families of this country probably will not adopt this custom for some time to come, and since most of the people are bound to sleep on the floor the immediate duty is to help the girls to find the best way of doing so.

Kitchen to Be Native

Teachers are required to have the school kitchen just an ordinary Filipino kitchen like the others in the town; but it must be clean and whitewashed and free from all offensive matter beneath. The air should be kept fresh. The girls should be made to see the advantages thus gained and that sheep, goats, pigs and other animals must not be kept under the house. The blue flame oil stove and the fireless cooker may be introduced. The Filipino stoves with hoods and ovens, however, are used and the girls tell what cooking utensils they have at home that they may be duplicated in the school kitchen. The most important thing to teach about the kitchen is cleanliness. The girls are taught the value of wood ashes, of sand, and of the jica leaves which are so much like sand paper.

In order to keep the family interested the food prepared is sometimes taken home but it is quite as essential that it sometimes be served in school and made the occasion for teaching table manners and the necessity of table linen, individual plates, knives, forks, spoons and other utensils.

Often the girls in the class pride themselves on the preparation of some native dish, and are glad to teach others how it is made. The home interest thus created has often led mothers to offer to show how to prepare certain dishes.

Home Interest Sought

Anything that keeps the home in touch with the school work is fostered, as it may be a means of continuing a girl in school a year or two longer. The girls need to learn how to prepare wholesome, every-day food, how to wash dishes, care for lamps, sweep, dust and sew, and it takes more than three years to teach them thoroughly. When possible they are taught by a Filipino and all but the very smallest ones take the course.

Where it is impracticable to have a separate building the grade teachers are expected to begin by having each little girl make clothes for a doll upon the simplest straight lines. The aim is not to obtain fine needlework, although this comes in, but to cultivate the domestic instinct. During the work a number of important things are explained to them: Why one little garment is not enough, why we wear clothes, etc. Each pupil is taught to weave a doll's petate or sleeping mat and make a bed with sheets, pillow, pillowcase, blanket and mosquito net. Incidentally they are told why we need clean bedclothes, why we should take off our day clothes at night, why we wear a night dress, etc.

The pupils also weave a doll's hammock and it is explained to them why it is not a good plan to tie the baby up in a cloth and hang him from the ceiling. Many of the primary children have the care of the little ones at home and responsibility is far beyond their years. Patterns large enough to fit real children are cut and taken home. How to make clothes for an older age is taught in much the same way.

Then they make toy furniture with toothpicks and soaked seeds and little desks of clay, using the tops of their desks for a playhouse and furnishing it

up her head and imagine dreadful things. She has learned to say with her tongue that there are no ghosts, no witches, no fairies, but she must have courage enough to investigate and prove to others that aswag, bugles, anting anting, sirens, wak wak, etc., are nothing more than creations of the imagination—things that educated people with common sense are not afraid of. She must not talk about things or listen to stories about things that will make people afraid for it is her duty to help others to lead better, nobler and saner lives.

Tendency Is Opposed

It is the custom of Filipinos for a girl to go to dances and entertainments at 13, 14 or 15 years of age and be married a year later. The school tries in various

ways to counteract this tendency. The beauty of the home and marriage is dwelt upon, but if the girls are to be the strongest, best and noblest women possible, they are told they must not concern themselves with lovers and marriage at so early an age. They must have time and opportunity to grow wise and strong and should give themselves another 10 years at least to do it in. They should be most careful also in all ways of the men and boys with whom they associate as the girls and women. Similar instruction is given to the boys. Thus it is hoped to bring about in the Philippines a civilization of the highest ethical standard as well as an educational one that from the start is along the lines of the most advanced pedagogical thought.

RHODE ISLANDERS HERE FOR PROVIDENCE DAY AT EXPOSITION

Thousands of residents of Rhode Island arrived on special trains today to attend the "Providence day" festivities, which mark the close of the New England industrial and educational exposition in Mechanics' hall. According to figures given out today by Walter M. Lowney, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee which has been in charge of the exposition, more than 300,000 people have attended the show.

A feature of today's program will be the announcement of all the plays in the Brown-Harvard football game at the Stadium this afternoon. The plays will be shown as they are made by electric bulletin boards in different parts of the main hall operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company as a part of their exhibit.

Throughout yesterday afternoon and evening a line of visitors passed through the booth where the automatic voting machine is in operation and at the closing of the polls Frothingham was again in the lead by 491 votes to 390 for Foss, while Robert Luce led David I. Walsh for Lieutenant-Governor by 615 to 191.

Both the industrial and the fruit shows have been successful. The character and variety of the exhibits have been a revelation to the visitors and the co-operation of those in charge of the booths in explaining the various processes of manufacturing in operation has made possible a ready comprehension of the working exhibits.

The fruit show has been an added attraction for the thousands of visitors during the past week, and in accordance with many requests, special arrangements have been made for the opening of Horticultural hall tomorrow from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.

UNVEIL NEW HAVEN MEMORIAL
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Governor Baldwin and other state officials were present Friday at the unveiling of a monument commemorating the defense of New Haven at the time of the British invasion. The ceremony was performed by a committee of Mary Clapp Wooster chapter of the D. A. R.

THREE HUNDRED BOYS RAISE CORN FOR STATE SHOW

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Exhibits of corn raised by more than 300 boys in all sections of the state will be seen at the Exposition Nov. 4 and 5 in connection with the annual fall exhibition of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. The state board of agriculture is conducting the boys' corn department and cash prizes will be awarded for the best specimens of the different kinds.

For several years past the corn crop of Rhode Island has been below the average in quantity because, agricultural experts say, no interest has been shown by farmers in that product. The board of agriculture hopes to interest the boys in corn growing and at the same time to prove to every one that Rhode Island soil can bring forth good corn crops. This is the first contest of the kind ever held in this state and the fact that so many boys have entered exhibits is pleasing to those conducting the affair. In Rhode Island the average crop per acre of corn for the past 10 years has been 34 bushels.

COURT REBUKE IN M'NAMARA CASE

LOS ANGELES—When Walter L. Frampton, a farmer, was challenged yesterday because he believed both James B. McNamara and his brother, John J., were guilty, Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel for McNamara said:

"I am going to ask to have the challenge passed on now. I want the ruling of the court."

"Mr. Darrow," said Judge Bordwell, "there is no occasion for a remark like that. I am going to take time to examine this record. These challenges will not be passed on until tomorrow morning. That is the ruling, Mr. Darrow. You must proceed."

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PITTSBURGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRYING FOR THE 1000 MARK

Pittsburgh's Chamber of Commerce which is about to crown the year with a dinner at which the President of the United States is to be the chief guest, will ere long have a membership of 1000, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

It is now 900 in round numbers, applications are steadily coming in and the list is growing. In the report printed a year ago the membership was given as 795. The Chamber of Commerce has more members now than at any time in its history. It is stronger and more harmonious, because members are pulling more together and less apart.

It has had a larger membership in proportion to population of the community than at present, but it is doubtful whether it was ever better organized for effective work. At the incorporation of the chamber on July 8, 1876, there was a membership of 205, and in after years there was a swelling ambition to erect a permanent home for the body at a cost of \$1,000,000. But the chamber is yet a tenant, prosperous enough, however, to be a very desirable one. The spirit that now animates the membership is worthy of a million dollar home, or even a more costly one.

It was the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce which started the movement which resulted in the passage of an act of Congress providing for the establishment of forest reservations in the Appalachian mountains, for conservation of timber and the preservation of streams. The idea was taken from Pittsburgh to Washington by George H. Anderson, a former secretary of the chamber, and advocated by him before a national body.

It found favor and the momentum there given the idea gathered force until the Sixty-first Congress gave President Taft opportunity to approve it and thereby make it a law of the United States. The bill that passed Congress bears the name of a member from Massachusetts, but the idea was born in Pittsburgh and to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce the honor is due.

Modesty is the besetting sin of Pittsburgh people, or President Taft would have this record brought to his attention at the annual dinner at which he will be the chief guest.

The names of the men who incorporated the Chamber of Commerce in 1876 will awaken memories. Included were men known throughout the nation. The first president was Thomas M. Howe; the vice-presidents were John F. Dravo, William McCreery, Mark Watson, J. K. Moorehead, Henry W. Oliver, J. S. Slagle; the other incorporators were A. M. Marshall, R. C. Gray, J. D. Weeks, Edward Gregg, C. Meyran, J. G. Seibeneck, Simon Reymor, David Hostetter, George A. Kelly, T. Brent Swearingen, G. W. Hailman, S. S. Marvin, M. F. Herron and Arthur Kirk. They were men of force and standing in the community.

In the old days individual competition was the life of trade in Pittsburgh. Pittsburghers competed as individuals with their neighbors, as with rivals at a distance. It was difficult for that reason to obtain community cooperation in trade matters for the common good. The incorporation of the chamber saw the need for cooperation at many points and, by combining, endeavored to secure it.

In these days the need for cooperation is more clearly seen and their successors are endeavoring with much success to unify effort in behalf of the whole community.

OLEO MEN ARE RELEASED

WASHINGTON—President Taft has commuted to expire immediately the sentences of William Broadwell and Samuel A. Briesbach, each of whom is serving a six-year term in Leavenworth penitentiary for coloring oleomargarine in Chicago. Each of the men was fined \$15,000. The President's action does not merit the fine.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

RATHER WIDE

"Yes, I've a wide acquaintance at the capital," said he.
And we knew it was the truth he sought to tell.
For since he is a senator it isn't hard to see
That he may know our President quite well.

BACON says: "A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other." Perhaps, after all the expressions of dissatisfaction that reach our ears now and then, almost every man is doing about the kind of work, living in about the kind of house, and is generally conditioned about as he would prefer to be. For surely if there is truth in the saying that "where there's a will there's a way," what is to prevent a man from getting whatever he may wish if it is something within reasonable bounds? If a youth expresses a determination to become a farmer, a blacksmith, a carpenter or a plumber, no one has occasion to doubt that he will achieve the desired goal. So, too, he may become a lawyer, a teacher, an educator. Why cannot he become a statesman, a philosopher, a poet or an artist if he will?

Columbus wished to sail out across the uncharted seas and beyond all known horizons and find land to the westward of Europe. The one great chief reason why he was able to accomplish this great purpose was because he wished to do so. He wished to do this thing so much that he refused to give it up even though the people were disposed to laugh at his propositions and call him an impractical dreamer. He wished to be a discoverer and a discoverer he was. It is said that when Wolfe was brought before a committee of Parliament and was informed that he had been selected to take charge of the British army in Canada, he was asked if he felt that he could bring the war then in progress to a victorious end, whereupon he strode about the room brandishing his sword and striking the table with it, and giving such an exhibition of extreme vainglory and egotism that the members of the committee were somewhat disgusted and regretted their choice. Later on when Wolfe led his forces up to the plains of Abraham, it was his great degree of confidence that enabled him to achieve a victory over the French forces near Montreal.

It is not exterior handicaps that keep men from reaching certain goals; it is more likely to be a lack of purpose within. So very many men have triumphed so splendidly over what seemed to others to be their obvious limitations that one almost justified in saying that there are no limitations except those that we make and impose upon ourselves. The only hopeless man is the one who "gives up" and who says "It's no use!" Faith in one's self and in things is the great moving power. "Do you really believe that if I have faith I can move that mountain that looms over yonder?" asked a good woman of her spiritual adviser. "I do," was the answer, "if you have perfect faith." When he met the woman the following day she said to him: "There, do you see! I prayed last night, with perfect faith, that the mountain would be moved, but when I looked

out of my window this morning, there was the mountain still in the same place, just as I expected it would be!" The faulty operation of most wills is occasioned by the fact that they are mixed with too much "won't."

REQUIRED

Without one thing, there is no meal
Can taste exactly right:
For breakfast, dinner, supper, one
Should have—an appetite.

SOME one of those wise patriarchs of the olden times who used by accident or design to say so many things in the form of aphorisms that have since been deemed just the sentiments to put into the school writing books for the children to copy—perhaps in this case it was La Rochefoucauld—once remarked: "We please oftener by our defects than by our virtues." It is quite obvious that here is a sentiment which it is not desirable to teach the children, for the reason that every one will hope that it is not true. Certainly every well-wisher of his fellowmen will find more true pleasure in their virtues than in their defects; in their victories rather than in their failures. However, it is good to feel that all human experience rounds to the benefit of the race.

Every man's victories or defeats serve as guides for others working along the same lines. If he does well he is to be emulated; if he does poorly, his manner of procedure is to be avoided. Perhaps, too, the very exalting of achievement is due to the fact that others have fallen short of the goal to which the victor attains. It must be admitted that not a few men when they find themselves amid unhappy surroundings appear to find some degree of solace in the fact that there are others "in the same boat." How many a writer who has made some error of statement has called his critic's attention to the mistakes of Shakespeare.

In "Carolanus," Meneius refers to Galen, 600 years before the latter was born. In "Henry IV," a carrier complains that "the turkeys in my panner are quite starved." The discovery of America and the finding of turkeys did not occur until nearly a century later. In "Julius Caesar" Brutus says to Cassius, "Peace, count the clock." To which Cassius replies: "The clock has stricken twelve." Clocks were not known to the Romans and striking clocks were not invented until 1400 years after Julius Caesar had passed on.

This list of anachronisms to be found in Shakespeare's lines could be extended considerably, but the examples given will show that the wisest will nod at times. In Thomas Moore's lines beginning with, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," is this:

"The sunflower turns on her god, when he sets
The same look which she turned when he rose."

However, the men who have been brought up with the sunflower say that it turns neither to the rising nor the setting sun, but receives its name solely because it resembles a picture sun. It is said not to belong to the turn-sun or heliotrope family at all. But why should men dwell upon discrepancies in a man's work that is full of delights? To seek for the excellencies of the world about us will serve to make it grow toward the light.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

On the large top floor of the store of Irving & Casson on Boylston street, Boston, are rows upon rows of chairs, each one different from every other, and each one a gem of chair artistry. They cover the floor and line the walls on shelves, standing as close together as they can be placed. One who is not a devotee on the subject of chairs would never suppose there were so many different kinds. There are big chairs and small chairs, upholstered chairs and wooden ones, chairs that are caned, and some that have rush bottoms. They are of exquisite workmanship and finest material, and run up in value into the hundreds of dollars. One of the most choice is a tiny one of cane, caned and gilded. It is an exact copy of one in the Louvre from the time of Louis VI., and is one of the finest examples of that period. The lines are of exquisite grace and delicacy. One could almost poetize over the beauty of that chair.

All the chairs in the room represent periods. Some are originals, but most of them are perfect copies of original pieces. A few have no originals and have been made from measurements carefully preserved in European museums. The originals of most of them, like the Louis XV., are in guarded museums. Practically all of the period furniture is represented in these chairs—the English, the French, the American, and also the furniture of other countries, rare old pieces not often seen.

These chairs are kept as sample pieces, and although for sale are chiefly to show the different styles for ordering purposes. It would be practically impossible to carry a full line of each for immediate delivery, but in this way it may be seen at once just what the chairs are like, to compare one with another, or with the architectural scheme of the room or house in which they are to be placed.

With chairs, as with architecture, it is found that no modern designing can surpass the early examples, and owners of beautiful homes are more and more seeking the classic styles, fitting out a room or a whole house according to a given idea.

Irving & Casson deal in only the best and high class of furniture made. It includes all kinds for home, church and lodge, and extends to the paneling of houses. At their showrooms in Boston and their workshops in Cambridge the finest examples of furniture are to be seen, and from there it is sent all over the country.

The three Ditson houses—the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston, Charles H. Ditson & Co. of New York and J. E. Ditson & Co. of Philadelphia—have the reputation of being probably the largest importers, manufacturers and distributors of everything connected with violins, violas, violoncellos and double basses in this country; and of having in their combined stocks the most valuable examples of the violin maker's art in America.

The collection includes violins valued at from \$1 to several thousand dollars, and is made up of grades coming from nearly every celebrated maker in Europe and America, and contains also many valuable old instruments. The violas, violas and double basses take every grade from the cheaper to the most high-priced instruments to be found. Their stock of trimmings and accessories comes to them from every reliable source, brought together with the desire to supply the wants of artists, amateurs and makers. For nearly 70 years the Ditsons have been constantly and successfully engaged in this line of business, so that they may well be looked upon as leaders among all supply houses of this kind.

By reason of location, as well as soil and climate, Florida has an advantage in the markets of the eastern and middle western states. But, without regulation as to the quality of the fruit shipped, or as to its handling and packing, other sections where the fruit growers were organized secured much of its trade.

Recently the Florida Citrus Exchange was formed and has employed experts to inspect and pass upon all oranges shipped by the organization, so that the consumer may be assured of perfect fruit if it bears the brand of the exchange. Naturally there was a good deal of opposition to the exchange by the growers who wanted to rush their unripe, immature fruit to the market, but it was to prevent that very thing that the exchange was organized. It has the backing of the state authorities, and in future Florida may hope to secure the place in the citrus markets to which she is, by reason of her advantages, entitled.

Unless one knows beforehand exactly what piano he wants, it is well to examine several makes before buying. There are many good ones on the market, but each varies from every other. Tone, mechanism, durability, architecture, price, all differ, so that the purchaser must decide for himself which he prefers or which is best suited to his particular use. At the rooms of the Pelton Piano Company on Tremont street may be found a number of standard makes of piano. Among them is the Kroeger. The Kroeger manufactory was founded in 1832 and commenced operations upon a large scale in 1862. For 20 years Henry Kroeger was superintendent of the Steinway & Sons pianos, and it is said that he did much toward the development of the Steinway. The piano has been used by noted musicians, who have accorded it warmest praise for the private and concert work. The Kroeger player piano is of equal excellence.

The Christmas piano was first made in New York many years ago. The makers started out with the idea of producing only high grade pianos and have closely adhered to this policy. Special attention is given to the small grand. It is one of the smallest grands created only five feet in length, which makes it possible to place it in even a small room without a sense of crowding. Its scale is even and its tone of great richness with a violin-like quality. It has received high indorsement from musical experts. A person desiring a small grand of attractive appearance can hardly fail to be pleased with the Christmas studio grand.

The pianos are made in both grand and upright forms. Every detail of construction beginning with the selection of material is carefully observed, so as to produce a piano that in action, responsiveness, construction and appearance, as well as tone, shall be wholly satisfactory to the musician who plays upon it.

Architects have for years realized the necessity of improvement in appliances for lighting interiors. Workers in the lighting field have not kept pace with the advancement in other lines of endeavor. Heretofore it has been "Lighting." Of very recent years, however, there seems to have been an awakening. "Illumination" is now the word. Many colleges and technical schools have added illumination to their curriculum—even though it be but a few lectures and a small amount of work along this line added to the electrical course. Illuminating engineering societies exist in all the larger cities. Many men now print "Illuminating Engineer" on their cards—yes, and most of them are busy—busy at least in keeping track of the many advancements made in the appliances for the handling of light.

Books on the subject but a short time off the press are obsolete. Those of two years ago scarcely mention indirect illumination, while now this method of lighting in certain localities is so common as scarcely to excite comment. At the annual convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society held in Chicago Sept. 25 to 28, indirect illumination received the most general attention.

As to the cost of lighting in this way by the use of proper appliances, generally speaking, it is no more than by direct lighting units. The cost of installation and operation is found to be approximately the same as that of any direct lighting system. In the wiring layout for many interiors, the expense is oftentimes reduced from one third to one half. Not only for the larger interiors for public use does this method of lighting seem to meet with favor, but as well for hotel and other lobbies, restaurants, banks and counting rooms.

Among the most interesting recent installations in the East are the John Hay memorial library at Providence, R. I., the Whitehall Club, New York city, and the entire new building of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The wonderful voice of Ellen Terry in its rendering of the "mercy" speech from the "Merchant of Venice" has been preserved and made possible to be heard by all through the new Victor records which are out this month and can be obtained from the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company. Ophelia's famous scene from "Hamlet" the portion scene from "Romeo and Juliet" and several others also have been made possible in this way to all who would hear. The repertoire for November contains other equally beautiful selections, two piano records by Paderewski, selections from the "Creation" by George Hamlin, tenor, whose sympathetic voice has given delight to thousands through these records, a Neapolitan song by Scotti and an old Irish ballad by McCormack.

Other selections are from light opera, "Carmen," the "Spinning Song" from "Martha," instrumental pieces by Victor Herbert's orchestra and Pryor's band, and several beautiful renditions with the flute and harp. Those who like religious music will be much pleased with "Light Divine" by the choir of Trinity church, New York. These are but a few of the good things offered this month.

Beautiful as are the shirt waists shown in the quality shops, a shirt waist made to order, according to one's own measurements and ideas, carries with it a distinction and individuality which some women will give up for no other kind. The one difficulty has been in getting some one to make them with that degree of distinctness and style which are so necessary. Miss Melby, who has a shop in the Berkeley building on Boylston street, makes a specialty of custom waists. She lays particular emphasis upon the cut and fit, and does beautiful and delicate work.

The millinery of Miss Breslin, who is in the same shop, is featured by its quality and moderate price. The aim is to supply good hats, hats of style and smartness, and made of excellent materials, at normal prices. Miss Breslin's hats not only follow the modes but are adapted and modified to suit the face and style of the wearer.

Beautiful feathers of all kinds are being shown at the shop of the N. P. Feather Company of Boston, New York and Chicago, on Tremont street. There are long, handsome willow plumes, which are being used now more than ever in all the fashionable and unusual shades, lovely little pompons, short plumes and feathers made up in all sorts of pretty and unusual ways for millinery and dress garniture. This company takes special pains to color feathers to match a suit or gown, to make them any particular shade that may be wanted. Old feathers will be cleaned, repaired, renovated and made over so that things that have often been considered useless by their owners have been turned out exquisite adornments for the costume.



Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets—Flexibility

Is the keynote to figure fashion—no rigid lines—no sense of corseting, but easy movement of the body above the waist; below long, snug-fitting, flexibly-boned corsets that "show-off" to perfection the figure and do not reveal the corset outline.

This Beautiful Figure

comes through a Warner's Rust-Proof Corset—the most scientifically designed, flexibly boned and accurately made corset there is. A Warner's Corset is foremost in style, creating for women of all types and sizes the correct base for the season's gowns.

Sold Everywhere shapes with security Rubber Button Hose Supporters \$1.00 to \$5.00 per Pair

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

BAY STATE MASONS PRESENT LOVING CUP TO RICHARD HAPGOOD

A loving cup was given to Richard Hapgood for faithful and energetic endeavor by Massachusetts Consistory, A. A. S. R. N. M. J., in the Masonic temple last evening. Mr. Hapgood has taken 32 degrees and holds the position of engineer and senechal on the staff.

He took his first step in Masonry in Mizpah lodge of Cambridge and is also enrolled in St. Andrew's R. A. chapter, Boston council, R. and S. M., and Boston commandery, K. T.

Edward S. Benedict, 33 degrees, commander-in-chief, presided, and seated with him were six past commanders, Albert L. Richardson, J. Harvey Young, Eugene A. Holton, Henry N. Fisher, Rinaldo B. Richardson and Everett C. Benton, 33 degrees; George B. Thacher, 32 degrees, first lieutenant commander, and Thomas Bevington, 33 degrees, second lieutenant commander.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, 33 degrees, the prime, read a memorial of Gen. Saml. I. C. Lawrence, past sovereign grand commander of the supreme council.

CAISSON PLANT NEAR COMPLETION

MIRAFLORES, C. Z.—The plant for sinking the remainder of the 230 caissons for the Miraflores wall is nearing completion and will be in operation this week.

This wall will be a cellular, reinforced concrete structure extending into Miraflores lake from the north end of the center wall of the locks, and will serve the double purpose of guiding ships into the locks and of carrying the towing locomotives that will take hold of vessels in the approach. It will be 1185 feet long, 58 feet wide, and will be composed of two faced walls of reinforced concrete from 14 to 23 inches thick, depending on the depth below the top of the wall, with cross walls 18 inches thick on centers of 15 feet. Thus it will be a series of cells about 54 feet across and 18½ feet longitudinally. At the north end the wall will be solid for 31 feet 6 inches.

SPRINGFIELD TO GET PARK LANDS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At a meeting of a special Board of Trade committee on Friday, Postmaster Louis C. Hyde announced that the executors of the Atwater estate will give to the city land near the Connecticut river, for park purposes, provided the Olmsted estate, which owns a tract between the river and the Atwater property, will give a part of its holdings.

These tracts will be connected with the Van Horn reservoir park, and will add a fine section of the city to the park system. It is believed the Olmsted estate will give land to make a connection with the riverbank.

LEAVES \$15,000 TO W. C. T. U. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A bequest of \$15,000 to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Mrs. Emile D. Martin of New York was announced in executive meeting Friday. Mrs. Martin was the superintendent of the department of purity in literature and art.

And CUSTARD CUPS of Pure Aluminum in Initials, Designs and Plain, also Hearts, Diamonds, etc., for card parties. A dainty attractive way to serve jellies, puddings, etc. Custard Cups (5 to the Qt.) \$1.50 doz. 75c ½ doz. No. 1 Moulds (8 to the Qt.) \$1.00 doz. 50c ½ doz. No. 2 Moulds (12 to the Qt.) 80c doz. 40c ½ doz. Send for illustrated list of Aluminum Kitchen Novelties. The Barnard Aluminum Co. DEPT. M. BOSTON, MASS.

NEW YORK CITY RECORD SAVES OVER \$500,000

NEW YORK—More than \$500,000 has been saved the city by the city record, according to an announcement Friday by Supervisor Ferguson. In announcing the fact to the mayor he offered to have the unexpended balance in his department transferred to the fire department for use in establishing the bureau of fire prevention.

Mr. Ferguson says that out of a total of \$1,430,700 appropriated in 1910 there is an unexpended balance of \$315,000. In addition there has been a saving of more than \$100,000 in the advertising account. This saving is in the finance department, through which advertising accounts pass, but should be available for the fire department, he says. Out of his appropriation for this year he will save about \$150,000, and he offers that amount too, making a total of about \$550,000.

The acceptance of Supervisor Ferguson's offer rests with the board of estimate, which must consent to the transfer.

UNITARIANS AT RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Va.—An extension meeting of the International Conference of Unitarian churches, recently in session at Washington, was held here Friday evening, when the speakers included the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., Miss Emma C. Low of Brookline, Mass., and Abraham C. Ribbany of Boston. Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham of Massachusetts is one of the newly elected vice-presidents.

ADMIRAL SANDS PASSES AWAY. WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U. S. N., retired, who once commanded the navy yards at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, and participated in the evacuation of Charleston, passed away here on Friday.

A. P. IRVING MADE TEACHERS' HEAD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Officers were elected at the business meeting of the Hampden County Teachers Association Friday afternoon as follows: President, Arthur P. Irving, principal of the Buckingham school, Springfield; vice-president, Louis P. Shale of Chicopee; treasurer, Supt. W. E. Gushoe of Ludlow; secretary, Miss A. Caro Balcom of Westfield; delegate to state convention, Howard Conant, principal of the Holyoke high school; delegate to state council of education, W. N. Sanderson, superintendent of Chester schools.

SHOE RETAILERS TO NAME OFFICERS

At a meeting of the newly formed Shoe Retailers Association at the City Club, Nov. 3, officers will be elected and the organization will be completed on a permanent basis. The organization includes representatives of shoe stores, department store buyers and specialty shoe shops. Temporary officers are: President, Irving Howe of the Walkover Shoe Company; vice-president, H. B. Skates of the Filene Company; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Connelly of the James A. Houston Company. A committee has been appointed and they will present by-laws and a constitution at the next meeting.

LONDON PASTOR IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The Rev. Reginald K. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London, who arrived Friday by the White Star liner Adriatic, said that there was no truth in the report that he was to succeed Dr. Aked at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church. Dr. Campbell will be in North America three months and will preach in this city, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Chicago and Canada.

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Your piano indicates the standard of your musical ability, controls your musical accomplishments, moulds the musical future of your household. The best music requires the best medium for its interpretation. THE STEINWAY IS THE PIANO YOU CAN BEST AFFORD TO BUY.

You buy a piano as you build a home—once for all. It is something from which you have a right to expect exquisite delight as long as you live and which should be a precious legacy to your children. The best musical qualities and the best construction go together—one is the result of the other. THE STEINWAY IS THE PIANO YOU CAN BEST AFFORD TO BUY.

Come in and listen to the Steinway.

The Vertegrand \$550—Miniature Grand \$800

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Normal and pasteurized.
Always over 40 per cent fat.
In half-pound prints and 5 lb. boxes.
In pound packages. Never in bulk.
Sliced in boxes and glass, and in strips.
Pure "leaf" in 3, 5 and 10 lb. pails.
Cured in Yorkshire style by an old English exporting house.

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FASHIONS AND

THIS YEAR'S FASHIONS IN FURS FASHIONABLE GOWN FOR HOME

Long coats continue in favor

Semi-princess style, simple and graceful

DAILY LETTER ABOUT NEMO CORSETS

NEW YORK, October 28, 1911.

DEAR MADAM:

One of our very good friends—who seems to have been impressed by our recent "Warnings," wherein we advised all women to "Beware of Toadstools"—sends us the following verse from Kipling. She suggests that it applies perfectly to the hopeless efforts of corset-makers, here and abroad, to produce something "as good as the Nemo." This is it:

*And they asked me how I did it,
And I gave them the Scripture text,
"You keep your light so shining
A little in front of the next!"
They copied all they could follow,
But they couldn't copy my mind,
And I left 'em sweating and stealing
A year and a half behind.*

Far be it from us to add to the sorrows and disappointments of the enterprising and ingenious corset-makers of America, England and France who are showing such an eager willingness to share with us the fruits of our labor. But, between ourselves, the quotation is very apt, except that every one of these "trailers" is always much more than "a year and a half behind."

If you are asked to buy a corset with elastic features in the skirt, just remember that it's nothing but the same old unreliable elastic, which may wear a week or a month—and may not. Lastikops Webbing, a Nemo INVENTION, used ONLY in Nemo Corsets, is the ONLY elastic fabric in existence that never loses its elasticity. Toadstools!

The real reason why Nemo Corsets are so universally liked and in such great and growing demand, is this: No woman who once wears a Nemo, that has been properly selected and fitted to her figure, will ever be satisfied with any other corset. A few may be tricked by specious advertising, or misled by careless or avaricious dealers; but they all come back, gladly, to the corset that NEVER FAILS THEM—the NEMO.

That's why the toadstool crop is a total failure.

Look at the picture of No. 505, on the left. A long, clinging model, with a 14-inch skirt; yet those elastic bands enable you to sit down without mishap or discomfort, and they'll stay elastic until the corset is worn out. A wonderful corset for medium and slender figures. Ask your dealer to show it to you.

KOPS BROS.

NEW LASTIKOPS AUTO-GARTER

LASTIKOPS IMSHAPING

No. 505 \$5.00

505 \$5.00

ONE of the few luxuries that the average woman feels she must have is furs. You should be sure to buy only such furs as you know come from a reputable firm, with the firm's standard of value on the fur. If you will but do this you will be able to save considerable money, for good furs will last several seasons. A pelt without any flaws in it can be made over as often as fashion makes it necessary.

It is also wise when selecting furs to purchase such as are not on the downward path of fashion, but rather those that are headed the other way and are likely to be favored for a number of seasons.

The short-haired furs are usually employed for coats and the long-haired furs for neckpieces and muffs.

Such costly furs as sable, mink and the best of seal are always considered more or less fashionable for coats and wraps, and usually for scarfs and muffs. It is among the less expensive furs, however, that fashion fluctuates with the uncertainty that characterizes that capricious dame, says the Woman's Home Companion. This year she is looking with favor on coats and wraps made of pony, caracul and Hudson seal. In fact, there is no more reliable inexpensive fur than good pony.

Raccoon, says fashion, is to be a leader this season. It will be used for scarfs, muffs, hats, and occasionally for trimming coats of other furs. Following close behind raccoon is civet-cat, a beautiful silky, black fur showing cluster of white hair here and there, and our old friend, fox, though many times fox in new disguise. That is, the red fox, which was slowly creeping into vogue toward the end of last season, has been taking a brave forward step this fall, and is now right out in the limelight of fashion. There are other members of the fox family, too—cross fox, black fox and white fox, all well to the front this season.

Among the still more reasonable furs, muskrat and Japanese mink will be given a very fair showing, and they are reliable furs that have splendid wearing qualities. Chinchilla is fashionable; but, because good chinchilla is very costly, and at the same time does not stand hard wear, it would be foolish for any woman to select chinchilla for her one fur set.

Ermine, though also modish, may be put in the same class as chinchilla. Squirrel still remains a staple. Skunk has continued on its popular way, and will be worn a great deal.

The majority of the new coats are made with the collar and cuffs matching the coat, but the independent woman will say right here that her fur coat is a bit worn around the neck, and she has a separate collar which she can very well use to cover the shabbiness. To her

I would say, use this piece of fur, for, although the one-fur coat is the coat this season, there are a few with collars and cuffs of a contrasting fur.

Double furs are modish, and by double furs I mean scarfs and muffs of one fur, lined with another. This is one of the few combinations that fashion is favoring. Muffs and scarfs are made of one fur only, except where a contrast in color is desired. When this is the case, black fox and white fox will be combined, black fox and civet-cat, seal and chinchilla, and seal and ermine. This combination, a dark fur with a white fur, is very attractive.

Long coats continue fashionable for two reasons—they are smarter in shape and they are more practical.

PARIS POINTS

Royal purple is decidedly modish.

Some of the new waists have the pleum extension.

Panel effects are still much in evidence in skirt-dress.

We see fringes on skirts, tunics, sashes, collars, cuffs and hats.

Dark blouses are trimmed with white mouseline de soie.

Many of the newest evening coats are made with a single seam.

Tunics are longer at the back than the front, and elaborate embroidery and fringe are used to decorate them.

Muffs are huge affairs and are often lined with satin and chiffon to harmonize with the color of the fur.

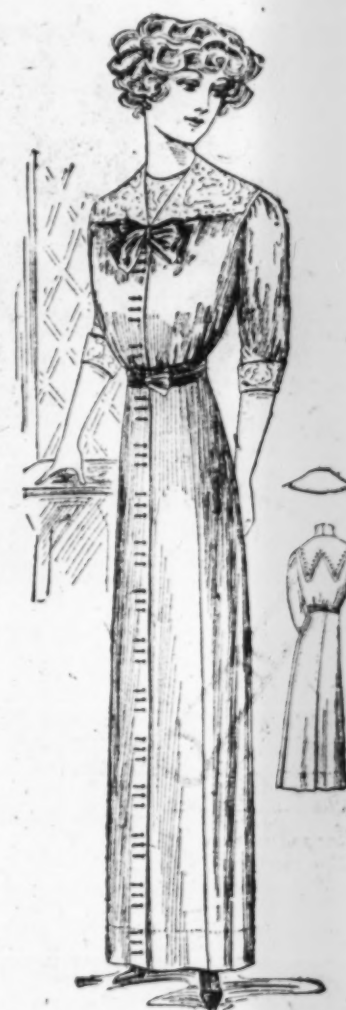
The new models show high waisted effects on skirts and slightly short-waisted effects on coats and cloaks.—Chicago Tribune.

WORK ON TOWELS

Embroidery for towels should be done in satin stitch, cross-stitch, darning or any embroidery that is solid work, as eyelet or cutwork is not practical for towels.

A guest towel is usually 22 by 15 inches and may either be of fine huckaback or damask. Huckaback lends itself to the darning stitch, which is now being used so much and is also best to use for cross-stitch embroidery.

For larger towels either damask or huckaback is used and the edge is either hemstitched or scalloped.—Chicago Tribune.



THE gown made in semi-princess style that is pretty and graceful, becoming is one of the best liked home wear. This one can be treated in the illustration, made of silk or collar, cuffs and chemise of lace, or it can be made from a simpler material and become suited to morning wear. The collar can be made either pointed or round at the back and the sleeves in elbow or full length and the chemise with or without standing collar so that it really is adapted to various occasions.

The sleeves are slightly full at the armholes and the skirt is five gored. The closing is made at the center front, consequently, the gown is very easy to slip on and off, which adds to its other advantages.

The materials grow more beautiful and more varied each season and there is a generous variety of them adapted just such a gown as this. Poplin is one of the features of the season and shown in silk and wool and in all shades of the new soft finished kind much used for indoor gowns. Woolen materials include plain ones, striped and figured, while for trimming any contrasting material is appropriate. One of the pretty striped novelty wool materials with collar and cuffs of plain would make an attractive gown.

For the medium size will be required 8 yards of material 27, 6 yards 36, 4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards all-over lace 18 inches wide for the collar, shield and cuffs.

A pattern, No. 7194, in sizes from 36 to 42-inch bust, can be had at any Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

OLD CLOTHES IN NEW FASHION

How garments of last season may be altered

ADVICE on how to alter your clothes to make them go through the coming cold weather is given in the New York Times by Anne Rittenhouse, who says: If you bought a skirt last winter that had a stitched panel down the back it can be left as it is, although it is not in first fashion; the swinging panel takes its place. Now, the best way to treat that effect is to run tubular braid down the edges and twist it into a bold motif at the end.

If you wish to get a further effect of a swinging panel you can put one or two folds of the same or other material between the knees and the hem. The front of the skirt, which is probably without a seam, can be left as it is, or a half-inch fold can be placed on the bias across the front to imitate a seam.

This bias line is very smart and changes the skirt considerably. Sometimes it goes straight across from the left front to the right ankle; again, it runs down the side of the front in a straight line to the knee, then off on the bias to the hem.

If the coat that belongs to this skirt is short and straight, let it alone, but add huge revers of contrasting material, finished with an edge of color, possibly some braid. White, beige and chamois yellow are the tones for collars, although gray and purple are used a good deal.

These three tones of tan given above are really the smartest to use. They trim hats, are used in garters and uppers for shoes, are smart in gloves, and appear in collars and cuffs, as well as in the blouses. It is much more fashionable to have a separate blouse in any one of these tones than in pure white.

If a woman's coat is quite short, or if there is something about it below the waist that she does not like, it is easy to make a separate peplum of the material and stitch it on at the waist line or half an inch above it.

Let me advise her not to carry this line straight across the front. Few figures can stand it. Let it go across the front on the bias, breaking the line at

the hips. This preserves the straight front, and yet places the coat in style. If one has a coat that is double-breasted then the front should be cut away to the inches above the waistline and a small collar, or a round collar if one prefers, added in another material, with an edge of velvet, fur or braiding. This should be large enough to lap over, below the bust, and the double-breasted fastening should be continued above, below the waist line.

The ultra-new line of coats across hips cannot be obtained with an old one and there is no use struggling for it; it is made by drawing the lower part of the coat around the figure in folds, fastening it on the left hip with one or two large ornaments. After all, it is extreme style, and one need not have in order to be in the fashion.

The addition of an ornamental belt is great help to many coats.

The kimono blouse should be altered one wants to be dressed in correct style. It is hardly worth the trouble to cut a round neck into a V-shaped one to conform to the present-day neck line, but undersleeves should be added to the kimono sleeve. This can be done with net, lace or mesh. The tight collar that hugs the elbow and ends just below the wrist must be full and drop to the wrist, where it is confined by a tight band and finished with a plaited roll. If the kimono blouse is collarless, would be wise to make a guimpe for it plain white net. The low-necked frock is still in good style. It is worn under a fur coat on the street with neck covered.

If you own evening gowns that are good enough to wear with a few alterations, the important thing is to drape skirt on the bias in front. The lines long at the back and short in front. There must be a tunic of some kind, it would be wise to avoid chiffon. The satin tunic are immensely fashionable.

PIES FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

Grandmother's recipe some housewives may welcome

THE old-time pumpkin had to have long, slow cooking to make a well-flavored pie; but now the little pie pumpkins cook up so quickly that the process of pie making is not so tedious, says the Janesville Gazette.

All the moisture possible should be cooked out of the pumpkin to give it good, rich flavor. To a cup and a half of stewed and sifted pumpkin add two thirds of a cup of brown sugar; some like a little molasses, as it gives a richer color to the pie. A teaspoonful of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs and a cup and a half of milk and half a cup of cream. Mix and bake in one crust. A few drops of lemon extract added to the pie changes the flavor and adds variety.

Squash Pie—To a fourth of a cup of sugar add a half teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of ginger, nutmeg and cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Add a cup and a fourth of stewed strained squash, an egg

slightly beaten and a cup of milk added gradually. Bake in one crust. A rich pie is made by adding a cupful of squash, two eggs and half a cup each of milk and cream.

Another Recipe—Mix a cup of stewed and strained squash or squash left from dinner with half a cup of sugar, half a spoonful of salt, two eggs, one-half spoon of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon of nutmeg and a half cup of milk.

Grandmother's Pumpkin Pie—Boil the pumpkin; boil two tablespoonfuls raisins for half an hour, let the water boil away. Remove the seeds and add the raisins to two cups of pumpkin. Scrape two cups of milk, add to the pumpkin with a quarter of a cup each of sugar and molasses, a fourth of a teaspoon of ginger, half a teaspoon of salt and an egg. Bake in a large crust lined pie crust.

A good rich crust for pastry is a cup of lard and butter to two of flour, add just enough ice water to roll, the quicker the process the better the crust.

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is the only player in the World

that plays either without your assistance, or under your absolute control

It can be attached to your piano in a few hours, and may remain invisible, even when in use.

Attachable to any Grand or Upright Piano

Price \$350—Convenient Terms

If you cannot call, write for catalog

THE TEL-ELECTRIC COMPANY
405 Boylston Street

LITTLE HELPS

It is a good idea to have two or three pockets across the bottom of the laundry bag on the outside into which to slip small articles, which helps in making up the laundry list.

Shoe cases for wrapping shoes when traveling are of heavy linen or denim, 10 inches square and provided with ribbon tacked to one corner, by which the package is tied after rolling.

Instead of the usual cross strip on a milliner's bow, several rows of cross-wise cording separating the loops of velvet hat bows are very effective and no undesirable thickness or bulk comes at the middle.

By a very neat arrangement the little frill on the bottom of a short waisted blouse runs in a continuous line around both it and the revers and wide round collar, making both a pretty line and an attractive trimming.—Hartford Courant.

BOX FOR PIECES

In every sewing room there should be a large pasteboard box in which can be placed the various pieces of goods, of the different garments that are made at home so that if there should ever be a hole wear into the garment there is always a place to go and find a piece with which to patch or repair it. Such a box, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, can be covered with a wallpaper of small design, or with one of the beautiful chintzes on sale in most of the larger stores.

TURN-OVER COLLAR

A new and dainty turn-over collar may be made of French dimity, says an exchange. It is hemmed and the hem covered with a narrow braid. The braid also forms a small design above its hem and the little motif formed by the second row of braid is filled with French knots. All white is very good for this collar and the braid gives the effect of embroidery.

CURTAIN HEMS

If a thread is pulled for each turn, says an exchange, one will have little trouble in turning hems in muslin curtains to keep them the same width.

Burnett's Vanilla

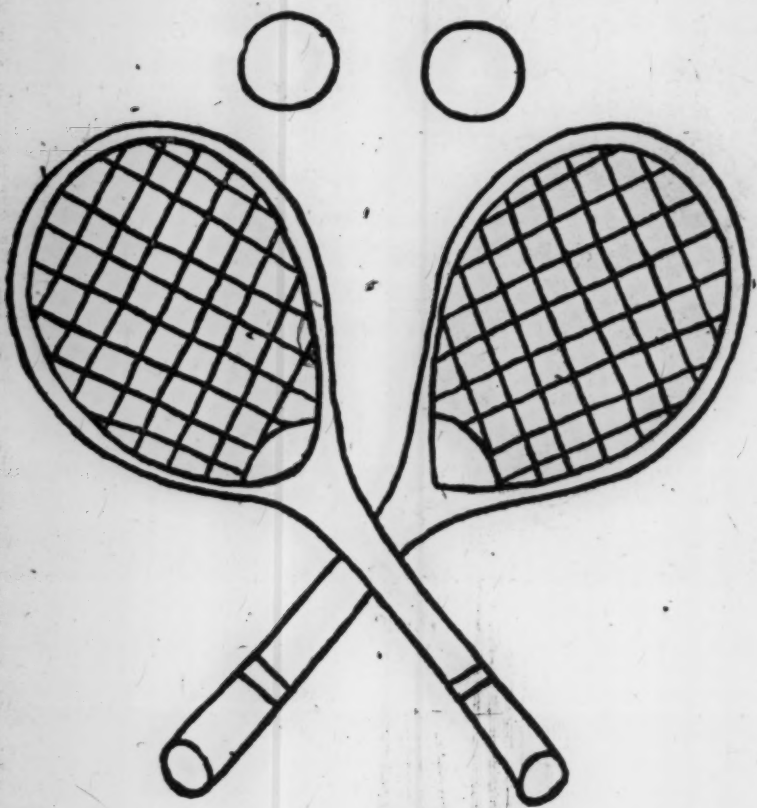
and notice how tempting, satisfying and thoroughly delicious the flavor is.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

THE HOUSEHOLD

DESIGN FOR RACQUET COVER

Racquets brown, strings yellow, balls white



A USEFUL gift for the friend who plays tennis is a racquet cover made of linen or cloth with this design embroidered on it and the initials underneath. The crossed racquets should be worked in shades of brown with the strings in light yellow and the balls in white. The balls and rims of the racquets are embroidered solid and the strings in the outline stitch. Use mer-

cerized cotton No. 18 or twisted silk for the work.
Directions for transferring—In taking off the pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

WOMEN TAKING UP WORK OF MEN

Hardly any branch they have not seized upon

IT has only been during the past decade that women have "encroached" upon men's work to a noticeable degree, and now the members of the fair sex have gone into nearly every branch of wage-earning, from practicing law to managing a baseball team.

In the great government offices and factories in Washington the women employees have taken up almost every branch of the work. They are engaged in running presses in the bureau of engraving and printing, where the money is made, they are confidential clerks and stenographers under high officials in the government machine, they are employed in the department of agriculture, they work in all of the bureaus where skilled labor is employed, and women even count all the money that is put into circulation in the country.

Many of the skilled women in the government service receive large wages for their work, especially where they are responsible for important things. The government employs several women who do nothing but paint lantern slides, and these women are the most skillful of their profession. There is one woman in the service of Uncle Sam who does nothing but make models of insects. These models are much larger than the originals and are taken about the country for the instruction of the farmers.

* Much of this work in the government

service now done by women was formerly done by men. It has been found in several of the departments that women are more suitable than men. They are in some cases more trustworthy, they can be depended upon and they are more skillful, says the Fall River Herald.

Women are now buying farms all over the country and making successes of them, too. Whenever a new tract of land is thrown open by the government it is found that the applicants number a great many women. In the far West women conduct large ranches, raise cattle, sheep and horses, just as men do.

Nearly every college where law is taught now turns out several feminine Portias each year. These women are allowed to practise in all the courts where they pass the bar examinations, and it has even been predicted that before many years some of the most able lawyers in the country will be women. Washington and New York have a number of successful women attorneys.

The mayor of a town in Kansas is a woman. This is the first office of the kind held by a woman in this country, but it shows the trend, and before long the woman mayor may not be an uncommon occurrence. Women have even taken up the conquest of the air, as there are now several women aviators. Women have entered upon almost every branch of work of men, and their work reaches a higher standard each year.

MEAT MADE MORE PALATABLE

Recipes for a number of excellent sauces

MUCH of the satisfaction attending the eating of a meat depends on the sauce that is served with it. Marion Harland in the New York Press recommends the following as good meat sauces:

Bechamel Sauce (brown)—Make brown roux by heating two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and stirring into it the like quantity of browned flour. Add to this, stirring all the time, a cupful of chicken or veal stock, strained and freed from fat. Season with a teaspoonful of onion sauce, salt and pepper to taste. Bring to a boil and serve.

Caper Sauce—Mince two tablespoonfuls of capers fine and stir into a cupful of drawn butter. If it is to be eaten with corned beef, add a tablespoonful of onion juice. It generally accompanies boiled mutton.

Bread Sauce—This favorite English accompaniment of boiled and roast fowls is comparatively little known and used in our country.

Crumbs enough of a stale loaf to make a scant cupful of dried crumbs. Dry them by spreading upon a pan and setting for an hour in the open oven. Stir repeatedly to prevent clotting, and do not let them color in the least. They should look like coarse flour when done. Scald a cupful of rich milk, not forgetting the bit of soda; stir in a full tablespoonful of butter, salt and white pepper to taste, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Bring to a boil and stir

and toss into it the dried crumbs. Beat up a few times to mix all thoroughly.

Sauce a l'Espanole—Make a brown roux by cooking together two tablespoonfuls of butter and the same quantity of browned flour. When smooth, stir into it a cupful of stock browned with caramel and a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, with salt and pepper to your liking. Boil for one minute and serve. A teaspoonful of onion juice is an improvement.

This is fine for a dish of beefsteak and mushrooms or for English chops, rolled, each inclosing a lamb's kidney.

Cranberry Sauce—Wash and pick over the berries, cook in the inner vessel of a double boiler, adding no water. Keep the water in the outer vessel at a hard boil and the inner covered until the berries are broken and soft all through. Run through the vegetable press and sweeten to taste while hot. Serve cold with roast turkey.

Tomato Sauce—Cook peeled and sliced tomatoes 20 minutes, and strain through coarse cheesecloth, pressing hard. Set over the fire and season with a teaspoonful of onion juice, the same of sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Bring to a boil, stir in a tablespoonful of butter cooked to a roux with a teaspoonful of flour, and cook for one minute.

This useful sauce goes comfortably with a variety of dishes—meats, poultry, fish, and such entrees as nut roasts, baked eggs, stuffed eggplant, etc. It may safely claim rank as the most convenient, as it is one of the cheapest and best, of the sauce tribe.

CARING FOR TENDER PLANTS

Those that should be protected during winter

NOW that winter is rapidly approaching the last work of the flower garden must be done without delay. In the ground there are doubtless still many plants which must either be protected where they stand or else be taken up and kept in cellars, greenhouses or other places where they will not be injured by frost. There is no special difficulty about taking up plants after the tops have died down, whether these tops have been nipped by frost or have merely withered because their vegetation has ceased.

The tops of such subjects as dahlias, cannas and caladiums, quickly succumb to the lightest frost. After they have been nipped, the roots may be dug up at any time but usually they are allowed to remain in the ground for a week or more. Short delays of this kind do no injury, but if removing them is postponed until after the ground freezes at all deeply, the underground parts may be so seriously injured that they will not produce satisfactory plants the following year. For this reason, they should be removed as soon as the weather looks at all determined to be very cold.

When they are removed, a goodly clump of soil should be allowed to cling around the bases of the stems and the roots. These clumps should be taken to a cool cellar not too moist, or to a room where there is no danger of frost reaching them. Here they may be allowed to dry out slowly. When once thoroughly dry, the soil may be shaken off at any time that is convenient during the winter or towards spring, and the tubers of dahlias or the underground stems of canna, caladium, etc., broken loose from the main clump and only the best of them retained. Of course, where special varieties are kept and particularly where there is a shortage of the most prized ones, even small tubers or underground parts may be kept.

Bulbs such as tuberose, gladioli, tigridia, etc., should also be dug up after their tops die down and dried in the same manner as already mentioned. It is not necessary, however, to save as much earth around them as around the other plants just discussed. After these bulbs have dried thoroughly, they should be cleaned. It is advisable to remove the shriveled tops and the worn out corns, bulbs, etc., and to separate the larger of the bulbets from the main bulb. The smaller bulbs and corns should be allowed to remain attached to one another, and perhaps even to the large bulbs and corns until after having grown in the garden for another season.

There are nearly always some plants in the garden that are not quite hardy enough to withstand the winter without protection. Among these are some of the catalpas, the hydrangeas and certain roses. Where it is not possible to lay such plants down on the ground as in the cases of trees and

shrubs, it is well to bind the stems with straw. For tree trunks and main limbs, the straw may be placed against the trunks and wound with twine. For shrubby specimens, the tops should be brought together more or less with twine and then surrounded by straw which should be tied on the outside. The effect of the straw is less to prevent freezing than to prevent the possible living of sap on warm days during the winter or early spring and the almost certain freezing of this sap in the trunks or of the buds which sprout before they should.

There are a large number of plants which, though hardy, will repay a little extra attention in the way of protection during winter. Among these are pansies, violets, lilies-of-the-valley, and hardy bulbs such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, etc. These subjects are nearly all shallow rooted and are likely to suffer from the heaving and the settling of the soil, due to alternate freezing and thawing during the winter. A covering of two or three inches of straw or preferably of litter from the horse stable will prevent this alternate lifting and dropping of the ground and the consequent breaking of roots. It should not be placed over the beds until after the ground has frozen more or less and plant growth has certainly ceased. Nor should it be removed in the spring until after the grass and the buds on trees are seen to be taking on their new spring energy.

TO CLEAN BRASS

Keeping the hundred and one brass articles, now so popular in the home, bright is a matter of a little effort at virtually no expense, says Beautiful Homes.

If the teakettle becomes stained, dissolve some whiting in lemon juice and apply with a soft piece of flannel, after which give it a bath in soapy, hot water. When a tray becomes cloudy-looking, it may be restored by using salt and vinegar. Drop the salt upon the tray, moisten it with vinegar, and scour with paste thus formed. Candlesticks discolored by gas from coal or wood may be brightened by rubbing them with a piece of soft leather. An old suede bag, a torn glove or a worn-out leather pillow are just the articles to use.

Soapsuds with a little ammonia is effective for embossed or pierced brass. It should be applied with a brush, and the article rinsed in warm water, then polished with a piece of leather.

FLAVORING HINT

A generous pinch of salt added to sherbets, ices, mousses and creams adds much to bringing out their flavor.—Washington Herald.

The Easiest Way to Keep Your House Clean

RICHMOND Vacuum Cleaning offers a means not only for cleaning floors and floor coverings, but of keeping EVERYTHING INSIDE THE HOUSE IMMACULATELY CLEAN.

Walls and wall decorations, ceilings, filmy curtains, draperies, heavy hangings, upholstered furniture, beds, bedding, clothing, the insides of pianos—everything in and about the house cleaned with **RICHMOND** Vacuum Cleaning can be kept absolutely free, not only from dust but from moths, vermin and their eggs.

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RICHMOND Vacuum Cleaning can be installed in any building, large or small, old or new, town or country.

Wherever installed, it will pay for itself in from eighteen to thirty months.

First, by halving the labor and consequently the cost of cleaning.

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RICHMOND Vacuum Cleaning embraces every properly successful type of apparatus. It includes Hand Power Cleaners for \$29.00; Ten Pound Portable Electric Cleaners for \$73.00; and Stationary Plants which can be installed complete for \$275.00 and upward—all on our "Easy Payment Plan;" or a liberal discount will be allowed for cash.

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TRIED RECIPES

JELLIED PRUNES

STEW about two dozen large prunes; when cold remove stones. Take the same amount of almonds, blanch and brown them, put one almond in each prune. Take one half cupful of gelatin and put over it just enough water to cover. Heat the juice of prunes and measure out one pint and pour over gelatin, have the juice boiling hot. Add one half cupful of sugar and the juice of three lemons, strain pour over prunes. Put this in a mold, and when served cut a piece from the center and fill with whipped cream, or use for a salad with mayonnaise dressing.

SWEET POTATO CORN BREAD

One pint of mashed sweet potatoes, one half cup of meat drippings, one teaspoon baking powder, one pint of corn meal, one half teaspoonful salt, two eggs; mix in a soft dough, bake in a moderate oven.

ATTRACTIVE DESSERT

One pint of cream, white of one egg, sugar to taste, one half cupful of ground walnuts, 12 figs, six dates. Beat up the cream until stiff with the white of the egg, which adds to the stiffness and bulk. Sweeten the cream to taste, add the ground walnuts, the figs and the dates cut into small pieces. Mix carefully and put into a wet mold, cover tightly and pack in ice and salt and allow it to remain so for four hours. This quantity will serve eight persons.

FIG LAYER CAKE

Cream one cup of sugar and one third cup butter till light, add three eggs without separating, beating five minutes between adding the first two eggs and 10 minutes after adding the last egg; add teaspoonful vanilla and one half cup milk. Sift twice two cups flour with two even teaspoons baking powder; add to the latter and beat until light and smooth. Put in two layer cake pans and bake in a quick oven 25 minutes. When cool fill with fig paste.

FIG PASTE

Chop one pound figs fine, add one cup boiling water, one half cup sugar, juice of one half lemon, simmer gently till it makes a smooth paste. Cool before using.—Washington Herald.

EMERY BAGS

That useful little article in sewing and embroidery, the emery bag, which first appeared in the strawberry form, can be bought at up-to-date counters in several other shapes, among them being the thornberry, grape and chestnut, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. By this it can be seen that almost any bag, no matter how elaborate the embroidery on it, or any sewing basket, can have an emery bag to match it. A needle worked through this tiny object will save many minutes of vexatious endeavor in drawing the needle through the obstreperous silks and thicker linens.

RECIPES ON CARDS

The idea of a New York reader of the Monitor may be of use to others. She writes: "The recipes found in the Monitor have furnished the material for a card-catalogue of recipes, which is to be a gift to one of my friends who is soon to be married. Each recipe is to be pasted upon a card, and the cards arranged in groups under headings, such as soups, sauces, meats, vegetables, desserts, etc."

TO CLEAN A COMB

Fill your washbasin with water and put plenty of borax into it. Then lay the comb in it and simply leave it there. You will find that after about half an hour or an hour all the dirt has risen to the surface, and nothing remains for you to do but to take out the comb and wipe it dry.

NOT EXPENSIVE

There is no excuse, as far as expense goes, for any one to be without shoe trees, says the New Haven Register. They really should be regarded as a necessity, for it is the only proper way to keep boots in shape, and in doing this you add to their longevity.

New Pianos for Rent

NOT long ago it was the custom to rent only second hand pianos and those leased to theatres, lodge rooms, etc., where they were subjected to severe usage. Our policy is to rent Vose pianos or those that we can vouch for as being in good condition and sure of giving satisfaction.

The wonderful Vose tone is a big asset to any one studying music. It is seldom, if ever excelled. The light touch and perfect action of the Vose are also famous.

We would like very much to rent you a Vose and hope you will call or write at once.

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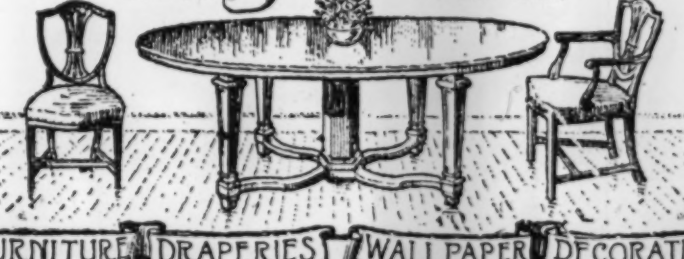
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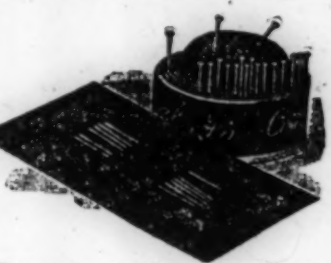
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There are other "points" in housekeeping quite as useful to the housewife as those of pins and needles. Over a million "sharp" housewives, who use it, know

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CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE CLUBS WILL TAKE A LARGE PART IN ITS DECENNIAL CELEBRATION



These are Civic Service House members of the Hancock Club, which will present a picture of John Hancock Monday evening

MISSOURI PRIMARY FOR PRESIDENT, FIRST IN SIGHT

WASHINGTON—A presidential primary, one of the first ever held, is in prospect in Missouri, and the Washington supporters of Speaker Clark are congratulating themselves over the outlook.

If held it will determine the contest between Mr. Clark and former Governor Folk for the support of the state in the Democratic convention next year and will attract national attention. The ordering of the primary will rest with the Missouri Democratic state central committee, which will meet in Kansas City in the next few days.

"We hope the committee will give us a primary and that it will be ordered for an early day," said Wallace D. Bassford, Speaker Clark's private secretary.

He added the Clark adherents wanted the election set for Dec. 2, just prior to the meeting of Congress, but said the speaker's opponents wanted a later day.

Some of the supporters of Mr. Folk are reported as objecting to the primary on the ground that Missouri is pledged to their favorite through the action of the state convention last year in declaring for Mr. Folk. Mr. Bassford insists, however, that indecision was irregular and expresses confidence the primary will be ordered.

DR. WINSHIP TO SPEAK

Dr. Albert E. Winship will be the Ford hall speaker tomorrow evening, taking for his topic "Eliminating the Hoodlum Element Among Boys." Dr. Winship has been for a quarter of a century editor of the Journal of Education.

TEACHERS' GUILD SALE CONTINUES

The sale in aid of the Massachusetts Teachers' Amity Guild which opened yesterday afternoon at Brattle hall, Cambridge, will be continued today until 6 p. m.

Mrs. C. H. Bonney, past president of the Cambridge Club, is in charge, assisted by Mrs. Frank A. Hill, Mrs. G. W. Bollinger, Mrs. Clement March, representing the club; Miss M. J. Bason, Miss Martha B. Smith and Mrs. E. N. Leighton, representing the teachers.

Eleven tables, arranged with many articles, proved attractive for the many visitors. Cake, candy, preserves and dainty and useful articles are on sale.

HEARING ON FIRE LIMITS DEFERRED

Appropriations of \$150,000 by loan for the widening of Norfolk street and \$30,000 from the reserve fund for a new branch library in Charlestown were among the 80 items passed on by the committee on finance of the city council late Friday. These two will be reported back "ought to pass," it is said. Only four more items remained at the close of the meeting to be acted upon.

The public hearing on the extension of the fire limits to be held by the committee on ordinances has been postponed to Nov. 8 at 4 o'clock.

FARM HOME GETS ABOUT \$100

READING, Mass.—About \$100 was realized from the donation party held for the benefit of the Farm Home, 73 Grove street, Friday. The party was in charge of Mrs. D. W. Sanborn, chairman of the day.

B. H. ANTHONY IS GUEST OF FELLOW NEWSPAPER MEN

On his twenty-fifth anniversary as publisher of the New Bedford Standard a dinner was served last night at Youngs hotel for Benjamin H. Anthony by Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island newspaper men. There were present from Hartford Clark of the Courant and Chamberlain of the Times; from Waterbury, Chapin of the American; from Providence, Brown of the News, and from Springfield, Samuel Bowles of the Republican. Members of the Boston press also were present. H. Fletcher of the Transcript was in charge.

A large number of the staff of the New Bedford Standard and the Mercury were present, headed by William L. Sayer. The responses to toasts covered problems of contemporary journalism as well as bore testimony to the esteem in which Mr. Anthony is held. Several speakers expressed the hope that similar gatherings might be held oftener.

For three generations the Anthony family has been connected with journalism in southeastern Massachusetts, in Taunton and in New Bedford. The present publisher of the New Bedford Standard has kept up the traditions of the family in adjusting the journal to the demands of one of the most rapidly growing communities of the state.

MR. POWERS FOR WOOL MEN

Samuel L. Powers will represent the woolen manufacturers at Washington at the preliminary hearing Friday, as the result of the protest of the woolen interests against the treasury department's proposed ruling to impose a duty of 35 cents a pound on the wool product known as "silk noils."

Twenty-Six Groups Represent Six Nationalities and Give Members Good Training for Social Efficiency

TALK OF SOCIALISM

Addresses and Reports for Sunday Afternoon With Reunion and Dance Set for Monday Evening

TEN years of the Civic Service House! That is the anniversary that will be observed on the afternoon and evening of Oct. 29 and the evening of Oct. 30 with appropriate programs, and there will be also a reunion of house clubs, a concert and a dance.

The reunion of the clubs will be a matter of special interest, since from the beginning the annual increase in the number of clubs has been unmistakable proof of the increasing prosperity of the house. A year ago there were 16 clubs representing in all six nationalities. Today there are 26 clubs and prospects of the formation of still others before the year is out. The clubs which have been recently organized are the Amedath, Civic Literary, Mazzini, Washington Alumni, Washington Educational, Breadwinners Debating, and Ukrainian. Some of the clubs are open to young men, some to young women, and some to both. They all have the purpose of developing the civic power of the members so that these men and women may be prepared for social efficiency.

Means used to carry out this general purpose differ in the various clubs, as indicated by the names which some of them bear. The Junior City Council, for instance, gives its attention to questions of municipal government while the Amedath Club devotes its attention to citizenship, education and athletics. Some of the clubs are social and literary, some are interested especially in debate or dramatics. The Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian clubs are composed of people from the countries for which the clubs are named and the members make a study of the labor question and factory conditions with a view to discover practical means by which wages may be justly regulated and the condition of the working man improved. Problems of socialism are warmly discussed in these three clubs; in fact, the meetings of the recent state convention of the Polish section of the Socialist party were held at the Civic Service House.

One almost unique organization is the Opera Club. This is made up of young men and women who not only make a study of operas themselves but who invite to their meetings speakers and musicians who can talk authoritatively on the subject of good opera music and give interesting illustrations of some of the points discussed. In addition, the members make it their business to keep their eyes open for announcements of operas at reasonable prices and attend them as often as they can.

The clubs meet every week and the earnestness and splendid management displayed might be a revelation to many a young American whose idea of a club is merely that it affords opportunity for loafing and having a good time. In this civic center in the North End the members have a definite purpose and a good purpose, even when the meeting is purely social affair, as sometimes happens; they waste no time in aimless recreation. "Life is real, life is earnest," might well be the guiding inspiration of all the Civic Service House organizations. It is this thought carried out in everything undertaken that helps to make the preparation of the members for good citizenship effective.

Weekly programs are arranged with a view to give the members a chance to participate as often as possible and at the same time to afford them opportunity occasionally to hear the opinions of some one from the outside who is competent to speak on matters of special interest to a particular club. As a rule music forms an important part of nearly every program. Singing of American national songs by all the members is a frequent feature. Generally a somewhat more elaborate program is planned on the occasion of a club anniversary. For instance, the program of the Disraeli Literary Club, which last night celebrated its first anniversary, included speeches by the director, J. J. Diggins, and Samuel Spring, and a debate by six of the members on the question: "Resolved, that Mayor Fitzgerald should be recalled."

Debating, by the way, plays an important part in the meetings of several of the clubs, for these young people realize the value of the training which comes from having to stand on your feet before a critical audience and defend your views by sensible arguments clothed in clear, forceful English.

The reunion of the clubs on Monday night is to be held in the North Bennett Industrial school. The dance is to be preceded by an entertainment by two of the young women's clubs, the Betsey Ross and the Hancock. Some of the Betsey Ross members have had special training in elocution and dramatics, and they have prepared for this occasion a play which will be appropriately costumed and presented with true dramatic fervor. The Hancock Club, which is a more recent organization, made up of Hancock school alumnæ, will on Monday night present a picture of Hancock to the Civic Service House.

The entertainment and reports of the

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OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR SAYS STATE OVERDID ITSELF IN EDUCATION

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Gov. Lee Cruce believes that Oklahoma made a mistake when, in attempting to provide for higher education it not only weakened its educational system but imposed an excessive burden on the taxpayers. He said:

"I should like to see a change in Oklahoma's system of higher education. We foolishly established six normal schools, two university preparatory schools and six district agricultural schools. No other state in the Union with a population as small as that of Oklahoma has half so many educational institutions that are supposed to be doing higher educational work."

"The people are groaning now under taxation that is becoming larger year by year, and with no hope of relief unless the people take hold and settle these matters in the right way. "Certainly four of the normals, both of the preparatory schools and some if not all of the district agricultural schools, should be abolished. This would save the people, to say nothing of appropriations for buildings, not less than \$350,000 a year that is being appropriated to maintain them."

"I have no hope that this legislation could ever be passed in the Legislature because, whether purposely done or otherwise, these and our other institutions are so scattered as to enable a majority in both branches of the Legislature from among those representatives who come from the counties and districts in which one or more of these institutions are located."

"What I am saying may not be popular, but some man in the state ought to give voice to the situation. There is not one man in a dozen who will not say in a heart to heart talk—not to be quoted—that this ought to be done."

NAMED BAIL COMMISSIONER

John J. Toomey, former member of the General Court, historian of South Boston, and a Boston newspaper writer, has been told that Governor Foss had appointed him bail commissioner for Suffolk county.

clubs on Sunday afternoon will be under the auspices of the Eliot school graduates, and the evening meeting under the auspices of the Breadwinners institute, who have prepared the following splendid program: Naturalization and Civic Reader for New Americans, Samuel Spring; Roof Garden, Evening Schools, W. Stanwood Field; Camp Agassiz, William W. Locke; Breadwinners Institute, J. C. Bills; North and West End Prize Gardens, Mrs. Eva White, Elizabeth Peabody house; Boston Newsboys Trial Board, Mitchell Freeman, West End house; The Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan, first vice-president; The Vocation Bureau, Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education; The Boston Music School Settlement, Prof. Walter R. Spalding, director; North Evening Commercial High School, David A. Ellis; Music will be provided by the music school settlement.

HARBOR WOULD SAVE CHICAGO MILLIONS IT IS ESTIMATED

CHICAGO—Lack of proper harbor facilities cost Chicago merchants \$2,300,000 for the year 1910, according to E. D. Conway, chairman of the special outer harbor committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, at a luncheon of the ways and means committee of the organization at the Hotel La Salle, recently.

Mr. Conway based his assertion on the statement of "a man of means and one whose contract and work would be good for any market," whom he quoted.

"If he had free docks open to the public in Buffalo and Chicago he said he would carry all the freight of the three classes that go to the boat interests and, which are barred to the tramp steamer, at \$4.20 a ton, or just half the average rate charged by the 'trust' boats," said Mr. Conway. "The freight carried by these boats is and out of Chicago last season was 1,150,000,000 tons."

"Now, you add to that the further fact that if the rate were \$2.20 a ton instead of \$4.40, as at present, we would either handle 10 times that amount by water, or the railroads would see a new light and give us such rates as they did 25 years ago."

"To my mind it is absolutely essential, if we are going to hold our place as a great commercial and industrial center, to see to it that we have open public dockage at every port on our lakes and rivers."

Mr. Conway said that during the 38 years prior to 1885 the Illinois and Michigan canal saved \$180,000,000 to Illinois shippers and that "since the closing of the canal to all business the railroad rates, as we find by the railroad and warehouse committee reports, have been advanced from 20 to 50 per cent along the 'tadpole ditch'."

Charles L. Dering, chairman of the river and harbors committee of the association, said a government engineer told him he considered the building of a harbor at Chicago of importance secondary only to the Panama canal.

The speakers urged a harbor north of the mouth of the river for a passenger and package freight business and the improvement of the river for freight vessels carrying the heavier shipments, which they said should be taken direct to the consignee's plant by the steamers which brought them to port.

REELECT BORDEN TO CANADA HOUSE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Robert Laird Borden, premier of Canada, was reelected to the House of Commons as one of the members for Halifax, by acclamation Friday. Premier Borden was successful in Halifax in the general elections last month, but under the constitution his seat became vacant when he accepted office under the crown.

J. Douglas Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, was elected member of Parliament for St. John county without opposition.

DELTA UPSILON TECH MEN MEET

The third quinquennial reunion of the Technology chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity was held at the Boston City Club last evening with a large attendance. G. T. Seavary '92 was toastmaster and M. S. Richmond '90 delivered the address of welcome. Arthur Dean '92 spoke on "The Founders," Roberts '12 discussed "The Chapter," Rickford '01 gave reminiscences and G. Wadsworth '98 also spoke.

DEVICE MAY MAKE SHIP UNSINKABLE

NEW YORK—When the new battleship Utah joins the fleet before the review next week she will be equipped with a device which may make her practically unsinkable. The device, based on the same principle that has enabled the Arcturion Wrecking Company to keep many damaged ships afloat, will force water out of the vessel by means of compressed air, even if the hull is damaged or punctured, according to its advocates.

FIND MORE DYNAMITE ON TRACKS

SAN FRANCISCO—Southern Pacific railroad officials here have been notified of the discovery of 36 sticks of dynamite in a frog on the track at Ellwood, Cal., a few minutes after train 18, a south-bound passenger, had passed the switch. The dynamite was found within a few miles of the bridge where a similar cache was planted when President Taft's train passed Oct. 17.

Make Your Home Appear Hospitable

Protect your guests from accident and offer aid to the passer-by. We have secured 200 second-hand STREET LAMPS as good as new for service. Fitted with kerosene oil lamp, strong from post socket that will fit any post. We make a special of them \$3.50 while they last at complete.

Write us for particulars today. The LANTERN STORE GLOBE GAS LIGHT CO. 27 Union St., Boston

Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest reviews in each

Monday's Monitor

Common Sense!

THE REVENUE of a shoe machinery company operating under the Royalty System depends upon the number of good shoes made with the aid of its machines.

IT IS OBVIOUSLY TO ITS INTEREST that as many good shoes as possible shall be manufactured, and that they shall be sold at such reasonable prices as to stimulate the demand for more.

To help bring this about it is plainly necessary that its machines shall be kept at the very highest point of efficiency and that its rates of royalty shall be kept at the very lowest point which business prudence will permit.

ARE NOT THESE SUFFICIENT REASONS WHY THE UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY FINDS IT TO BE SOUND BUSINESS POLICY TO SUPPLY THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS WHO PATRONIZE IT WITH THE MOST IMPROVED MACHINES AND THE MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS?

The Company cannot hope to succeed unless those who use its machines are successful.

Visit the model shoe factory at the New England Fair. You will find over each of the sixty machines in operation there a plainly printed card giving the terms on which any shoe manufacturer can buy or lease it.

AUTOMOBILE FIRE ENGINES NOW IN SIGHT FOR LARGE CITIES MEAN QUICKER RESPONSES

Machines Will Travel to
Fires More Than Twice
as Swiftly as Horses Now
Usually Gallop

BETTER PROTECTION

Motor Chemicals to Watch
Suburbs While Big Self-
Propelling Pumps Guard
Central Business Areas

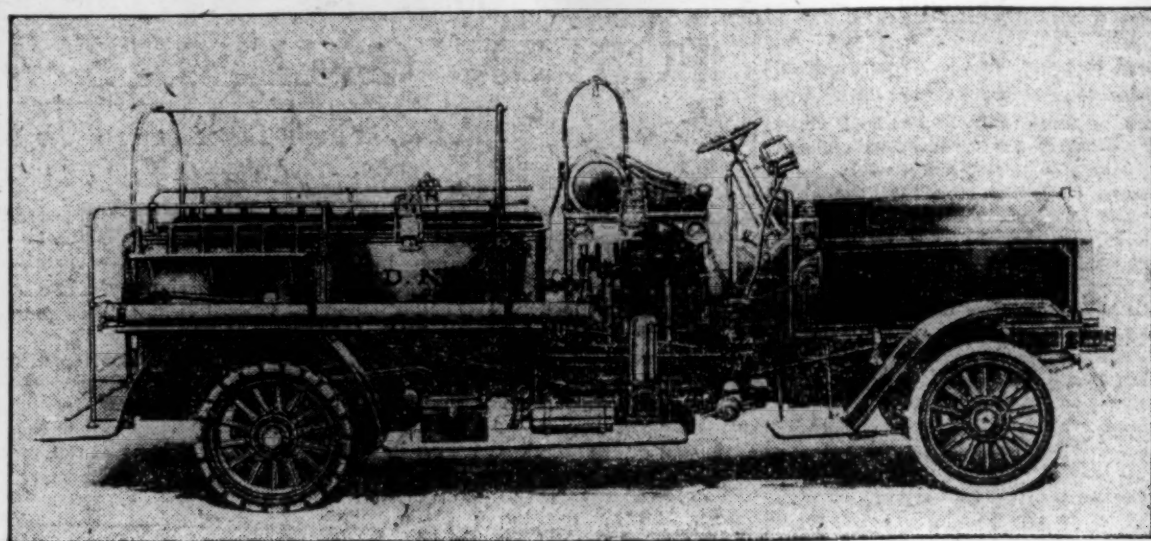
DOZENS of snorting fire engines rushing precipitately along the thoroughfares of Boston, the lighter automobiles of the chiefs of the departments leading the van; streams of water turned on the imperiled buildings with the same explosive power that brought the engines to the scene; aerial ladders going up with the help of gasoline or electricity; this is a picture of fire fighting in Boston as it may be when motors supplant horse-drawn, when the best that invention has accomplished is placed at the service of the city's guardians, when the new shall have taken the place of the old.

Boston has had sufficient experience with self-propelling fire apparatus to convince the most skeptical that city growth and motor engines are contemporaneous. As yet the increase in population and the extension of the business sections and residential territories have the best of it, for the number of self-propelling machines is far from keeping up with what some much smaller communities have to their credit. But the two self-propelling steam engines, the two automobile chemical engines and the motor cars of the chiefs are giving such good accounts of themselves in Boston that there will be little or nothing to prevent the speedy introduction of more of the motor-driven kind within the municipality.

Apparently the day is not distant when the motor engine will be as common as the horse-drawn engine of today. Already those interested in safeguarding the property of the community are figuring how it would work. Speed and power are the main considerations where it is a question of keeping down the fire loss of a city. But the outlying districts, with their more scattered residents, and the thickly settled business sections with their skyscrapers, require separate treatment at the hands of the fire fighters. As long as the horse remained the fireman's best friend, a load was a load, whether it meant pulling an engine or a hose cart in the city proper or in the suburbs. But with the introduction of the motor chemicals and the self-propelling steamers conditions changed. It was discovered that motor apparatus of the lighter construction belong in the suburbs, where the need is to cover longer hauls with high speed in reaching the scene of fire. In the business sections, here it is mainly a question of enough pumping power to combat a sweeping blaze.

There is a rule in the Boston fire department that the speed limit shall be 25 miles for the automobile combination chemical engine and hose carts, which are stationed respectively at Fort Hill and East Boston. Except for this restriction the cars could be tuned up to 40 miles an hour. Notice the difference between this and what a team can do. Ten miles is considered the average speed for a pair of horses galloping to a fire. But when the motor engine has no hills to keep it back, the weather, hot or cold, has no effect on its capacity to get there; the moment it returns from a fire it is ready to start out again.

Here is an advantage that experienced firemen claim will virtually force motor apparatus upon any progressive city. In figuring out how distribution will be made when in the future there will be nothing but motor engines, fire experts believe that in the very nature of things the chemical engine will remain a suburban fire-fighting agency—the light cavalry of the service as it were—while the heavy batteries, the self-propelling



Largest type of gasoline fire engine, with Knox motors, and pumps that throw 1000 gallons per minute

engines of big pump capacity will be confined to the business sections. In Boston the 11-year-old steam self-propellers are now brought into play when a heavy fire threatens. But their bulk leaves them rather for a final call than for first alarms. When once they get upon the scene, however, the powerful streams that they throw on the blaze are such as to inspire confidence in this kind of apparatus.

The capacity of each of the two self-propellers in Boston is 1300 gallons of water a minute. But even with all that these steamers are accomplishing, the last word in fire engines is hardly expected to deal with steam. What engine manufacturers are now trying to perfect and what fire chiefs are hoping will be perfected is a gasoline engine that will both propel the engine to the fire and throw the stream. That is the kind of apparatus that is in the thought of the fire experts, and already there are a number of such engines which seem to fulfill exacting requirements in actual fire-fighting.

What happened to the street-car driver when electricity came upon the scene and took away the horse is now happening to the fireman. He has to conform himself to the newer order. He has to learn how to take care of a thing that eats no oats and needs no grooming, but which after all requires at least as much attention as does the fire horse. The motor engine by no means goes by itself. It requires experienced hands to put it in condition and to guide it. For this reason every city which aspires to a motor fire service is breaking in a number of men for the purpose of running automobile apparatus. In Boston this school is under the instruction of Lieut. Martin Kenney, and the second class of the kind has been recently getting its instructions at engine house No. 13.

This breaking in of men as chauffeurs is alone sufficient evidence that the day of the motor apparatus is at hand. To a remarkable degree this is exemplified in many of the smaller of the cities throughout the country. When there is fire apparatus to be bought it is now usually the motor engine that gets the preference. Automobile fire-fighting machines constitute the leading attraction at the New York budget exhibit, because that city has already decided to develop its fire department henceforth centered around the giant gasoline pumping engine. Fire Commissioner Johnson and his board of experts declare this engine to be the finest of its kind on the market.

But while New York has ambitious engine plans which it is about to carry out, Boston is also making ready for a motor fire service which should go far toward eliminating the horse. According to Fire Commissioner Daly the proposed 47 additional automobile combination chemical and hose trucks will permit of such distribution that the work of fighting fire will be revolutionized. The inspiring sight of gallant steeds rushing to a fire like race-horses keen on the scent of victory may soon become a thing of the past, but in the place of



GASOLINE PUMPER AT WORK
In this test the new type of fire engine is throwing a stream over the top of the buildings

the brown or black or gray beauties will be that which will bring additional safety to the community. And the fire department will become no less interesting from a spectacular point of view when the whirr of the motor supplants the rattle of horses' feet.

GEN. BARTLETT FOR CLERK, FREDERICK

A statement endorsing Walter F. Frederick for reelection as clerk of the supreme judicial court was issued Friday evening by Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, who says: "It would be a very serious mistake not to retain the services of Mr. Frederick. I venture to say that no attorney, no matter how skillful he may be, could take up the work of Mr. Frederick and familiarize himself with it in a great many years."

"Mr. Frederick has a special knowledge of the practice of the supreme court, which makes him of great use not only to the judges, but the counsel of both sides. It would be a pity for the county to be deprived of a public servant having Mr. Frederick's training."

TEACHERS TALK ABOUT SALARIES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Officers of the Plymouth County Teachers Association were elected as follows at the seventy-eighth annual convention here Friday: President, Edgar H. Grout of East Bridgewater; vice-presidents, J. E. De Meyer of Abington, M. S. Getchell, Brockton and Addie L. Bartlett of Plymouth; secretary-treasurer, George L. Farley of Brockton; executive committee, John McDonald of Rockland, C. P. Darrell of Hingham and Annie J. Bickford of Whitman.

Resolutions placed the organization on record as favorable to a longer tenure of service and compensation commensurate with that received by members of other professions.

FORESTS OF ALASKA WASTED AS COAL IS TIED UP, SAYS EXPERT

Dr. Brooks, U. S. Geologist
in Charge of Survey in
Territory for 13 Years,
Makes Figures Public

NEED IS FUEL FREED

SEATTLE, Wash.—With 9,000,000,000 tons of coal within 50 miles of their claims, and practically surrounded by 20,000,000 acres of other coal lands, the miners of the Fairbanks region in Alaska because of the way in which conservationists have caused the law to be administered, have converted the forests of the Tanana valley to a desert waste, and the miners of the Iditarod region are in a fair way to accomplish a similar result. According to figures furnished by Dr. Alfred H. Brooks, who has been in charge of the work of the United States geological survey in Alaska for the last 13 years, and who recently was promoted to the position of chief geologist of the United States: "I have no solution of the Alaska coal land problem to offer," said the geologist. "It is my duty to furnish the government with the facts, and the information collected by the survey is published for the benefit of the people."

"There is no doubt that the opening of the coal fields would make the steel industry practicable on the Pacific coast. Steel smelting requires the high-grade coke that the Bering river and Matanuska coal fields will furnish. It could be delivered here at about \$6 a ton. That Bering river field is crushed in places, it is true, but nearly all of the coal fields will make good coke and illuminating gas."

While he had no conclusions to offer, Dr. Brooks furnished figures which show that the government, through the failure to allow the opening of the Alaska coal fields, is being robbed yearly of a sum ranging from \$675,000 to \$900,000 per annum; that millions of tons of copper ore in Alaska is lying in the ground and cannot be operated because of the lack of coal; that lack of coal has prevented a large smelter from being constructed at some point on Prince William sound; that the steel industry of the Pacific coast has been practically forced out of business for the same reason; that the coal fields of the United States are being depleted by bringing coal from the East to the West; that 20 per cent of the coal brought from the eastern states to the Pacific coast is burned up in the process of transportation; that later 20 per cent of the Alaska coal will be wasted in transporting it to the East; and, finally, that the discoverers of this coal land have asked patent for so small an amount of it that it looks like a pinprick on a map of the continent.

The United States government buys from the Pechonotas coal field from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of coal per annum. This coal for the most part is brought around the Horn in foreign bottom ships, against the laws of the United States.

This fuel costs the government from \$8.80 to \$9.20 the ton. Twenty per cent of the coal is burned up in transportation by steamship and finally a greater amount is consumed when delivery is made by railroad.

NEW PASSENGER SERVICE
CHICAGO—The Atchison and Frisco systems inaugurate through passenger service on Nov. 12 from St. Louis and Memphis to Los Angeles via Waynoka, Okla., and Berlin cut-off. Freight interchange over this route began a few months ago.

PENNSYLVANIA READY TO OBSERVE STEAM VESSEL CENTENNIAL

Plans for Pageant and Exercises Celebrating Use of
Power Navigation on
Western River Ready

LONG TRIP ON BOAT

PITTSBURGH—All arrangements for the centennial celebration of the beginning of steam navigation on the western rivers, under the auspices of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1, have been completed and all is in readiness for the big river parade and pageant.

Fifty steamers and hundreds of motor boats have been secured for the display.

The committee has decided upon the following officers of the parade: Admiral James A. Henderson, vice-admiral, Warren Elsey, commodore freight and passenger boat squadron, A. J. Henderson, commodore coal and harbor boat squadron, John A. Donahoon, commodore United States boat squadron, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Newcomer, commodore sand and dredge boat squadron, Edward Davidson, commodore motor boat squadron, K. G. Snyder.

At the great waterway meeting to be held on the evening of Oct. 30, William H. Stevenson, president of the Historical Society, will preside. The address of welcome to distinguished guests will be made by Mayor William A. Magee, chairman of the general celebration committee. Speeches will be made by Gov. John K. Tener, Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio, Congressman John Ditzell, Col. John L. Vance, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. Former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks also has been asked to speak.

As a preliminary thereto lectures on the subject of steam navigation have been given this week in the public schools by the Rev. C. S. Bullock of New London, Conn., a descendant of Chancellor Livingston of the firm of Fulton, Livingston & Roosevelt, which built the New Orleans, the first steamboat to ply on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The schedule of the voyage of the New Orleans has been arranged. The boat will leave Pittsburgh on Thursday morning, making stops at East Liverpool, Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Huntington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cammell, Evansville, Ind., Paducah, Cairo, New Madrid, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

The whole voyage is expected to take about three weeks. Upon the New Orleans will be representatives of the city of Pittsburgh, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh industrial development commission and the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. Word already has been received by Mayor Magee from most of the communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers that preparations are being made for an enthusiastic reception of the New Orleans.

DENTISTS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

PORTLAND, Me.—At the meeting of the Northeastern Dental Association Friday these officers were elected: President, Andrew J. Sawyer, Manchester, N. H.; vice-presidents, Dr. Frederick T. Murless, Hartford, Conn., and Dr. Charles E. Parkhurst, Somerville, Mass.; secretary, Dr. Edgar O. Kinsman, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer, Dr. David Manson, Burlington, Vt.; assistant secretary, Dr. Charles K. Kreppel, Forest Hills, Mass.; librarian, Dr. John H. Worthen, Concord, N. H.; editor, Dr. Cronis L. Beach, Bristol, Conn.

HOW TO TIE KNOTS NEW TECH COURSE

Technology students are to learn to tie knots. The new course, which is to be open to juniors and seniors of the engineering classes, is the plan of Maj. E. T. Cole, U. S. A., who was detailed to the institute this fall to take charge of instruction in military work. His course will resemble that given officers at the Ft. Leavenworth army service school, where he was an instructor before coming here. He plans to teach the men the best practice in knots and splices and their application to temporary rigging in field engineering, such as trestles, gins, shears and holdfasts.

AT PEACE WITH PERU SAYS CHILE

VALPARISO, Chile—Circulars contradicting rumors about an armed conflict with Peru have been sent by the Chilean government to the Chilean envoys abroad. The minister of the interior, in an interview Friday, declared that Chile does not intend to attack nor does she expect to be attacked, that the government is only taking precautionary steps on the northern frontier and avoiding any provocation and that the present alarms are entirely baseless.

COLOMBIA MAKES APOLOGY
WASHINGTON—What threatened to be trouble between Colombia and Peru has apparently been averted by an apology by the Colombian government for the stoning of the Peruvian legation at Bogota recently.

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New York

ADVANCE PAY DAY TO GIVE SAILORS SPENDING MONEY

NEW YORK—This is pay day aboard the warships in the armada assembly in the Hudson for review by Secretary Meyer, Tuesday. More than \$500,000 is being distributed among the men. They were not due to get their money until Nov. 5, but Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commanding the second division, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander-in-chief, decided to advance the pay day so the sailors can have something to spend while in New York.

PLAN HEARING ON NOMINATIONS

It has been announced at the State House that the executive council will meet next Wednesday morning to give a public hearing to the persons who have filed protests against the nominations sent to the council a week ago or which are now pending before the body.

OUTINGS GIVEN 14,454 CHILDREN

The report of the Randig fund excursions for children was filed with Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday by William A. Boudrot, probation officer in the penal institutions department. The report shows the total number of children carried was 14,454, and the total expenditures were \$1871.35. The amount available at the beginning of the summer was \$2099.51, of which \$318.16 now remains.

CANADA IS FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES, SAYS NEW PREMIER

NEW YORK—Robert Laird Borden, premier of Canada, who is in this city today after spending a brief vacation at Atlantic City, said that no unfriendliness to the United States influenced the verdict of the Canadian people at the recent election.

Accompanied by Mrs. Borden the premier left the Canadian capital last Saturday for a vacation before taking up the work of preparation for the coming session of the Canadian Parliament, which will open on Nov. 15.

"As I am on a holiday I do not care to enter into a discussion of public affairs," said the Canadian leader. "I will say this, however: The verdict of the Canadian people on the issues submitted to them at the recent elections was not induced by any unfriendliness to the United States."

"No such condition exists. The proposals of the Canadian government were regarded as a departure from the policy of the past 30 years and the people did not desire to reverse that policy."

Mr. and Mrs. Borden will spend today and possibly Sunday in this city before returning to Ottawa.

Asked his opinion as to the action of the United States government against the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Borden said: "The operations of the United States Steel Corporation in Canada are not extensive. We have no steel corporation there which controls the trade to any extent, so that we are not vitally interested as yet in that problem."

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Among the Art Galleries of London, New York and Boston

GREAT SHOW OF OLD MASTERS

Grafton Gallery in London Has a Splendid Collection, Including Florentine and Siennese Primitives

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There are few, if any, millionaire pictures at the Grafton gallery, indeed this exhibition of old masters enjoys the distinction of having included in it no pictures known by the sole reason of the enormous sums which have been paid for them. There is, however, an air of quiet serenity in the subdued beauty of the coloring, in the grandeur and dignity attained by the row of works of priceless value, from an artistic point of view, which run in a circle round the galleries.

Beginning with the octagon room, one finds oneself in the company of the Florentine and Siennese primitives, some of that invading army of art whose gain in public favor of late years has been so much in the ascendant. Ruskin was one of the first to recognize their beauty and reintroduce them to the world, for before he wrote of them they were handed down as curiosities, interesting as relics, more than as works of art. Two of the most beautiful pictures in the entire gallery are to be found in this small room.

One of these, "St. Michael Overcoming Satan," is a thing of wondrous charm, which is signed Bartolomeo Rubens. After careful comparison and scrutiny "Rubens" has been found to be identical with Vermejo, both words signifying "red," and the painter is discovered to be the Spanish artist, Bartolomeo Vermejo, whose work is so extremely rare, and is practically left unmentioned by Spanish art historians. The jeweled cross which rises above Michael's forehead, the shield of crystal and the marvelous mantle of crimson and gold, with its ample folds which float upwards as he descends upon the dragon testify to the power for design which this master possessed, while the drawing of the figure, in its unusual attitude of descent, is a wonderful piece of draftsmanship and ingenuity.

"The Madonna and Child Enthroned with Angels" by the great Massaccio, occupies the central position on the wall. This picture was at one time assigned to Giotto di Fabriano, a pupil of Massaccio, but when Mr. Berenson saw it, he did not hesitate to say that it was painted by the master himself, or later on, to say positively that it is the central panel of the great altar piece that Massaccio executed for the Church of the Carmine at Pisa in 1426.

Among the Italian pictures is to be found a series of four little panels by Duccio di Buoninsegna illustrating the "Life of Christ." These tell the quiet story in an exalted way, simple, yet expressive. The sense of a living art is just struggling into being. The rigid forms of Byzantinism are being shaken off, while yet the heavy golden background that takes the place of the sky shows the stage of awakening to be only a partial one. Duccio was breaking the traditions of the Siennese school and calling it out to a more vital existence. "Salvator Mundi," hopefully attributed to Giotto, is far too precise and elaborate to be the work of that master and, as well, bears the impress of a later time.

In the large gallery one is immediately confronted with "Hylas and the Nymphs," by Piero di Cosimo, where "la naive et gracieuse gaucherie des nymphes" translates one suddenly from the serious charm of the Italian primitives to the more joyous period of the Renaissance. But again one finds "St. Jerome in the Desert" and gives oneself "furiously to think," for here all is resplendence and strength, although, perhaps scarcely as strong as Cima usually is. The two Filipinos "Moses Striking the Rock" and "The Worship of the Golden Calf" flank Bartolomeo's "Holy Family" and are more interesting than beautiful. In the latter the calf is raised above the people, poised in mid-air, by no visible means, while no eye in the mad company is lifted to look upon it. The picture is purely allegorical, bringing to mind merely the mood of the people, their abandonment of reason to the blind worship of material things, and is a splendid piece of symbolism.

The hanging at the Grafton gallery is extremely good. Neither has the chronological order been followed, nor the grouping of the pictures into schools been regarded, but rather, the general effect from an artistic point of view has been considered, with a result so desirable.

HIGH SCHOOL GETS FORMER BROCKTON MAN'S PAINTINGS

Frederick Oakes Sylvester, whose canvases, "As the Sowing, the Reaping," is to be hung in the library of the Deatur high school, is a painter whose fame has increased wondrously in the past few years.

Born in Brockton, Mass., Oct. 8, 1869, the son of Charles F. and Mary Louise Sylvester, the painter received almost his entire art education in the Massachusetts Normal Art School in Boston and is one of the few painters of note who never served an apprenticeship in the ateliers of Paris.

He has been at various times an exhibitor at the St. Louis annual exhibition, the Nashville centennial and the Omaha and St. Louis exhibitions, says the Deatur (Ill.) Review. At St.

lightful as fully to justify the methods employed. Dutch, Flemish and German pictures embracing the period from Rembrandt to Memling are here, as well as English, French and Italian work.

Among these is G. F. Watts' "Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Her Children," a portrait group painted at that artist's best period (1857) and in his best manner. Gainsborough is represented by "Miss Catherine Elizabeth Tatton" and two other portraits; Reynolds, by the portraits of "Mrs. Bouverie and Miss Crowe," forming a group, "Calm and Storm" by Francesco Guardi are both beautiful landscapes full of meaning, while Rembrandt's magnificent "Portrait of His Father" and "The Woman

Known as Rembrandt's Cook," which were of late years exhibited at Burlington house, are too well known to need comment.

The central gallery is filled with splendor. Cuypers, Rubens, Ryssdael, de Koninck and Rembrandt all being represented by beautiful landscapes, while an extremely masterly picture by Frans Hals is exhibited in England for the first time.

Here is Turner's "Windmill and Lock," and a copy of Rembrandt's "Mill," which serves to illustrate fully how far short the best of copies must fall when the original picture is clearly registered in thought, with all its charm, appeal and inspiration. This

copy has been attributed to John Crome of Norwich, but is not at present believed to belong to the Norwich school. Beside the memory of "The Mill" this work is uninspired, lifeless and mute. The ghost of the "Mona Lisa" adorns the opposite wall with scarcely more success, while the hope that the place of the original, now vacant in the Louvre, can ever be filled by a reproduction, fades into obscurity.

Turner is grandly represented in the final gallery by a series of superb water colors which would require the scope of an entire article to do them anything like justice. Indeed, this little room is a fine place, containing the fascinating collection of English water colors and other drawings lent by the Walpole Society and arranged by Mr. Finberg, whose work in connection with Turner's pictures in the Tate gallery is always to be gratefully remembered. The King's pictures by Van der Goes, brought from Holyrood palace, occupy very magnificently two large screens at the end of the room under the window.

BEARDSLEY DRAWINGS ON VIEW

Comprehensive Grouping Made for the First Time in This Country Is Notable in Exhibition in New York

SOME time in the spring, the MacDowell Club outlined a scheme by which young artists who had difficulty in securing recognition elsewhere might, at nominal cost, have the use of the club galleries for group exhibitions of their work. The plan was outlined in these columns during the summer, and has been very favorably received by a large number of the younger artists here. But the galleries were not ready for the exhibition originally announced for Oct. 19, and the opening has been deferred until Nov. 2, when the works of a rather notable group will be exhibited. They are members of the club and in a way, sponsors for the shows that are to follow. They are sure to set a high standard in this first exhibition. The exhibitors are Ben Ali Haggin, Paul Dougherty, Irving Wiley, D. Putnam Bridley, George Belows, Jonas Lie, John Johansen, Jean McLane and Robert Henri. From the very different schools, feeling and technique of the artists represented, an extremely interesting show should result.

The galleries, situated at 108 West Fifty-fifth street, will be open to the public daily except Monday and Tuesday, from 10 o'clock until 6, and no cards of admission will be required.

Announcement has just been made of the season's exhibitions at the Salinaquidi Club, and they are of a nature sufficiently varied to assure a most interesting and instructive series. While the dates are announced as approximate merely, they will probably vary in but few instances. The annual water color exhibition opens on Dec. 4 and closes on Dec. 16. For this both water colors and pastels are eligible. This will be followed by one of the most interesting of them all, the illustration, black and white, and bookplate exhibition, from Jan. 12 until Jan. 24. The annual auction sale, in which the sizes are limited to 12x16, 11x18 and 14x14 inches, opens Feb. 9 and closes with the auction itself on Feb. 23. On April 8 begins the last show for the year, the exhibition of thumb-box sketches, which lasts until the 29th of the month. These exhibitions may all be seen by the public and will be well worthy of a visit.

An interesting and important exhibition opens the season at the gallery of the Berlin Photographic Company, 305 Madison avenue. For the first time in this country, a comprehensive and carefully chosen group of original drawings by Aubrey Beardsley has been brought together, most of them loaned for the occasion. This talented young Englishman, who passed away at the age of 26, might well have had a brilliant career in this collection are far above average merit. As Martin Braham says in his introduction to his catalogue, "He cul-

tivated a magical technique that would convert the repulsive ugliness into a strange, forbidding, fascinating beauty." This is the type that appealed to Beardsley most strongly, and in those drawings, made as illustrations for "Salome," he undoubtedly gave us the best that was in him. Delicacy of line and a keen knowledge of the value of fundamentals are perhaps the prime factors of his work. Especially to be commended are his bookplates and marginal illustrations, which in simplicity and charm have had few equals.

Mr. Folsom of 396 Fifth avenue has opened his exhibition season with a collection of portraits and landscape sketches by Maurice Fromkes. Mr. Fromkes is, in a way, a newcomer in the exhibition field, for no group of his works has been made since about five years ago when he had an exhibition at Knickerbocker's. A few of his canvases have been seen at various exhibitions throughout the country, and one of the present group was in the Corcoran last season.

On the whole, the portraits are well up to the average. The heads are especially well drawn, with a strength and solidity that occasionally the rest of the canvas seems to lack. One could wish that Mr. Fromkes had varied the expression of the mouths of his sitters, an expression not quite pleasant; but perhaps he painted them as they were, which, even in portrait work, is unfortunate.

A small canvas, in fact little more than a sketch, entitled "Among the Vines," is one of the best bits of painting in the collection. It shows us an ideal study of a fair-haired girl, her face in the half-shadow, surrounded by the translucent green leaves of the sunlit vine. The harmony of greens, whites and reds is carried out very cleverly. On an opposite panel hangs a charming portrait of a baby, "The Little Rose of Sharon," charming except for a peculiar whistling effect of the mouth that detracts from an otherwise delightful picture. "The Blue Coat" is one of the most pretentious canvases, and also one of the best, but the blue does not have the life that we could wish. This lack of life, in fact, applies to several of the pictures, especially to "The Holbein Drawing" and a "Portrait of Mrs. James H. Jackson." There should be a difference between colors that are somber and those that are dead, and it is not quite evident that Mr. Fromkes knows this difference.

A striking canvas, "Madam Mazarin as 'Electra,'" has a good deal of power; its subject forbids its hanging with the rest of the group and it has wisely been hung in a separate room, where staring eyes and claw-like hands may have uninterrupted play. In the hallway, a pastel portrait of "Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin and Child" deserves special mention. It is a very human document and as pleasing as it is human. Most of the

CONTROL HOUSING OF ART TREASURES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Duke of Rutland has written a vigorous letter to the Times in which he proposes that the disposal of historic treasures in private collections should be controlled. A great number of these works of art, however, belonged originally to Italy or Holland, and as was pointed out recently in The Christian Science Monitor, if it was legitimate to spoil another country of its treasures, it is equally within the right of the present owners to dispose of what their ancestors acquired. Certainly the Duke of Rutland would be one of those most affected by any legislation of the sort suggested.

At Belvoir castle, which is the duke's home, there may be seen Murillo's famous altarpiece of "The Holy Family," and Holbein's portrait of Henry VIII, which is regarded as the finest portrait of that sovereign. There are also magnificent specimens of the work of Hoppner, Hogarth, Reynolds, Van Dyck, Kneller and Lely, some busts by Nolkekens, Gobel tapestries and a splendid library. There may be seen, too, a table which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and a chair made from a tree under which Wellington watched the battle of Waterloo.

landscape sketches are small, but they carry with them a conviction that they were done in the open, where real breezes blow over green fields, and where white wind clouds scurry along against a clear blue sky.

An exhibition of more than local interest was opened at the National Arts Club last Thursday, under the direction of the teachers of home economics in the public schools. The exhibition is intended to show the use of color in household art, and consists of abstract color arrangements, color schemes for rooms in water color, and completed model rooms in miniature of different types and periods. They are arranged to show the possibility of good taste in home decoration at little expense, and give instruction that is much needed.

The New York Water Color Club opens its annual exhibition today at the Fine Arts building on Fifty-seventh street. It will remain on view until Nov. 19, and will be briefly reviewed next week.

MUSEUM TURNS TO JAPAN

Ho-en Holds the Fore Court and Impressionist Paintings the East Gallery

An exhibition of 39 Japanese kake-monos by Nishiyama Ho-en (1863-1867) is hung in the Fore Court of the Museum of Fine Arts and is attracting much pleasurable attention. Ho-en belonged to the Shijo school, founded by Maruyama Okio (1733-1795), who was the first artist to modify Japanese art in the direction of realism. The school is called "Shijo" from the street in which Okio established his studio.

The style of Ho-en combines exquisite grace with great fidelity to nature and shows characteristic delicacy of execution unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries.

The central panel in the first alcove shows a choice painting on silk of two baskets of fruit, dated "1843, early summer." Nothing could be more simple as a subject, but stop to think how a western artist would represent this same subject, "Two Baskets of Fruit," and then analyze this oriental version. It is a poem as refined, as concrete as the four-line verses in Japanese literature. One discovers the most subtle distinctions of tone, an exquisite balance, and a rhythmic grace which is very satisfying. No other people show such a gift for eliminating the unessentials.

"The Cormorant" is painted on unsigned paper—paper without dots. It may be regarded as a stunt in which the artist delighted to show his clever manipulation of the brush loaded with color. The paper absorbs the paint, so he has to work with the greatest rapidity, but Ho-en, with these few strokes, has given a true characterization of the bird with his head snuggled in the soft down of his breast.

The east gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been hung with French Impressionist pictures and paintings by American artists. Among them are several that have not been seen at the museum before. Loans include "Poplars in Autumn," by Camille Pissarro, from Mrs. K. W. Toll; a "Canal Scene," by Eugene Louis Boudin, from Mrs. W. B. Sewall; Ernest Longfellow has lent two pictures, "Ernest Drawing Water," by Joseph Bail, and a "Landscape," by Auguste Emmanuel Pointelin, from Ernest Longfellow; "A Misty Morning," "A Winter Morning" and "Gray Day on the Mediterranean," by William L. Picknell, from W. N. Hartshorn. "Three Marines," by Charles H. Woodbury, give aspects of the surging sea.

The curator of paintings, M. Jean Guiffrey, has gone to New York to see what the dealers have to offer that may be available for the museum collection.

Several hundred photographs of paintings and sculpture in the galleries of Italy and the Louvre, Paris, have been

BOSTON GALLERIES ARE OPENING

Pictures by Joseph Lie, Young Norwegian Who Has Studied in New York, Are New to This City

TWO exhibitions of pictures by Childe Hassam and Joseph Lie (pronounced Lee) have been open since Monday at the Copley gallery and will continue for another week. Mr. Lie's work is new to Boston, although it has been seen in many important exhibitions elsewhere during the past 10 years. He is a Norwegian by birth, who has lived and studied in New York since he was a very small boy, so that he may be called an American painter. Certain qualities in his work are reminiscent of the sturdy northern race which fathered him. He is showing 14 large canvases, almost too many for one exhibitor unless they might be shown in a museum with unlimited space about

them. Their slashing directness is almost overpowering in so small a gallery, although the variety of their subjects and a subdued light help to counteract this effect.

"Loading Coal" hangs opposite the door. It is a vivid picture of the New York wharves on a dull winter day, when the smoke hangs low in the dingy air.

Overhead the magical span of Brooklyn bridge lifts out over the river with a bold freedom and poise that stir the imagination. One wishes that Mr. Lie would paint a series of bridge pictures similar to Monet's Thames series. "Washington Square" is also a winter picture of New York, done on a sunny afternoon. The mellow light on the flower boxes which surround the square, the lengthening shadows across the snow and the vista through the great triumphal arch at the back are admirable, while the audacious green of an auto bus in the foreground adds a telling note. Two pictures of nasturtiums and purple asters are a revelation in flower painting. They fairly sing with color, yet the delicate grace of such flower painting is apparent and the composition restrained by a wholesome regard for values.

"Children Bathing" was evidently painted from a great height—a sort of bird's-eye view, of which, it seems, Mr. Lie's critics have complained in the past. It would be difficult to find any fault with the water in this picture; it gleams and shimmers in great circles about the little bodies of some boy swimmers. On the sunny rocks more boys are resting, their little bodies seeming to be exactly the color and value of the rocks except where they are outlined by shadows. This sort of thing might grow tiresome, but it is new to Boston and we like it. The ability to paint the flashing movement of children at play is what made Sorolla popular in spite of critics, and Mr. Lie has this ability. The same sort of thing makes the picture called "Cluck, Cluck," vastly interesting. A jostling crowd of fowls fluttering about an important rooster is not easy to paint. Yet here we have it, in all its shifting glory of scarlet and orange and tawny brown; and the way the chicken wire which encloses them is painted is worth going to see. Several sea pictures with windy skies and wide stretches of beach are among the best things exhibited. Other sea pictures, with boats, are not so interesting and seem a little top heavy in composition. It is not surprising that Mr. Lie's admirers predict great things for him, as he is only 31 years old and full of an eager enthusiasm which ought to carry him a long way.



(By courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts)
THE CORMORANT
An interesting example of the work of Ho-en, the Japanese Artist.

Avenue at the Waldorf on the Fourth of July" to the "End of the Timber Line on Mt. Hood," by way of London, Toledo and various towns of Brittany. Some of these last are charming sketches of the "Fete of Lannion" by day and by night, with bright banners and twinkling lights and gay little figures in gala attire. All of the old-world drawings have great architectural interest, particularly "Reverence," "Der Groot Haas-Haarlem," "St. Michael's Lannion."

F. Usher De Voll of Providence, R. I., is showing two of his pictures at the Doll & Richards gallery. One is called "The White City" and was evidently done from a studio window. It is remarkable in its painting of a heavy snowstorm sitting over the roofs of a town, with a hint of blue distance beyond. There are other snow pictures, but this particular one gives the real effect of a smothering storm when the air is thick with flakes. Its technique is unusual—stippled yet not unpleasant. The drawing of a bare tree in the foreground and the perspective of the roofs as they dwindle into the distance shows the hand of an expert. The second picture is called "Spring," and again Mr. De Voll's ability is evident. The color in the little picture is mellow and tender. A clear brook with its reflected bit of sky makes a charming line through the center of the composition. Both pictures show much promise. Mr. De Voll is already known as an exhibitor at the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh and the Corcoran Gallery of Washington. He is a member of the Providence Art Club and of the Union Internationale des Beaux Arts et Lettres of Paris, in which city he was a pupil of Jean Paul Laurens. Mr. De Voll also studied with William M. Chase and Robert Henri in New York and is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design.

A novel exhibition of miniatures done in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy of New York will open at Doll & Richards' on Nov. 2. Miss Mundy was formerly a pupil of Miss Amy Sacker in this city. Her miniatures are the result of original research and are a revival of one of the ancient arts of encaustic which has been practically lost. They are exquisite in workmanship and color.

SHUT-IN SOCIETY MEETS

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the Shut-In Society yesterday in the vestry of Park street church it was reported that more than 100 new members had been added in the year, but the net gain was not large.

A. F. SWANTON PASSES AWAY

LOWELL, Mass.—Albion F. Swanton, who has been connected with the Stirling mills here more than 30 years as clerk, superintendent and agent, passed away here yesterday.

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MUSHROOM VARIETIES STUDIED AND EXHIBITED IN BOSTON HALL

**Mycological Club Gathers
Many Specimens of Edible
Fungi to Aid Public to
Take an Interest in Them**

FACTS AVAILABLE

At the Monday exhibitions of mushrooms by the Boston Mycological Club in Horticultural hall, there are over 52 varieties of edible mushrooms, though the flavor of many is either peppery, inky or otherwise disagreeable.

Many of the varieties are very beautiful, showing tones of rosy pink, yellow, orange and deep crimson, pure white and delicate violet, while some run to a deep mahogany brown. The species of fungus which grow on old tree stumps often show beautiful veining like a variegated geranium leaf or the cross section of polished mahogany.

Aminita to be Avoided

At the Monday exhibition several varieties of the aminita were shown which must be avoided by those who eat mushrooms. The aminita virosa is a very beautiful mushroom of pure white with a satin like surface, which is characterized by the cup-like base holding the stem underground, and by the veil or thin skin which encircles the stem, and extends to the edge of the top in the closed mushrooms but which splits and falls around the stem as it spreads open.

The aminita citrina is lemon yellow on top and the aminita frostiana a brilliant yellow.

There is one variety of the aminita which is edible called the rubescens. It also has the bulbous base and the veil, but the color is brownish instead of the beautiful pure white.

Edible Kind Plentiful

The most delicate mushroom to eat is also one of the most beautiful. This is the hydrophorus punicus, of a deep crimson with delicate gills showing the crimson through the yellow. This grows in the woods, and has been very plentiful this year. In fact, it has been a wonderful year for fungi of all sorts on account of the unusual amount of rain.

The mushrooms are classified according to the character of the spores into white, rosy, rusty, brown, and black spored varieties.

The character of the underside of the mushroom also varies and one finds the mushrooms with gills, with pores, or with teeth.

The boletus shows the pores on the underside, and the little tubes are filled with the spores. This variety is usually edible. The hydnum have teeth instead of gills or pores and in one variety they are almost half an inch long and look like shoe pegs.

Spore Prints Made

The mycologist makes very interesting spore prints by laying the ripe mushroom on a piece of paper and then tapping it gently. The spores will make a perfect pattern on the paper showing radiating lines in the gilled mushrooms and a dotted surface in the porous mushroom.

A curious mushroom is the geaster hydrometricus which looks like a little dried gray flower. The center is a little puff ball and a circle of curling petals surrounds it like an everlasting.

The puff balls are good to eat when they are young and white, but they grow dark with age and are often inky. The coral mushroom grows in the woods in several varieties and is very good to eat. It is usually white or yellow and grows in large bunches like branching coral.

As one wanders through the woods gathering these many varieties of mushrooms, old fairy tales come into mind and one peoples the woods with little elves among these fairy pavilions and when a craterellus cornucopoides is seen—like a violet morning glory—it surely seems the fairies' loving cup from which they drank honey and dew drops. The lactarius volemus gets its name from having a milky juice when broken.

New Species Found

A new species of mushroom found by a member of the Mycological Club is given that member's name, so the Russula Blackfordiae was named for Mrs. E. R. Black, an enthusiast in the



Honey mushroom, from water color painted by Mrs. E. B. Blackford

study of mushrooms who has made many water color studies for scientific purposes.

The Boston Mycological Club was organized in 1895 with the view to bring together all those interested economically or scientifically in edible fungi. Its principal objects are to study edible mushrooms, also toadstools and other non-edible kinds which may be mistaken for them; to collect and spread all valuable information concerning them; to arouse interest in mushrooms as food and by exhibitions, lectures and publications to make easy and certain the recognition

of the few fungi that are not edible and the many that are edible.

During the season the club holds weekly exhibitions on Mondays at present from 12 to 3 at Horticultural hall, 300 Massachusetts avenue and conducts excursions for study and collection in the field.

The officers of the club are: President, Hollis Webster, Cambridge; vice-president, Oscar Hill, 60 State street, Boston; corresponding secretary, Simon Davis, Boston; recording secretary and treasurer, Jennie F. Conant, 26 Prospect street, Melrose.

PART UNIVERSITY AND SETTLEMENT WORK IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont.—Gratifying progress having been made by the University of Toronto settlement which was inaugurated last year at 467 West Adelaide street as a branch of the University Y. M. C. A., it has been decided to separate the work from the Y. M. C. A. and carry it on as an institution by itself.

To this end a campaign will be entered upon among the graduates and undergraduates of the university by which it is hoped to raise \$2000 from the latter, and at least as much more from the former. This amount will be expended in extending the work, which has now assumed encouraging proportions, among the Russian Jews in the district.

About 50 young men and boys are now in attendance at the educational classes, and 150 boys have been organized into athletic clubs. The work of the settlement is now under the direction of Milton B. Hunt, who has had some years of experience at Hull House and other institutions of a similar character in Chicago.

The new board of directors is composed of the following: Mr. Falconer of the University of Toronto, chairman; J. S. McLean, treasurer; Dr. W. B. Hendry, Dr. G. T. H. Lloyd, Prof. A. Angus, Dr. M. Wallace, J. J. Kelso, Professor Coleman, Professor Burton, Professor Kyllie, Dr. Barton, P. Brooks, N. P. Lambert, A. Sibbald and M. B. Hunt, the last four named being new members.

NEWTON

The Mandolin Club is to be organized among members of the Young Men's Christian Association under the leadership of Joseph Audet.

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WORK DONE

FAVORABLE COMMENT

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OUR IDEA OF SERVICE is something more than the delivery of good gas at a low price. These are important, but THEIR VALUE may be MINIMIZED by an IMPROPER OR WASTEFUL APPLICATION of the customer's premises.

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During the last fiscal year, in the course of this service, the following work was done:

Our General Inspectors executed 185,940 ORDERS, representing work on appliances and lights, and special investigations on request.

Our Forty Representatives made 216,008 CALLS to ascertain if conditions regarding the use of gas were satisfactory, and to advise the customers how to GET THE MOST OUT OF THE SERVICE.

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That this service is APPRECIATED is shown by the following comments, selected from among a large number of letters of similar nature:

".....I do not want to close this letter without acknowledging to you, Sir, my appreciation of the prompt and unfailing courtesy extended me by your office, and the equally courteous, efficient and willing services of those of your staff in places of less prominence but of great importance.

"It has been a pleasure to do business with a company that really attempts to serve and please a captious patronage."

"(Signed) John G. Munro."

".....I am highly satisfied with the burning of the gas at the present time and also with the prompt and skillful service rendered."

"(Signed) Matthew J. Welch."

".....I also wish to thank the Company for the prompt attention and courtesy shown us, and can always recommend the present management."

"(Signed) R. F. Andrews."

".....My gas bills are the ONLY BILLS that do not show 'increased cost of living.' I present my compliments and congratulations to the Co."

"(Signed) J. E. Graves."

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THOMAS HARDY'S TALES STAGED BY AMATEURS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For three years some amateur actors and actresses in Dorchester who are known as the Dorchester Dramatic Society, have acted Shakespeare, and plays adapted by Mr. Evans from Mr. Thomas Hardy's novels. These adaptations, though structurally they are hardly plays, have been extremely popular in the county of Dorset as well as interesting to Mr. Hardy himself. Mr. Hardy has, however, disavowed any responsibility for these efforts beyond the leave given to the society by himself and his publishers.

Now the famous novelist is going to give these players a play of his very own writing. This is a version of "The Three Travelers" in "Wessex Tales"; the play, which will bear the name of "The Three Wayfarers," will run for only about 45 minutes, so the rest of the evening will be occupied by a version of "The Distracted Preacher," arranged by Mr. Evans. The performances will take place at the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.

"The Blue Bird," by Maurice Maeter-

linck, after its season at the Haymarket during Christmas, will take a long flight to the antipodes. This play, which was thought to be so uncertain a venture, has proved an immense success not only in London, but in the many provincial towns in the British Isles.

A society has been formed for the production of "morality" plays, and one will be produced in the great hall of the Imperial Institute on Dec. 1, by Mrs. Dearmer.

Miss Ellen Terry has begun a two months' tour with her lectures on Shakespeare's heroines, which she will deliver at 32 places.

A series of morning performances will be given by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre of Mr. Israel Zangwill's play, "The God of War," in which Miss Lilah McCarthy will play the heroine.

"Fanny's First Play," by G. B. Shaw, has celebrated its 200th performance at the Little Theatre under Miss Lilah McCarthy's management.

DOVER

The Christian Endeavor Society will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary Nov. 7.

SOUTH GOVERNORS DELAY MEETING

ATLANTA, Ga.—At the request of Governor Sanders of Louisiana Governor Colquitt sent telegraphic inquiries to the governors of the cotton growing states asking if it will be agreeable to them to postpone the proposed conference to be held in New Orleans to Oct. 30.

The conference proposed by Governor Colquitt is to devise means to maintain cotton prices. The Governors of Alabama, Arkansas and Virginia replied that the date would be satisfactory.

POSTOFFICE LOSES ITS CLASS FOR \$1

WASHINGTON—The postmaster at East Berlin, Conn., reports that his receipts in the last year were \$999. If he had spent a dollar for stamps, his receipts would have been \$1000, the minimum allowable if his office was to continue in the third class.

But the dollar was not spent for stamps, and so the postmaster-general, under the law, put East Berlin back into the fourth class. That cuts off the annual allowance of \$700 for rent, fuel and clerk hire.

DENVER APPLE SHOW WILL DRAW GROWERS FROM ALL QUARTERS

Fifteen Hundred Delegates Expected to Attend Apple Congress to Be Held the Same Week in November

CARNIVAL FEATURES

FRUIT growers and dealers in all districts of both the East and West are taking deep interest in the American apple congress which will be held the week of Nov. 12 at Denver, Col., in connection with the American apple exposition. From information received by Clinton J. Oliver, secretary of the congress and manager of the exposition, it is estimated that fully 1500 delegates will attend the congress. Apple exhibits are expected from every apple producing section on the American continent. Displays are already assured from 17 states, and applications for space are coming in every week.

This Denver's second apple show and it is planned to make it the largest exposition of its kind ever held anywhere. Carnival features will be put on during the week to make the occasion a continuous period of festivities.

Growers Court Competition

The show will be held under the direction of the American Apple Exposition Association, which has been incorporated for \$50,000. The stock is held entirely by the business men of Denver and it is intended to make the show an annual affair. The fruit-growers of Colorado have not been asked to contribute a dollar, as the general sentiment in Denver is that growers will do their part when they send exhibits to the exposition. Every apple district in the state is preparing to send the best displays of fruit ever placed on exhibition in Colorado. The growers are anxious to meet the growers of the apple districts of the West and the East in competition for honors. The cash prizes and premiums will be well worth competing for and the management of the show will select judges with the view of having all of the fruit judged strictly on merit, regardless of the state or district in which it was grown. In other words, the exposition will be an international affair so far as the American continent is concerned and in no sense whatever, will it be made a Colorado show alone.

Denver is the birthplace of the American apple congress, which was organized here last December. Delegates to the first session of the congress were present from every apple state in the West, and from many in the middle West and the East. The Colorado delegates in no way attempted to dominate the meeting and joined in the unanimous election of L. Bradford Prince, former Governor of New Mexico, as the first president. Whether Denver will be selected as the place of meeting in 1912, is a matter for the congress to decide. Several cities have announced their desire to have the next congress and no doubt they will send "live" delegations to fight this matter out on the floor of the convention.

Apple Industry Increases

Colorado has developed into an apple-producing state of importance. However, this state recognizes the fact that other states in the West have made long strides as apple-producing states and gives due credit to their efforts. The apples of the West need no sponsor on the markets of the world—they tell their own story. The acreage each year is increasing and the apple industry has come to be one of the leading industries of this section. In Colorado the acreage of non-bearing apple orchards is about equal to the bearing orchards, and it is estimated by fruit experts that 25 per

cent of non-bearing orchards become producers each year. Several hundreds of thousands of young trees were planted last year and an equal amount if not more will undoubtedly be set out every year for some time to come.

The exposition will be held in the Denver auditorium, one of the largest exhibition and convention halls in the world. The largest class of exhibits will be divided into 25 box displays, the carload displays being eliminated. This rule was adopted to give all exhibitors an equal chance, no matter how far they might have to ship their fruit. The second edition of the premium list has been published and everybody interested can obtain a copy by writing to Manager C. J. Oliver, suite 210-212 Chamber of Commerce building, Denver, Col. Ten thousand copies of the first edition were distributed, and it is expected that a larger number of the second and third editions will be necessary to meet the demand. The third and last edition will be published about Oct. 25.

Big Attractions Planned

The carnival features of the exposition will be an innovation in shows of this character. A large sum of money has been raised for this purpose. A reviewing stand will be erected on fourteenth street in front of the auditorium which will be the central point for all of the street displays. A mammoth industrial parade will take place early in the week which will pass before the grandstand after pa-

radizing the principal streets. Another feature will be a decorated automobile parade. There are 6000 automobiles in Denver, and this parade should be an education in autos. One night there will be an exhibition run of the Denver fire department down fourteenth street and past the grandstand, with an exhibition of fire fighting on the big auditorium.

A broncho busting and wild West show will be held for three days at which the best riders of the West will be seen. An attack on a stage coach by Indians, which will be repulsed by cowboys, will take place on fourteenth street. Indians and real cowboys will participate in the scene. Denver promises a show that will interest and entertain people from all of the apple producing states of the country. Colorado is fast developing into one of the greatest agricultural and horticultural states in the Union. Denver, the capital city, is noted for her unstinted hospitality, and is sending out a hearty welcome to the apple world of the American continent to come and enjoy a week of festivity in the shadow of the great Rocky Mountain range.

To apple growers, the management of the Denver show says: "Read the premium list carefully and you will find an aggregation of cash prizes and premiums that should induce you to pack up your best beauties and bring them here and enter them in competition with the apples of Colorado. You can win if you have the best apples."

COLORADO PRODUCES FINE APPLES



Specimens of handsome fruit grown in Centennial state, which invites whole continent to its apple exhibition

CHARLES KLEIN'S NEWEST DRAMA SOON TO BE SEEN

"The Outsiders," the latest play from the pen of Charles Klein, will have its first performance on any stage Nov. 6 at the Majestic theater. The cast will be made up for the most part from the members of the company now playing "The Gamblers," with the addition of Miss Sarah Truax and Frank Campana. The plot of the new play has been given out as follows:

"The outsiders of the title are the family of Jim Blakeley, a rich Westerner. The play tells the story of their conflict with the Talbot-Berrimans of New York in an attempt to enter Manhattan society. It is the struggle of plutocracy with aristocracy. The families are first brought into contact by a letter that young Phyllis Talbot-Berriman writes to a member of her college sorority urging her to break off her engagement to Roy-

ston Blakeley, the son of the western

house, and giving reasons that are sufficient grounds for a suit for libel. The first act is set at the house of the Blakeleys.

"There we learn of the libel suit and meet the principals. They are Jim Blakeley, the rough, thundering plutocrat, played by De Witt C. Jennings; his college-bred son Royston, played by Orme Caldara; Talbot-Berriman, by Charles Stevenson, and Phyllis, his daughter, played by Jane Cowl. The two children of the opposing families have fallen in love with each other; and when the conservative arrogance and good-breeding of the East have been matched against the rough crudities and good-heartedness of the West and neither side has triumphed either morally or materially, Phyllis and Royston, as individual examples of the virtues of both sections, become engaged. The comedy interest depends largely on the contrast of types: Jim Blakeley with his threats to kick down the doors of the Metropolitan Club if they won't let him in, and the Talbot-Berrimans with their veneer of English manners."



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IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

One of the chief events of the first weeks of the Boston opera season will be the presentation of the acting version of "Pelleas et Melisande" at the Boston opera house, with Mme. Leblanc-Maeterlinck in the role of Melisande and Rene Maupre in that of Pelleas.

No stone has been left unturned by Director Russell to make this presentation as perfect as scenic effects and talented cast could make it, for associated with Mme. Maeterlinck and M. Maupre will be such French artists as Jean Durozat and Leont Du-Noy, the first in the part of Golaud, the second in that of Arkel. The rest of the characters will be placed in the hands of the French-speaking division of the opera company and these latter will be put immediately into training under the direction of Leo Devaux.

Mme. Leblanc will act as her own stage manager when her husband's famous drama is given. In M. Maupre, Mme. Leblanc will have the same artist who played Pelleas in the performance of "Pelleas et Melisande" in August, 1910, at the Abbaye de Saint Wandrille, Maeterlinck's estate in France. He is an actor of wide renown in his native country, and although a young man, has created leading roles in many works of the present day French operas.

The present plan calls for an arrangement by which the subscribers of the Boston opera house will be given the first choice in securing seats.

It is probable that Maeterlinck's "Mona Vanna" will be presented, and Director Russell is busily engaged in arranging for the necessary scenery and costumes.

Preparations are going on for the opening of the season on Nov. 27. Within a few days orchestra rehearsals will begin under the direction of Mr. Caplet, and in about two weeks stage rehearsals will be the order of the day. From all indications the coming season promises to be the most prosperous the Boston opera company has had.

There is no question that the opening performance will outdo in splendor and brilliancy the opening performances of the other two seasons. The romantic story of "Samson and Delilah," the music of Saint-Saens, with scenery that is gorgeous in its oriental effects, with a cast that includes Mme. Gay and Mr. Zentello in the principal parts, and with Mr. Caplet in the conductor's chair, the first presentation of Saint-Saens' work is expected to be a remarkable success.

Miss Geraldine Farrar's only appearance in Boston this season will be at her concert in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, when she will have the cooperation of Edmond Clement, with Frank La Forge as accompanist, and an orchestra of 50 members of the Symphony orchestra under the con-



MME. GEORGETTE LEBLANC
Wife of author of "Pelleas et Melisande," enacts role of heroine in special performance at the Boston opera house.

ductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra. The tour ends in Worcester Nov. 7, and then Miss Farrar returns to New York to begin her operatic work.

In bringing together two such artists as Miss Farrar and Mr. Clement, Mr. Ellis follows his policy of giving his musical ventures dignity and artistic value. As a consequence the tour just ending has been successful from every point of view.

At the Boston concert Miss Farrar will sing for operatic pieces Elizabeth's Prayer from the third act of "Tannhauser" and Mr. Clement will sing the Cavatina from Gounod's "Roméo and Juliet." Miss Farrar will also perform Cherubini's aria, "Non so più," from "The Marriage of Figaro"; "An der Geliebte," by Beethoven; Schumann's "Intermezzo" and "Hör' Stimme," Liszt's "Jugendlied," Bruckner's "Frühlingsszenen," Hugo Wolf's "Wein du mein Liebest," Strauss' "Zueignung," Sinding's "Sylvio" and Grieg's "Ein Traum." Mr. Clement will sing Debussy's "Aquarelle and Romance," Massenet's "Ouvre tes yeux bleus," Faure's "Le Secret," Duparc's "Chanson triste," La Forge's "To a Violet" and Arcadet's "En passant par la Lorraine."

At the Boston Symphony orchestra concerts, Max Fiedler, conductor, of Friday afternoon, Nov. 3, and Saturday evening, Nov. 4, there will be no soloist. Mr. Fiedler's program begins with Mendelssohn's overture, "The Fair Melusine." Then will come Richard Strauss' "Thus Spake Zarathustra." The second half of the program will be French, the first number being Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun" and the second and last Vincent d'Indy's symphonic variations, "L'air." These variations were last played here six years ago under the direction of the composer, who came to Boston as the guest of the orchestra in December, 1905. The following week the orchestra makes its first southern trip.

The New York Philharmonic society with Madame Galski as soloist, will give a special all-Wagner concert in Boston on Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2:30 o'clock in Symphony hall. The new conductor, Josef Stransky, will make his first appearance in Boston. The program will comprise the Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," the "Siegfried" Idyll, the Funeral March from "The Ring of the Gods" and the overture to "Tannhauser," while Madame Galski will interpret Elizabeth's aria from "Tannhauser" and the Prelude and "Liebestod" from "Tristan and Isolde."

DAVID BISPHAM IN RECITAL
Monday afternoon, Oct. 30, at Jordan hall Mr. Bispham will be heard in an all-English program of songs and recitation to music. His performance will comprise songs by foreign composers, classical and modern, and songs by Americans, as follows: "Hear Me ye Winds and Waves," G. E. Handel; "I Attempt from Love, sickness to Fly," H. Purcell; "When Two

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that Love Are Parted," A. Sechi: "I'm a Roamer," Mendelssohn; "The Evening Star," (Tannhauser), Wagner; "When I Was Young," (Falsstaff), G. Verdi; "The Monotonous," P. Cornelius; "Cecile," Richard Strauss; "How Do I Love Thee," Harriet Ware; "Calm Be Thy Sleep," Louis Elbel; "The Sea's Wailing," Elsenheimer; "The Song of the Shirt," Sidney Homer; "Elaine" (recitation to music), Ada Wiegand Powers.

Efrem Zimbalist, the young Russian violinist, will give a recital in Jordan hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14. Tickets for this recital go on sale at Symphony hall on Nov. 6.

The Kneisel quartet opens its twenty-seventh season of chamber music concerts at Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Nov. 7. The Kneisel quartet, managed from the office of the Boston Music Company, are four in number this season. The programs will be strong in the department in which Mr. Kneisel and his men are unapproachable, that of Beethoven's string quartets.

Leonard Borwick, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan hall on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock.

Legends and songs from many lands enter into the programs given by Maude Gordon Roby, soprano, of Malden. These are interpreted by the artist in costume and include such pieces as "Loch Lomond," "Oriental Serenade," "The Zulu Zee" and "Kentucky Home."

Parker J. Phinn gives a song recital at Steinert hall, Friday evening, Nov. 3, at 8:15 o'clock with Mrs. Charles A. White as accompanist.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 7, in Steinert hall, the Kneisel Quartet will play: Quartet in F minor, Beethoven; two movements from Quartet in G minor, De-

busse; "The Song of the Shirt," Sidney Homer; "Elaine" (recitation to music), Ada Wiegand Powers.

CHICAGO MUSICAL NEWS
The fourth program by the Theodore Thomas orchestra, Nov. 3 and 4, is given up equally to Russian and German music. In the first half are an overture on three Russian themes by Balakirev and symphony No. 2 in E minor by Rachmaninoff, while in the second half appear Strauss' rondo, "Till



(Copyright by A. Dupont)
MISS GERALDINE FARRAR
Leading American soprano in Metropolitan opera calls her annual concert audience to Symphony hall Nov. 4

Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" and the finale from "Das Rheingold" by Wagner. On Sunday, Oct. 22, the Auditorium was filled with a large and enthusiastic audience on the occasion of the joint recital by Mme. Geraldine Farrar and Edmond Clement, tenor, both of the Metropolitan opera company.

Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, plays at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29, in recital, including besides some smaller numbers, Concerto No. 4 by Vieuxtemps, Romance in F major by Beethoven and two Paganini numbers.

On the same afternoon in the Studebaker theater, Vladimir de Pachmann, following his success of two weeks ago, will give a second piano recital devoted largely to works of Chopin.

Harold Henry, pianist, will be heard in his annual recital in Music hall on Monday, Oct. 30, in a varied program including MacDowell's sonata, No. 4, "Keltie."

The University Orchestra Association of the Chicago University announces a third season of concerts at Mandel hall. The series will include concerts by the Theodore Thomas orchestra, the Kneisel string quartet, by Wilhelm Backus, pianist, and Alexandro Bonci, tenor.

Herbert Miller, baritone, will give a song recital in Music hall Nov. 7. The program comprises a group of German classic lieder and English and French songs.

The opening concert by the Amateur Musical Club takes place Monday, Oct. 30, in Music hall. The program will be given by the Rommeis-Tewkesbury quartet, assisted by several local artists who will perform the two compositions by Miss Mabel Daniels of Boston, that were awarded prizes last April by the National Federation of Musical Clubs. Miss Daniels will be the guest of the club on this occasion. At the first recital of the Amateur Musical Club on Oct. 16 a program was rendered by Mrs. Rossetter Cole and Miss Marie Schade, pianist; Miss Ida Mae Cameron, soprano; Miss Margaret Mulford, contralto, and Miss Zetta Whitson, violinist.

Mrs. Gertrude Walker-Crowley, soprano, assisted by Jessie Davis, pianist, will give a song recital in Steinert hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 9.

Emiliano Renaud, the French pianist, is to give a piano recital in Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21.

Philip Spooner, tenor, is to give a song recital in Steinert hall on Thursday

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(Photo by Garganey Co., Rutherford, N.J.)
EDMOND CLEMENT
French tenor of Boston opera is associated with Miss Farrar in Symphony hall matinee



RENE MAUPRE
Partner of Mme. Leblanc in Maeterlinck's play to be presented under direction of Henry Russell early in winter

bussy; Quartet in A minor, op. 29, Schubert.

Leo Ornstein, a young pianist of Russian birth and American training, appears in recital at Steinert hall Thursday afternoon, Nov. 9. His program contains pieces by Cesar Franck, Schubert, Chopin, Debussy and Liszt, besides three compositions by himself.

Alwyn Schroeder, cellist, and Kurt Fischer, pianist, announce two concerts at Steinert hall on two Tuesday evenings, Jan. 16 and March 26.

Mrs. Gertrude Walker-Crowley, soprano, assisted by Jessie Davis, pianist, will give a song recital in Steinert hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 9.

Emiliano Renaud, the French pianist, is to give a piano recital in Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21.

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What the Theater Offers the Playgoer of the Present

"POMANDER WALK" TO BRING QUAINT OLD ENGLAND HERE

"The Three Romeos" for New Musical Play at Colonial
—"The Right of Way" at Castle Square—"Ben
Hur" More Elaborately Staged Than Ever

A QUAIN title for a quaint play is "Pomander Walk." Persons who delight in the theater as a place to be thrilled or shocked had better stay away from the Plymouth next Monday evening, for if ever a play pleaded grace and sweetness as its excuse for existence, "Pomander Walk" is said to be that play. Its dramatic personae are those who inhabited a row of quiet little houses, in an even more quiet suburb of London town, away back in 1805. Among these pre-Victorian folk a number of love stories develop that move along irresistibly in spite of the prejudices and conventions that are so much a part of the life of Pomander Walk. There are crosses and constant surprises and occasional outbursts of joy, as when the parrot helps a bashful lover propose or when the old admiral tries to shoot off a brass cannon but is prevented by his neighbors, who steal his powder; but the whole is a gentle treatment of the foibles of humanity.

The success of this play was the surprise of the last theatrical season. It came into New York practically unheralded, and the vices predicted that so plotless and unstrident a "comedy of happiness," as Louis N. Parker had herein written was foredoomed to failure. On the contrary, the public and the critics took Mr. Parker's exquisite idyll of Georgian times to their hearts, and it enjoyed a crowded season in Wallack's theater.

The original cast will be seen at the Plymouth, including those well-known London comedians, Lennox Pawle, George Giddens and T. Wigney Percival; Dorothy Parker, the dramatic and charming daughter; Edgar Kent, dashing English juvenile; and four character women of high rank on the London stage, Maud Milton, Cynthia Brooke, Winifred Fraser and Kate Phillips—truly an "all-English" cast. The old stage setting of "Pomander Walk" consists of six "practicable" Queen Anne houses, the lawn, the elm tree, the grape arbor, and the River Thames.

COLONIAL—"THE THREE ROMEOS"

What is promised to be one of the musical successes of the season is the announcement of "The Three Romeos," which will receive its first presentation in Boston Monday evening at the Colonial theater. The book and lyrics are by R. H. Burnside and he staged the production. He is as popular as a stage director as he is as an author. Raymond Hubbell, who furnished the score, has already won a distinguished place among the younger American composers. His music will be interpreted by an augmented orchestra under the direction of Anton Heindl. The cast includes the vivacious Georgia Caine, Elita Proctor Otis, comedienne of long experience; Miss Ethel Cadman, sweet soprano singer; William Danforth, Fred Lennox, Fritz Williams and Fred Walton, all well known funmakers, and Alfred Kappeler, Shirley Kellogg, Vivian Rushmore and a large chorus.

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

Boston theater—Beginning Thursday evening, new production of "Ben Hur," with the largest company and best scenery yet seen in this popular religious spectacle. The galley will sink within view of the audience, and 24 horses will be employed in the famous chariot race. Richard Buhler will play Ben Hur, William J. Kelley is Messala, Oscar Ayle, Simonides; Lillian Lawrence, the mother of Hur; Marion Barney, Irah. Other members of the speaking cast are Mark Price, Emmett C. King, Walter M. Shorwin, Edwin Cushman, J. Arthur Young, Schuyler Ladd, George Soudenham, Cecil Kern, Rose Baudet and Alice Haynes.

Castle Square theater—"The Right of Way," stage version of Sir Gilbert Parker's popular novel of like title, with the full strength of the John Craig stock company. The play is a stirring one, and proved popular wherever played, but for some reason never reached Boston. Mr. Craig then, will have another "first time in this city" to his credit. "The Last Word," a

bright comedy, is announced for Nov. 6. Hollis Street theater—Miss Blanche Bates for her final week here in "Nobody's Widow," a brilliant cynical farce by Avery Hopwood, brilliantly acted, for audiences who like highly sophisticated entertainment. Frank McIntyre in

QUAINT SCENE IN "POMANDER WALK"



The admiral and the widow, in L. N. Parker's Victorian comedy, coming to the Plymouth

"Snobs," a farcical society satire, is announced for Nov. 6. B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater—"Everybody," vaudeville reflection of the vogue attained by "Everywoman" in the regular theaters outside of Boston. An excellent cast and production is promised. Others who will appear are Reynolds and Donegan, roller skating experts; Bixley and Lerner in a musical sketch, Rose Royal in an equestrian exhibition, Ed Morton and the Dare brothers.

Majestic theater—Final week of "The Gamblers," a well acted and exciting play of finance and love as seen in Wall Street and Fifth Avenue by Charles Klein. On Nov. 6 the first production on any stage of Mr. Klein's new comedy, "The Outsiders," will be given.

Park theater—Continued indefinite run of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," easily the most laughable play of the present season, and acted in the lively fashion Mr. Cohan uses with such popular success by a good company. Hale Hamilton is admirable in the title role.

Shubert theater—Second week of Maeterlinck's famous fairy play, "The Blue Bird," with an excellent company and the most wonderful stage settings ever seen here. The play is a modern classic, with a story that delights children but can only be fully appreciated by the mature mind. Attendance is very heavy.

Tremont theater—Second week of "Madam Sherry," a popular musical comedy, here for a three months' run with Lina Abarbanell, Charles J. Ross and excellent cast of funmakers and singers. The piece is highly entertaining of its sort, principally because of the dominant tune, "Every Little Movement."

Coronation Pictures

Every afternoon and evening at Tremont Temple seen an interested audience

WOMAN BUILDS THEATER AND GIVES DRAMAS

Miss Martia Leonard Achieves Artistic Success at Her Open-Air Playhouse on the Hudson

THERE have been many attempts to establish in this country a theater of the ancient Greek type, but none of them so serious or so successful as that of Miss Martia Leonard. She has built just such an open-air playhouse on her property up the Hudson river, only a few miles from New York, and the first performance given there a few days ago was an eminent success. As a result this

unique theater will probably become a permanent feature of the theatrical life of New York and its vicinity, says "Savarin," in the New York Telegraph.

Many things have combined to make the venture successful. The theater is small; it seats only about 350 persons. This is conducive to an intimacy which is impossible in a larger playhouse. The spectators come into closer contact with the players, and consequently are able to appreciate the finer details of the acting. The beauty of the theater itself and the natural beauty of its surroundings also add much to the charm of the performance. It is situated on the side of a hill which slopes gently down by a line of stone, and a semicircle of six white columns. About it are trees and a beautiful country landscape, which make it admirably adapted to the performance of plays in which the scenes are laid among sylvan surroundings.

The theater was opened with the production of "The Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold." The play was written by John Jay Chapman, and the incidental music and choruses by Madame Elsa Gregori. It might be considered a rather daring work to produce, because it is such an academic type. The use of the classical Greek method of introducing symbolical characters and choruses to develop the plot and action is an innovation which would not be expected to appeal to the American audiences. But it was so well suited to the theater and its environs, and the subject was so thoroughly American, that its success was assured.

Miss Leonard wishes to be considered thoroughly serious in her enterprise. She has certain definite ideas about the drama which she wishes to put into practice. Moreover, the production of plays has always been her favorite aim and ambition, and she feels that the best way to prove that she can be a successful manager is to show what she can do with her own theater.

Through her natural ability and her sincerity she made a name for herself in the theatrical world of London, and appeared in several different companies. Among her first engagements was one with the Ben Greet Players, who were then in England. She also played with Charles Hawtrey and other English actors. But her appearance in Ben Greet's company in America probably had the greatest influence on her. There she learned not only how to make scenery subsidiary to acting, but how to produce a play without any scenery at all. And her recent success with her Greek theater at Mt. Kisco has shown how well she learned it.

She felt that she was not likely to get a theater on Broadway until she had convinced the owners that she was capable of managing one and producing a play which would attract the public. She did not have a Greek theater in mind when she started the playhouse on her estate. As she says, she was merely taking the line of least resistance. An open-air theater was the simplest and the cheapest of construction. Consequently she selected a spot where the nature of the land would lend itself easily to the building of an amphitheater. The hill which she finally decided upon was so arranged that it was only necessary to construct successive rows of stone steps on its slope to have a perfect auditorium. At the foot of the hill was a level space which was admirably suited to a stage.

This she marked out by a line of stone, on which she erected six white columns to form the back. Between the pillars she planted vines which would form a wall of foliage about half the height of the columns themselves and complete the back of the stage. The trees which surround it served to prevent the escape of the sound of the voice and threw it back up the hill toward the seats. The acoustics were found to be perfect.

When Miss Leonard had proceeded thus far she suddenly discovered that she had constructed a theater which was almost

the exact model of the ancient Greek ones. She had no intention of doing so. She had merely built what seemed to her the most suitable thing for her purposes, and the result was an amphitheater which would not have been considered extraordinary had it been set down in Athens in the time of Pericles.

The play with which she opened the theater had come under her notice in

SHE SANG IN "THE ARCADIAN"



Miss Ethel Cadman, prima donna with "The Three Romeos," at the Colonial next week

book form, and the moment she read it she felt that it was exactly suited for production in the open air. It was a great human tragedy, and was of particular interest to Americans. It dealt with a subject which could not but appeal to an audience, and was treated in a manner which doubled its interest. It told of the treason and death of Benedict Arnold. Arnold was made to represent any traitor, and the way in which his treason came about was so realistic that the audience felt that it might happen to any one of them. The intense human element was in evidence throughout the piece.

The roles of Benedict Arnold and his wife were taken by Henry Grafton Chapman and Miss Julia Taylor, while the part of their son was played by Frank Waters, a boy of 11. In addition to these living characters there were such symbolic personages as Treason and Death and Father Hudson. The Waves and Clouds were choruses of men and women. Ben Greet played the role of Father Hudson and J. R. Carpenter and T. S. Londer took the parts of Treason and Death. The leader of the men's chorus, the Waves, was W. J. Connolly, and Miss Leonard herself was the leader of the Clouds.

The music was written by Mme. Elsa Gregori, who is well known both as a singer and as a composer. Miss Leonard asked her merely to write a few chorals for accompaniment of the chorus, but Madame Gregori furnished instead finished music of real charm and refinement. The strains with which she accompanied the chorus were of unusual beauty, while the dirge, which is played toward the end of the drama after the death of the traitor, has beauty and intensity. Madame Gregori conducted the stringed orchestra and the choruses herself.

The audience, which contained many society people from New York, was exceedingly pleased with the production, so much so that it was necessary to repeat it in order that they might see it again. Both the author and the composer were delighted with its success, but no more so than Miss Leonard. She had a great deal depending on the outcome. She was to prove thereby whether she was a good theatrical manager or not. And the reception which the audience gave it was exceedingly gratifying to her.

She maintains that what the American public wants is American plays with American settings. And it is her purpose to produce such plays at the theater she has built until such time as she may be provided with another. She will probably give more representations of Mr. Chapman's "Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold" this fall if the weather permits of outdoor performances. In any case, it will certainly be given again next season, together with another play which she already has in hand.

"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH" A GORGEOUS PICTURE PLAY

Mrs. Fiske Produces New Society Comedy—Miss Walker Pleases in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine"—"The Million" Proves Lively Fun

The sublimated illustration of the Hichens book will be responsible for the success of "The Garden of Allah" at the Century theater; and there is no reason to believe that it will not enjoy popular favor in a high degree, says the New York Sun. The performance is divided into four parts. The representation begins with a vista of the desert. A horseman rides rapidly in the early day to a knoll and after him follows a train making its upward way over the sandy hills. Horsemen, camels, old women and children, goats and donkeys ascend the little height and proceed on the way. At the end of the train comes an Arab on his camel.

The sun has risen and as it lightens the distant vistas of the sandy plain the camel falls to its knees as its rider dismounts to make his obeisance to the rising light. The view of the Hotel du Desert, with its squabbling Zouaves and the rival dragomen, is a highly colored study of a sun bathed eastern landscape, with the varied races that are gathered there. The street of Ouled Nails, crowded with shouting orientals, standing in front of the open bazaar in which the swordsmen slash at one another, is animated, but gives no such illustration of the swarming eastern hives of pleasure as the dance house with its painted panels, its crowd of white burnouses and the dancer writhing to the beating and crooning of the Arab musicians. Both these two street scenes are said to be copied from actual buildings, but that fact is not nearly so important as that they were in themselves powerful in their picturing of a strange life and an unknown world.

The palms in the garden of Count Anteon, stretching in aisles to their sunlit outlet on the desert, the crimson exotics blooming by the side of the trickling fountain, the scarlet blooms trailing over the stone pavilion to the topmost branches of the trees—these made it seem as if this notorious garden spot should easily find a purchaser. It marked the zenith of the merely beautiful spectacle of the performance. It was almost cloving in its loveliness to the eye, but there was as contrast the stretch of grim desert where Domini and Boris had made their home, to follow.

The histrionic honors of the day went to Lewis Waller, who as Boris indicated the diffidence, remorse and rebellion of the unhappy monk with striking realism, rose in his scenes of love with Domini to a glowing and communicative height of passion, and restored to a stage so long bereft of it the benediction of skilled elocution and a faultless diction. What a pity it is that the American theater did not acquire him 20 years ago. Mary Manning was scarcely an ideal Domini. Why did not Edith Wynne Matthison play this role? Her poetic and romantic manner are just what it demanded for the necessary illusion. Eben Plympton's fine method added

(Continued on page nineteen)

AMUSEMENTS

New England's Greatest Show

MECHANICS BUILDING LAST DAY Real Mechanics Fair

CONNECTION WITH N. E. FRUIT SHOW Horticultural Hall

OPEN 10 TO 10. ADMISSION 25c.
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO BOTH SHOWS

ADDED DAY BY REQUEST N. E. FRUIT SHOW Horticultural Hall OPEN SUNDAY

1 P. M. TO 5 P. M.
ADMISSION 25c

FOURTH SEASON TWO SOXATA RECITALS CLARA DAVID MANNES

STEINERT HALL
THURSDAY, NOV. 2. TUESDAY, NOV. 9. AT 3.
Subscription tickets, \$2.50 and \$2.00, are now on sale at the Hall.

PIANO RECITAL BY LEO ORNSTEIN

The Russian Pianist
STEINERT HALL
THURSDAY, NOV. 2. TUESDAY, NOV. 9. AT 3.
Tickets 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 at the Hall.

SONG RECITAL PARKER J. PHINN

Haritone
STEINERT HALL
FRIDAY, NOV. 3. AT 8:15.
Tickets for sale at the Hall.

JORDAN HALL MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 30th

DAVID BISPHAM

Assisted by Harry M. Gilbert at the Piano in AN ALL-ENGLISH PROGRAMME of Songs and a Recitation to Music.
\$1.50, \$1.00 and 75 cents, at Symphony Hall

DAVID BISPHAM

SINGS EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
COLUMBIA
NEAR HIS NEW RECORDS AT THE
COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.,
114 Tremont Street, Boston, Distributors, or at any Columbia dealer.

V. Ballard & Sons

are showing in their spacious new Evening Suite an unusually beautiful collection of Afternoon Dresses, Evening Gowns and Wraps, also Dancing Frocks imported and from their own workrooms.

Church and Calling Costumes in Velvet, Silk and Rich Cloths.

Street Suits in the highest grade cloths.

Custom Department where ladies may order their Gowns, Suits, Coats and Riding Habits from foreign models at consistent prices.

256 and 258 Boylston Street, Boston



MISS MAUDE ADAMS
America's favorite actress, to act "Chantecler" Nov. 20 at Hollis Street theater.

IRISH PLAYERS' LAST BILL

For the last time for the Boston engagement of the Irish Players, which ends tonight at the Plymouth theater, there was a change of bill put on Friday night, when "The Mineral Workers," by William Boyle, and "The Jail Gate," by Lady Gregory were performed. The first was a comedy of the efforts of an Irishman, who had been to America, to work an Irish mine according to advanced methods. Lady Gregory's play was a tragic incident in which a mother and daughter-in-law receive news that the son and husband has been executed. Both plays were characteristic of the Abbey theater plays, and were vividly acted. The plays will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

Why Some Cars Use Too Much Gasoline

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTOR VEHICLE LAW

New York State Automobile Association Wishes to Familiarize Car Users With the Callan Statute

DISTRIBUTE COPIES

NEW YORK—The New York State Automobile Association has just begun a state-wide campaign to familiarize motorists and other users of the public highways with the motor vehicle law of New York, looking toward a more universal compliance with, greater respect for, and the enforcement of its provisions.

The state association, comprising as it does over 10,000 representative motorists throughout New York state, played an important part in the three years' discussion which led up to and in the final passage of the original Callan law itself, and was responsible in no small degree for the amendments which were incorporated this year.

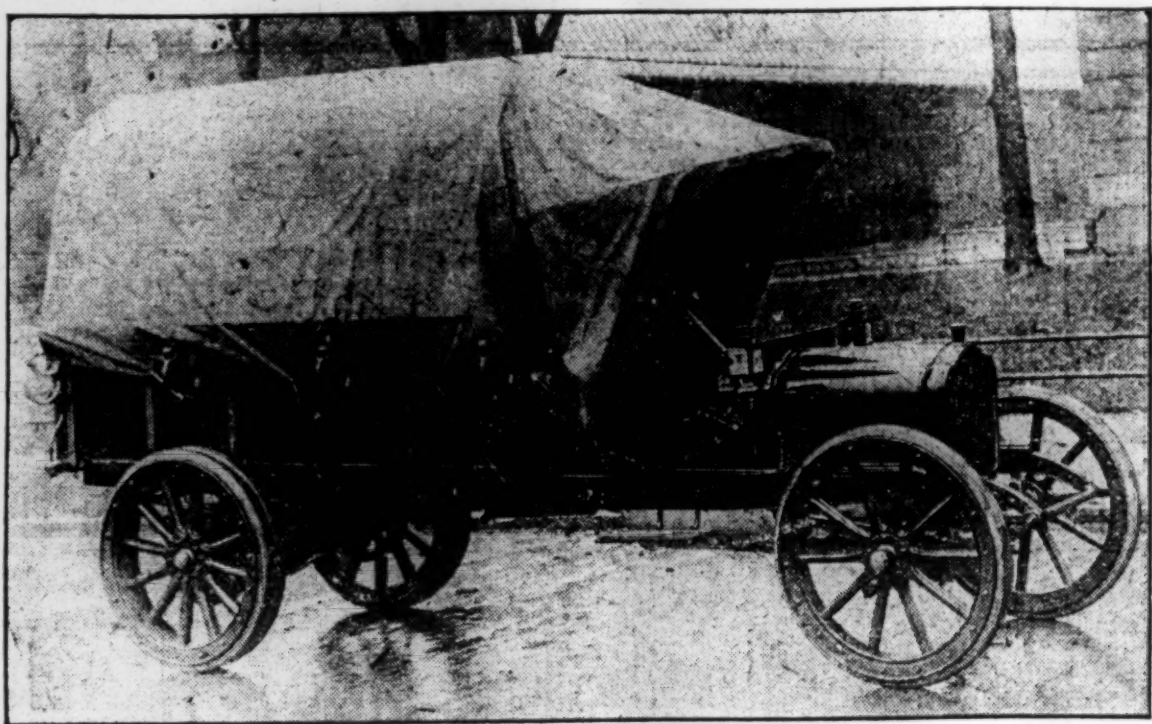
The result was a model law, which while not entirely perfect, has served as a pattern for similar laws in many other states throughout the Union. As the chief sponsor, then, for the law in its present form, the state association feels in duty bound to bring all its influence to bear and energetically to cooperate with the civil authorities to see that its provisions are impartially and justly enforced.

Secretary of State Lazansky recently had exempted from the civil service and obtained the appointment of five inspectors, responsible directly to him, with this same idea in view. The New York State Automobile Association is seeking the same ends independently upon a much larger and broader scale.

With its efficient organization a copy of the amended law in convenient form will be sent out simultaneously by each of the 50 affiliated local clubs to their entire membership of over 10,000 motorists. With each copy of the law will be sent a strong letter urging the individual member to familiarize himself at once with all the provisions and actively to cooperate in their enforcement.

Every member will be asked to report to the secretary of his local club cases where the provisions of the law are not being complied with, and all instances of speeding, reckless driving, non-compliance with traffic regulations, etc.

A NEW TYPE OF AUTOMOBILE TRUCK



THE NEW WHITE ARMY ESCORT MOTOR TRUCK
This type of vehicle is a novelty in United States army circles

WHITE COMPANY BUILDS NEW ARMY MOTOR VEHICLE

United States Government Has Just Received an Army Escort Wagon of New Type

An army escort wagon just delivered to the government by the White Company is probably the most interesting development of the motor vehicle for freight transportation that has yet appeared.

Uncle Sam, becomingly conservative, has shown his intention of following the trail blazed by private business, i. e., to substitute motor driven vehicles in place of horse-drawn equipment where it is found that greater economy or greater efficiency will result.

At the recent state army maneuvers held in Massachusetts and New York, the performance of a considerable number of motor trucks which were used, convinced the government that these vehicles were practical for army use, if any further evidence was needed than is afforded by the action of foreign military authorities in this respect. Both at Boston and Pine camp, the work of the trucks used as escort wagons was considered especially favorably.

The White has built this escort wagon according to government specifications and submitted it for trial. If this type is found successful, the company expects to receive a large order for these vehicles in the near future. In all, 1200 motor-driven escort wagons are to be purchased by the government.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The Chesapeake Motorcycle Club of Baltimore city was recently organized with 20 charter members. The initial run was made to York, Pa.

Two members of the Columbus, O., Motorcycle Club expect to set a new cross-continent record traveling from their home city to San Francisco in 15 days. The men are A. J. Schuster and D. E. Clappham.

The special committee of the Wisconsin Fire Prevention Association, composed of underwriters and others interested in the reduction of the fire losses, has recommended to the common council of Manitowish, Wis., that motor fire apparatus be introduced without delay.

The Premier Motor Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Ind., has issued a very interesting booklet on the recent "Ocean to Ocean" tour which was made last summer in Premier cars. The publication is handsomely illustrated by many interesting scenes which took place on the trip.

State Motor Vehicle Commissioner J. B. R. Smith of New Jersey stated that the amount available for the improvement of roads in that state this year from automobile license fees will be more than \$250,000. The gross receipts for the year from such fees will be at least \$365,000, and about \$100,000 of this will be required to pay the expense of the automobile department.

The largest banquet ever held in the little city of Hazelton, B. C., took place

on the evening of Friday, Oct. 6, when several hundred persons sat down at a feast, spread in the town's largest hall, in honor of the Flanders Pacific highway pathfinding crew, that had just completed the arduous 1250 mile journey from Seattle to that point. When the little Flanders rolled into Hazelton on the evening of Oct. 4 it became the recipient of a welcome such as had never before been witnessed in the town. It was met at the city's outskirts by a native Indian brass band of 30 pieces and formed the center of a spectacular torchlight procession through the streets.

MASSACHUSETTS AUTO CLUB MEETS

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, held this week at the Boston Art Club, 11 directors were present. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and an active campaign was formulated for next year. Reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. R. Spear; vice-president, J. P. Coghill (re-elected); secretary and treasurer, James Fortescue (re-elected). The following directors were present:

A. D. Converse, Weymouth; J. P. Coghill, Weymouth; W. H. Chase, Leominster; Dr. H. Porter Hall, Leominster; A. E. Bliss, Malden; George W. McNear, Boston; A. E. Levee, Springfield; W. H. Reed, Taunton; H. S. Hubbard, Ashburnham; Grant Fairbanks, Haverhill; A. G. Pattison, Webster.

INFORMATION AS TO WHY SOME CARS USE TOO MUCH GASOLINE

Various Things Frequently Overlooked Which Make the Fuel Bill Unnecessarily Large, Pointed Out

BEST FIRING POINT

Information as to the number of miles run on a given number of gallons of gasoline should be useful to those whose fuel bill is heavy, as showing that there is room for improvement in their own particular car, says Wendell R. Allison, in Motor Print. "A 12-horsepower car of a well known make, if not of very high grade, has been under my notice—but not my control—for some months," continues Mr. Allison. "It runs over the same roads as a 30-horsepower car, and consumes a gallon to every 10 to 12 miles. On the other hand, the larger car reels off 15 to 16 miles to the gallon as regular as clockwork with a heavy body and a complement of four passengers. Both cars are 1909 models. Why this great difference in fuel consumption?"

"The cylinders of the small car have been dismantled owing to frequent broken piston rings, and, after careful examination, I believe the following combination of circumstances is responsible for the trouble. The grooves in the piston must have been left a trifle on the wide side; there are two rings in each groove and four to a cylinder. Owing to side play and the rounding of the backs of the rings the gases get behind them and passed away, in addition to causing undue pressure against the cylinder walls. This, however, only took place on one side of the cylinders, as upon looking to the alignment it was found that the crank shaft and connecting rods were not quite accurately set.

"I am convinced that many owners would find it to their advantage to have a thorough examination made of the parts of their cars and the compression tested when there is any over-fuel consumption. It is, oftentimes, too readily assumed that, if an engine will only start easily with no misfiring or kick-backs, things cannot go wrong inside of such an engine.

"Another matter to which attention may be drawn is that of the best firing point. The overheating that one experiences, particularly on steep gradients, may safely be often laid to the want of attention in this direction. It may be argued with perfect truth that the same power and speed can be obtained by opening the throttle to its fullest extent, with a retarded ignition, as by restricting the former and advancing the latter.

"This may be so, but the question arises, at what cost? If the ignition takes place with reduced compression the time of combustion is increased. It necessarily follows that when the throttle is well open the mixture is richer and the expansion greater than when the supply of gas is restricted, but all the metal parts become overheated and the cooling system is often taxed beyond its effective usefulness.

GOODYEAR BLUE STREAK TIRE IS SHOWING UP WELL

Winning Machines in Many Race Meets Are Equipped With Them—World's Records

Reports from various parts of the country continue to show that Goodyear Blue Streak tires are winning firsts with a regularity that is pleasing to the racing men.

Recently George E. Evans won the 100-mile race at Columbus, O., and incidentally established a new world's record for that distance on a dirt track. His time was 102m. 9.25s. for the distance. His machine was shod with Goodyear Blue Streak tires.

Goodyear tires made a clean sweep at the Sacramento, Cal., race meet last week. Seymour, on a motorcycle, won the 5-mile professional in 4:31 and his best mile in 31 seconds constituted a track record. In the Australian pursuit race, H. Alzina, on a motorcycle equipped with Goodyear Blue Streaks, won the first prize. The 5-mile championship of Sacramento fell to E. Shoemaker on a machine equipped with Goodyear tires. At the San Jose motorcycle meet recently Collins, on a machine equipped with Goodyear Blue Streaks, made three miles in 2:37 and one mile in :52, establishing a track record.

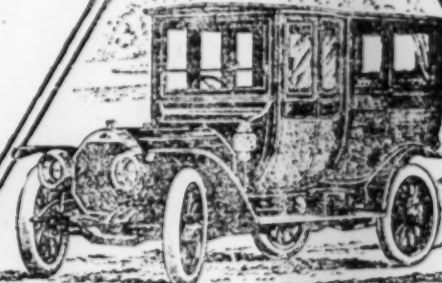
New and Second-Hand Tires REPAIRING Highest Cash Prices for Old Tubes and Tires GEORGE E. CARR, 35 Dundee St., Boston

HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY 35 Mass. Avenue, Corner Newbury Street. Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield Repairing BLACK NICKELING A SPECIALTY TEL. BACK BAY 16

Stevens-Duryea

SIX 1912

The Seventh Year of Successful Sixes



Stevens-Duryea Limousines, Landaulets and Berlins are as excellent in design and construction as Stevens-Duryea chassis, which for years have been recognized as engineering masterpieces. The 1912 models, representing the Seventh Year of Six-Cylinder Leadership and several years of experience in building closed cars, are of unsurpassed design and construction.

The beauty, convenience and appointment of these closed cars and their comfort satisfy the most experienced motorists. Examine these closed cars and see how desirable they are.

Prompt Deliveries of Open and Closed Cars

The J. W. BOWMAN CO.

186 Washington St. Providence

911 Boylston St. Boston

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE FEED LINE

Motors sometimes find that while the engine will pull well when it is running at half load or less, or running easily at a moderate pace on a level road, it will "flutter" and weaken when full power is demanded for a run at high speed on level or a stiff climb of any duration. In such a case the partial closing of the throttle may steady the engine and give it more ginger. In such circumstances it is a practical certainty that there is some obstruction in the feed line between the tank and the carburetor nozzle. If a slightly greater opening of the needle valve does not wholly obviate the trouble, one can be sure that the obstruction lies in the pipe line.

G. P. WHEELER TAKING VACATION

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—George Post Wheeler, secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. Wheeler have left here for the United States on vacation.

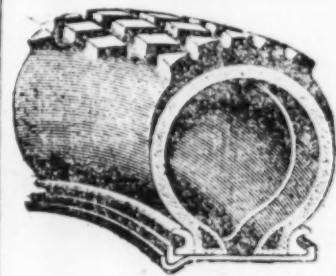
CHANGE THE TIRES OVER

A simple method of lowering tire cost is changing the tires on to the different wheels before excessive wear takes place. The camber of the road makes a difference to the side that the tire wears most particularly where steep gradients have to be taken, which accentuate the uneven wear owing to the greater friction. The tires should be changed to the opposite wheel after the first 1000 miles, and then at least once more before the time under ordinary conditions is likely to come round for retreading or discarding.

THE BEST TYPE OF TIRE JACK

A good tire jack should have a large flat base, a broad business end with a depressing of deep contour in it, and be so high in its closed position as nearly to touch the axle without extension when the tire is flat. Above all, it should be operated by a loose handle quite 36 inches in length, projecting at right angles, so that it is not necessary to lie down to operate it.

No Skidding
No Rim-Cutting
No Overloaded Tires



Think of This Combination

Tires that can't rim-cut—
Tires 10% oversize—
Tires with a double-thick, non-skid tread

That's what we now offer, for wet and wintry weather, in the most popular tires that were ever created—the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Such a combination, when you know the facts, is fairly irresistible.

The Three Greatest Troubles Avoided

One great tire trouble has been the danger of rim-cutting. Of all the ruined old-type tires, 25% have been rim-cut.

The Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire—our patented type—makes rim-cutting impossible. Out of 700,000 sold to date there has never been an instance of rim-cutting.

Another great-trouble has been blow-outs due to overloading. Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires are 10% over the rated size, adding 10% to the carrying capacity—25% to the average mileage.

These new-type tires, costing no more than other standard tires have cut tire bills in half for tens of thousands of motorists. As a result, in the past two years, our sales have increased by 500%.

Now the Third

Now we have met, with these same tires, the third of your great troubles. That is the danger of skidding. Our experts have worked for three years on a perfect

Non-Skid tread. Now it is ready for you. It is an extra tread, as thick as our regular, vulcanized onto the tire. That means a double tread.

The tread is immensely wear-resisting. It is made up of deep-thick blocks, grasping the road surface by cam, less edges and angles.

The blocks are wide at the base so they spread the strain. Their double thickness makes them almost puncture-proof.

The tread remains effective until it all wears off. Then our regular tread is below it.

The Ideal Tire

This is the best device against skidding—by far the best—that was ever put onto a tire. And it goes on a tire that can't rim-cut—an oversize tire—the most popular tire on the market.

Don't buy a tire lacking all these advantages until you know what this tire means.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio

Boston Branch, 669 Boylston Street

1912 Buick Models Drew From All Who Attended Our First Annual Auto Show the Hearty Spontaneous Praise that Is Given Only to Superior Quality.

IN APPEARANCE, CONSTRUCTION, FINISH AND DESIGN 1912 BUICK CARS ARE SUPREME.

If you were unable to attend our formal exhibition plan to visit our Motor Mart Sales-rooms during the next few days—as by special arrangement—we have been enabled to keep for another week the \$850 Roadster, \$1000 Touring Car, \$1025 Roadster and \$1250 (Fully Equipped) Touring Car.

Buick Motor Co. Motor Mart, Park Square

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

(Continued from page seven)

a distinction to the part of Count Antonio.

"MODERN MARRIAGE"

"How to be happy, though married," would have seemingly formed a far more fitting title for the Mrs. Fiske play at the Nixon this week than that of "The New Marriage," which Langdon Mitchell chose for his work, says the Pittsburgh Sun.

It is safe to say that Minnie Mad-

ern Fiske has seldom appeared to better advantage or to a more thoroughly amused audience than that which applauded her efforts and those of her company last night.

One of the best hits of the foundation of comedy upon which the fabric of smart conversation is built is the ever puzzling question of why two people who could not love each other better, constantly bicker and quarrel. That is the situation when the curtain goes up upon the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bromley. Mrs. Bromley determines to find out what is wrong with modern marriage and carried her quest so far as to ask each one of the cosmopolitan crowd of servants, which includes a French chef with an Italian wife, a Japanese butler, and a Scotch nurse. Bromley is inclined to have his head turned by the angelic ministrations of the trained nurse and a beautiful society woman, Leona Byethorne, who can understand business, while his own wife cannot.

The four acts include a supposed elopement of Mrs. Bromley, her return the next morning from the home of the happy couple, to preach the right methods of marriage to her husband, his struggles, and the final admission of the husband, who, at the same time, asserts himself and bosses servants, guests and aunt.

WALTER'S NEW PLAY

"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is Miss Walker and nothing else, says the Washington Herald. She it is who lends distinction to every scene, who rescues many of them from melodramatic banality. For the nonce, Mr. Walter has surrendered his artistic scruples as to dialogue and has let his mountain heroine utter many sweet things, many pretty things, which, as Miss Walker uttered them, were made vital and delightful.

It is quite plausible, in its way, that Miss Walker's June Tolver, in the stage version of John Fox's novel will become as memorable a stage figure as Eleanor Robson's Mary Ann or Sally Jane. An entire mint of adjectives might well be exhausted in describing that absorbing picture of girlishness she makes in the first act—barefooted, un-

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"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is Miss Walker and nothing else, says the Washington Herald. She it is who lends distinction to every scene, who rescues many of them from melodramatic banality. For the nonce, Mr. Walter has surrendered his artistic scruples as to dialogue and has let his mountain heroine utter many sweet things, many pretty things, which, as Miss Walker uttered them, were made vital and delightful.

It is quite plausible, in its way, that Miss Walker's June Tolver, in the stage version of John Fox's novel will become as memorable a stage figure as Eleanor Robson's Mary Ann or Sally Jane. An entire mint of adjectives might well be exhausted in describing that absorbing picture of girlishness she makes in the first act—barefooted, un-

der Fiske has seldom appeared to better advantage or to a more thoroughly amused audience than that which applauded her efforts and those of her company last night.

One of the best hits of the foundation of comedy upon which the fabric of smart conversation is built is the ever puzzling question of why two people who could not love each other better, constantly bicker and quarrel. That is the situation when the curtain goes up upon the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bromley. Mrs. Bromley determines to find out what is wrong with modern marriage and carried her quest so far as to ask each one of the cosmopolitan crowd of servants, which includes a French chef with an Italian wife, a Japanese butler, and a Scotch nurse. Bromley is inclined to have his head turned by the angelic ministrations of the trained nurse and a beautiful society woman, Leona Byethorne, who can understand business, while his own wife cannot.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1911

Immigrants to the United States Are Given Aid at the Docks

Churches and Other Organizations Maintain Homes at Which Newcomers Are Sheltered Temporarily

A YOUNG Canadian girl, stepping from one of the provincial steamers when it docked in Boston, looked around eagerly for the friends she had expected to meet. They were not there. After a vain search she became puzzled, and almost began to cry. A pleasant-faced woman, noting that something was amiss, asked if she could help. The girl had come from a village in Nova Scotia to take advantage of the big wages she had heard prevailed in Boston, and until she secured a situation was to stay with an aunt whom she expected to see at the landing.

The sole financial possession of the girl was a Canadian five-cent piece, and night was advancing. How to get where her aunt lived she didn't know, and suddenly the immensity of the great city overwhelmed her with a sense of helplessness. The one who had spoken of her proved to be from the travelers' aid department of the Y. W. C. A., and took her in charge. She quieted the fears of the traveler, and presently started off with her to find the aunt, who was located in East Boston. She was at home and was glad to see her niece, but was not expecting her until the next day, and would not have gone to meet her until then.

The little episode ended happily, but how would it have been if there had been no such kind lookout on the dock?

It was because of this that the Boston Young Women's Christian Association decided to have a travelers' aid department, that should send some one to meet the incoming steamers and look after persons who seemed in need of assistance, paying particular attention to women and children. That was 24 years ago. Immediately the work opened up as more important than had been realized and greater in volume than any one had imagined. Since then every vessel bearing passengers from Europe or the Canadian provinces has been met by a representative from the travelers' aid.

For many years the work was in the charge of Miss Mary E. Blodgett, but now Miss C. A. Bridgman is at its head, with Miss Ada L. Joslin as chairman of the governing committee. During the summer the manager has two assistants. The work being lighter in the winter, it is carried on satisfactorily with one. The Y. W. C. A. conducts a boarding home and women and children are often taken there for the night or until such time as it seems wise for them to continue their journey elsewhere or permanent quarters in or near Boston can be secured.

From this beginning the work has spread. Now half a dozen organizations have a representative at every boat, each doing practically the same thing, yet varying in detail, and there is plenty for all to do. The work covers every possible situation. Not a case of need, whatever its nature, that comes to them from the steamers is turned away. Protection being the basis of the work, no call of humanity is unheeded. While every one who passes the immigrant inspectors is understood to be in a position to take care of himself, or to be properly taken care of, as a child with its parents or a wife with her husband, the immediate conditions which confront them when they first put their foot on American soil might often present grave problems were it not for the work carried on by these societies.

Stories of what happens to these newcomers might be told endlessly, some of them humorous, some of them fraught with tragedy, most of them experiences common to all, but serious enough in a strange country with strange language and strange ways, and particularly bewildering and inexplicable to the vast numbers who have come from the simplicity of primitive districts or are little used to look out for themselves. Often bewildering enough for a man of affairs in his own country to untangle the confusion of baggage, tickets and hotels, what must it not be to the untraveled foreigner who cannot read the signs, nor understand the jabber that is going on about him, and with strange money in his purse? Any one who has tried to pilot his way in a foreign land can have an appreciation of the situation; an American would find it difficult enough to keep his head should he wander down to the docks when an immigrant ship comes in.

A year after the travelers' aid department began its work an immigrant home was started by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, under the jurisdiction of the New England conference. It is on Marginal street, in East Boston, directly at the head of one of the great ocean piers and within easy access of others. The two houses that it occupies were originally two rum shops, the neighborhood then abounding with them. They were cleaned, fitted up as neat little dormitories with painted walls and scrubbed floors, and white iron beds made up with white, although coarse, bed linen

JUDGE H. M. HOLDEN RESIGNS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Judge Horace M. Holden recently notified Gov. Hoke Smith that his resignation from the bench has been tendered to become effective Nov. 1. Judge Holden will resume the practice of law at his old home at Crawfordsville or Augusta.

and spreads. The buildings were far from new when they were first used for this purpose, and even with the best of care have become more inadequate, so that a new building has become imperative. One is to be begun this fall on the site of the present structure, and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy when the rush begins in the spring. Funds to make this possible are now being solicited.

The new home will be a five-story brick building, counting as the first story the basement, which will be sunk but

two feet below the level of the street. Besides containing the furnaces, work and storage rooms, the basement will have dormitories for men and a sitting room especially for them. On the first floor will be a reception room, office, small chapel, and a few rooms that are large enough to accommodate a family. The floors above will contain laundry, dining room and kitchen, sitting room, sewing room, still more family rooms and the women's dormitory. While this latter will be one big room, each occupant will have the privacy of a cubicle fur-

Funds Supplied to Those Who Lose Their Money and Rarely Are Loans Not Repaid by Beneficiary

nished with a bed, a commode and a chair, and with plenty of air for all. There will also be a roof garden if enough money is secured.

In order to meet the immediate needs of those arriving on the boats that dock at Charlestown, a six-room apartment is conducted in that city as an annex.

While the home in its immediate purpose is a temporary shelter for those who for one reason or another must pass some time in town before starting on their journey elsewhere, the effort is to make it a real home so far as it can be. Girls who have come to this country to go to service come back to the home over and over again. Sometimes it is to stay a few weeks while they take a vacation or to rest, and sometimes it is as to an old friend for counsel.

The home has become well known in the 23 years of its history, and often it is written to do some special thing. A man to whom kindness had been shown two years ago wrote one day that his wife and children were coming over on a certain boat, he could not leave his work to meet them, and would the home please look after them as they knew no English. So Mrs. Amanda C. Clark, who has been in charge from the first, was on the lookout for them when the boat docked, took charge of their railroad tickets, changed their money into United States coin, saw to their baggage, tended to their lunches, bought them some clothing, put them on the train and then telegraphed to the husband when to meet them. Things such as this are done over and over again, sometimes for a family, sometimes for an individual—a woman, a young girl, or man or boy who does not know the ways of the new country, and would have a sorry time of it if left to himself. Addresses are hunted down, lost relatives or friends found, and often the newcomer must be cared for several days or weeks before it is considered wise to permit him to go on. Persons who have lost their money or have run short are loaned enough to carry them through.

Accommodations are not given free. A nominal price is charged, and every one who can is expected to pay it, even though it may not be at the time. But the one who has no money is the one who needs the care most, and it is never withheld. An Irish girl came to the home not long ago to pay a few dollars she had owed for three years. The debt had troubled her, she said. From her experience with these people Mrs. Clark is able to say there is not so much dishonesty in the world as is commonly supposed.

An English woman with her grown daughter appeared at the home one night. She had come from New Hampshire and would sail the next morning for a visit to her former home.

"Why, have you forgotten me and my little girl?" she exclaimed. "Don't you remember, I came over 18 years ago, and this girl was a babe in my arms? I should think you would remember me, you had trouble enough with me!" Mrs. Clark did not, but she wisely kept still and listened to the tale of wonderful things that had transpired since that day 18 years before.

A Swedish woman returning to her home after an absence of 11 years came to the home to see her mother. She had come from New Hampshire and would sail the next morning for a visit to her former home.

Miss Mary W. Perry of Malden is president of the board in charge of the

home. Miss Hattie B. Cooper of Roxbury is treasurer. The other members are Mrs. J. M. Leonard, Melrose; Mrs. J. H. Mansfield, Winthrop; Mrs. D. J. Barber, Newton; Mrs. S. W. Floyd, West Somerville; Mrs. L. W. Staples, Cambridge; Mrs. F. M. Stodder, Somerville; Mrs. J. W. Covell, Malden; Mrs. A. W.

Williams, Brookline; Mrs. George E. Parks, Melrose.

This organization conducts four other immigrant homes in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

A large number of the immigrants coming to this country being Hebrews.

Workers Meet Foreigners Who Find Themselves in Strange Land With New Language and Customs

an extensive work for them is carried on by the people of their own race. The National Council of Jewish Women has developed a network that extends over the entire country wherever a Jewish immigrant girl may be. Its work begins in the European ports from which the girls sail. It has correspondents there who give them slips of paper explaining to them that they will be met when they land by women who will look after them. The lists made out are sent here, and when the boat comes in some one is at the dock to look after the women and girls, attending to whatever they may need. If they are going elsewhere word is sent on to the council nearest their destination. The girl is visited there and a sort of guardianship assumed over her.

"To do for immigrant girls what we would wish to have done for a member of our own family going to a foreign land to live" sums up the motive for the work. The immigrant is given much misinformation in regard to America before coming here, and on arrival is likely to have false notions of American ideals, standards and ways. It is the endeavor to correct this and put her in touch with the best of American life immediately upon her arrival, with social and civic workers, with the schools and recreation centers, parks, playgrounds and museums, teachers and lecturers, settlements and similar institutions. It is necessary not only for the girls to know the customs, but to interpret them, to adapt themselves to new conditions, economic, industrial, social.

Miss Sadie American is chairman of the national committee in charge of this work, and Miss Frances Van Buren, chairman for Boston.

Work of a similar nature is done for men by various organizations affiliated with or working through the National Jewish Immigration Committee. Abram I. Elkus of New York is chairman of this; Max Mitchell of Boston, vice-chairman; H. L. Scholovich, secretary and treasurer. Leon Sanders of New York is chairman of the executive committee and David Bressler secretary.

Boston has three organizations working to assist Jewish men. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society pays particular attention to the detained immigrant. Many of them coming here to escape persecution flee with only enough money to bring them over, and would be sent back were it not for the responsibility undertaken in their behalf by these men and women of their own race.

Isaac Heller is president of this organization; Abraham Cohen, vice-president; Harry Porvov, treasurer, and James R. Stone, secretary and manager. The Boston branch of the Baron de Hirsch fund, of which Max Mitchell is superintendent, occupies itself assisting and instructing the immigrants and obtaining work for them, supplying them with tools if they have no money of their own with which to buy them, and persuading many to seek the less congested districts in the interior. An agricultural branch, which is the personal effort of Mr. Mitchell, has been very successful in getting men to settle on little farms in Massachusetts. In this manner about 300 families have been started in the way of self-support and are doing well.

The B'nai B'rith Sheltering Home, at 15 Cooper street, gives temporary shelter to Jews whom it thinks worthy and aids them in finding employment. I. Schaffer is in charge.

The Lutheran immigrant board conducts offices at 9 and 11 Henry street, East Boston, and secures suitable lodgings and proper food for the immigrants, and ministers also to their religious nature. A Scandinavian home for seamen, on Webster street, East Boston, also cares from time to time for the Scandinavian immigrant. The Rev. Oscar Lindgren is superintendent.

The Salvation army has just begun to organize its transoceanic work. A shipping agency has been established in Great Britain, at which those coming to America, for instance, apply and are given an identification button. Word is sent to the port at which the immigrant expects to land, and the first thing he does on reaching here is to look for the familiar uniform and display the button.

Major Sheppard, who has charge of the work in Boston, says that although it is a surprise to find how great is the need and how eagerly the members avail themselves of what is offered them. He tells of something that happened before this work began. A strange man asked him to take charge of \$210 for him, all that he had but a few cents. Major Sheppard asked why he should trust him when he had never seen—why he did not rather take care of his riches himself? The man replied that he knew the Salvation army all right, and if he tried to keep the money himself he would have none left when it came time to board the boat that night to go back to his home land.

Many of the religious denominations have committees to do some phase of immigration work. There are so many of them it would seem as though the immigrant was very well cared for indeed. So they are, and the work is effective, but any one who visits the immigrant districts of this or any other city can see for himself that there is a big field.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON LINER



Details of landing are so complex that many unexpected personal problems arise

BIG STATE DAM OF WASHINGTON IS BEGUN

LYLE, Wash.—One of the most important developments undertaken in this part of the state is that under way at this place under direction of the Northwestern Electric Company.

It is a new organization with a capital of \$5,000,000, supplied by some of the largest capitalists of San Francisco, headed by Mortimer and Herbert Fleischer. They came into this Washington field and the Portland vicinity of Oregon, where the headquarters are situated, to take up the work of public service.

B. C. Condit was sent to study the water power opportunities adapted to reach municipalities, and after nearly three years of such investigation he has found what he sought in the waters of the principal streams in the southern part of Washington. These include the Kalamia, the Cowlitz, Toutle, Lewis, and their tributary streams in the southern part of Washington. These include the White Salmon and the Klickitat, further up the Columbia.

In 1907 the strategic points of the Klickitat had been acquired by George S. Canfield of Spokane, an operator of large experience, who enlisted with him Ham, Yearsley & Ryrie of that city. The original plans of these men were for a development of the power for a line up the Columbia river, to pump on bottom lands in which that firm had at the time a large interest. At first but a unit of 8500 horsepower near the mouth of the Klickitat was planned.

Investigations and surveys, however, disclosed that for each advance up stream there was about 30 feet of fall to be added. Extensions were made, and continued from time to time, until, with a line of about 11 miles of flume, there was obtained a net head of 324 feet, which would develop 28,000 horsepower. The pin was set at this point, and that is the project, and its estimated cost is \$2,000,000.

The dam is to be of concrete and the entire engineering construction is under contract to Newell, Gossett & Walsh of Portland, with F. J. Walsh in charge as resident engineer. The first unit will supply 800 horsepower. The dam contract is with the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company of Seattle. The machinery contracts are with the Pelton Water Wheel Company of San Francisco.

PAYS \$400,000 FOR LIBRARY SITE

PORTLAND, Ore.—John W. Blodgett, a wealthy timberman of Grand Rapids, Mich., has purchased from the Portland Library Association the half block on Stark, Seventh and Park streets, paying \$400,000 cash for the property.

The offer was accepted by the directors of the association. By the terms of the sale Mr. Blodgett agrees to lease the property to the association for two years on a basis of 10 per cent on the purchase price and it will continue to be occupied by the public library during that period.

Immediately after closing the deal, the directors of the association made a tender on the Ladd estate block, bounded by Yamhill, Taylor, Tenth and Eleventh streets, agreeing to pay \$342,000 for the property.

In a statement issued by W. B. Ayer, president of the association, it was announced that plans will be prepared at once for a large and elaborate library building.

PREDICTS WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE RICHMOND, Va.—Governor Mann said recently that the women of Virginia will have equal suffrage within 10 years.

HIGHEST SPILLWAY DAM IN THE WORLD ON SPOKANE RIVER

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Washington Water Power Company has completed the immense concrete tunnel at Long lake through which the Spokane river will be diverted while the company engineers construct the highest spillway dam in the world a short distance down stream.

The company will complete a coffer dam between the mouth of the tunnel and the spillway dam on Dec. 1, after which work will immediately be begun on the main dam according to C. F. Uhlen, chief draftsman of the company. The tunnel is 225 feet long and the lower outlets open into an open cut 230 feet long. The width of the tunnel is 30 feet and the height is 20 feet.

The entrance to the tunnel is of concrete and steel girders have been put in. The tunnel is designed to carry from 6000 to 8000 cubic feet of water per second. About 75 feet below the mouth of the tunnel the fill and coffer dam will be constructed. The fill will be 150 feet long and will have a maximum depth of 55 feet. This work the company engineers hope to have completed by Dec. 1.

The approximate length of the main spillway will be 350 feet and its maximum height will be 190 feet. The width at the base will be approximately 145 feet. The type will be the gravity section, built up of Cyclopean masonry. The four turbines will be 22,500-horsepower each, and will be the largest turbines ever constructed in the world.

STEUBENVILLE AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Steubenville has indeed been justly called the industrial center of the Ohio valley, says Susie Speaker in the Herald Star of that city. It may be proudly said that few communities have the remarkable industrial history that this one has.

In spite of the many disadvantages and discouragements, its growth has been rapid, which is due mainly to the natural resources of the locality and to the enterprising and energetic character of the people; for those people were of the pioneer type who "made good" in the truest sense of the phrase.

And it is to one of the ablest of these, Benjamin Doyle, that we are indebted for our earliest industry, a tannery, which was erected by him in 1798. It, with several later tanneries, held an important place in the early development of the town.

However, these industries were gradually supplanted by flour and grist mills, which were undoubtedly better suited to supply the needs of a growing community than the tanneries. The first mill of this kind in Steubenville was started by Bezael Wells, and was soon followed by others. One of the largest of these is the Etna mills at Sixth and North streets, which was established by Raney, Sheel & Co. in 1868, and later purchased by the present company, which made many improvements, so that it is now one of the best equipped flouring mills in the Ohio valley.

Owing to extensive sheep raising in this part of the country woolen mills

were started early in Steubenville, which has the proud distinction of having produced the first woolen cloth in the United States, and some of the finest broadcloth in the world.

At that time the work was done by hand, but soon improved machinery, operated by steam, was introduced, which made it possible to turn out a larger quantity of superior material in the same length of time. Besides the woolen mills, there were also factories for the manufacture of cotton cloth and the making of blue jeans.

After several unsuccessful attempts to establish potteries in our city the Steubenville Pottery Company was organized in 1879, the location of the plant being due to clay found in this vicinity. As time passed the tastes of the people improved and better ware was required, which necessitated the importation of foreign material. This is transformed into decorated ware, which is sent to all parts of the United States, to Porto Rico, Cuba and South America.

From a small beginning this plant has increased until it now employs about 300 persons, has a yearly payroll of \$125,000 and an output amounting to about \$300,000.

About 40 years ago there was placed in this vicinity the nucleus of the glass industry, which has developed into the present glass making establishment.

The Clinton paper mills, owned by the Hartje Brothers, was established in 1813 and so is one of our earliest industries. The product of these mills is straw and

pulp board, news print and wrapping paper. The largest roll of paper that this mill turned out was 14 miles long and weighed 2700 pounds. This was not only the largest roll of paper made in Steubenville, but also in the world.

Now we come to that industry which has done so much for our city—the making of iron and steel. The foundry on the river, between North and Dock streets, owned by James Means & Co., was probably the first west of the Allegheny mountains. The products of this company are recognized as being of superior excellence of material and workmanship. The Ohio foundry, started by W. L. Sharp in 1847, at first made plows and stoves, some of which were shipped to New Orleans by steamboat; but now it makes, besides fireplace linings, fancy coal and gas grates in various patterns.

Near the south end of our city are the works of the Pope Tin Plate Company, which although a comparatively modern enterprise, ships tin to all parts of the world.

It is impossible to mention all of the varied and numerous industries of our city, but assuredly Steubenville has advanced rapidly and steadily toward the goal of a national reputation as an industrial center. The marked increase in our population shown by the last census was due in great part to the commercial activity of this progressive little city, which called to workers from other places to become one with us.

GROUP OF SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS



Children are numbered and roped together to prevent separation from parents

MAYOR OF VANCOUVER PRAISES SINGLE TAX

IDAHO TO SELECT 400,000 ACRES SINCE LONG DISPUTE ENDS

BOISE, Idaho—This state, after a controversy which has run through the courts and the Legislature, thence to Washington, D. C., where it was heard by the department of the interior, the forestry department and even went so far as President Taft, is to acquire title to 400,000 acres of land worth millions of dollars. The land is now included within the boundaries of forest reserves, but for this property lien selections are to be granted.

The state through its land board and the federal government through agents of the forestry bureau, are authorized to start immediately to locate the unsurveyed land, or sections 16 and 36 reserved in every township in the state through the admission act, for the benefit of the public schools.

The task of finding the land, classifying and making lien selections of equal value will occupy at least a year. With the opening of spring crews of selectors will be sent into the forest reserves, where they will ascertain the location and value of the land, grade it as to whether it is forest, range or agricultural, and provide for the selection of an equal amount in some other section of the land, keeping in mind that so near as possible the lien lands shall be collected in as large a block as possible.

The expense of cruise, block out and exchange the land will be equally divided between the state and the government.

NEW YORK. L. D. Taylor, mayor of Vancouver, B. C., who is making a tour of this country, said while here that Vancouver is prospering under the new single tax law and that he is going to work for a similar plan for the whole province of British Columbia.

"The single tax law was put into effect last year during the first month of my first term," said Mayor Taylor. "The city has been gradually working in that direction since 1905. We first exempted from taxation 25 per cent of the value of improvements and two years later 50 per cent, and so on, until when I took office we were taxing only 25 per cent of improvements."

"Now we levy a tax simply on land values. The assessor makes a valuation every year and it so happens there has been a yearly increase in valuation so far. This year, for instance, valuations have increased 25 or 30 per cent over last year."

"No, our tax rate has not gone up in consequence of the new law. It is only 22 mills on the dollar, which is low for a new city. The first year we took off the assessment of improvements entirely the rate remained the same as the preceding year."

"I may say without qualification that the law has worked out very successfully. It has had a tendency to encourage the owners of vacant property to build. In 1910 there were 80 per cent more building permits issued than in 1909, and this year they will be fully 25 per cent in excess of the number issued last year, judging by the rate at which they are now being taken out."

"Instead of fining a man for improving his property, we put the weight of a fine on the man who doesn't. We do not believe that the man who erects a handsome residence or a fine office building on his lot should be fined for the energy he displays in improving his property."

"After witnessing the success of the exemption of improvements in taxation in the city, I would go so far as to advocate making the natural resources and the land of a country bear all the taxation, exempting personal, income and poll taxation."

"In other words, I believe that nothing a man created through his own energy should be taxed, but that all things created by nature for the use of the people of the earth should bear the burden."

URGES MISSOURI STONE FOR CAPITOL

COLUMBIA, Mo.—James O. Broadhead, former state geologist and professor in the University of Missouri, in urging that the Missouri stone be used in the state capitol building, argues as follows:

"Many buildings have been erected in Missouri with stone brought from outside the state. Why is this? It certainly must be because the contractors or builders are interested in these quarries."

"We have in Missouri any quantity of stone better than that brought here. Nearly all of south, northeast and central Missouri abound in stone of excellent quality. Excellent stone is quarried at Carthage. This stone occurs in Neosho, Springfield, Pierce City and northeast across the state via Sedalia, Booneville, Columbia, Paris, Hannibal and also Missouri river from Howard to St. Charles counties."

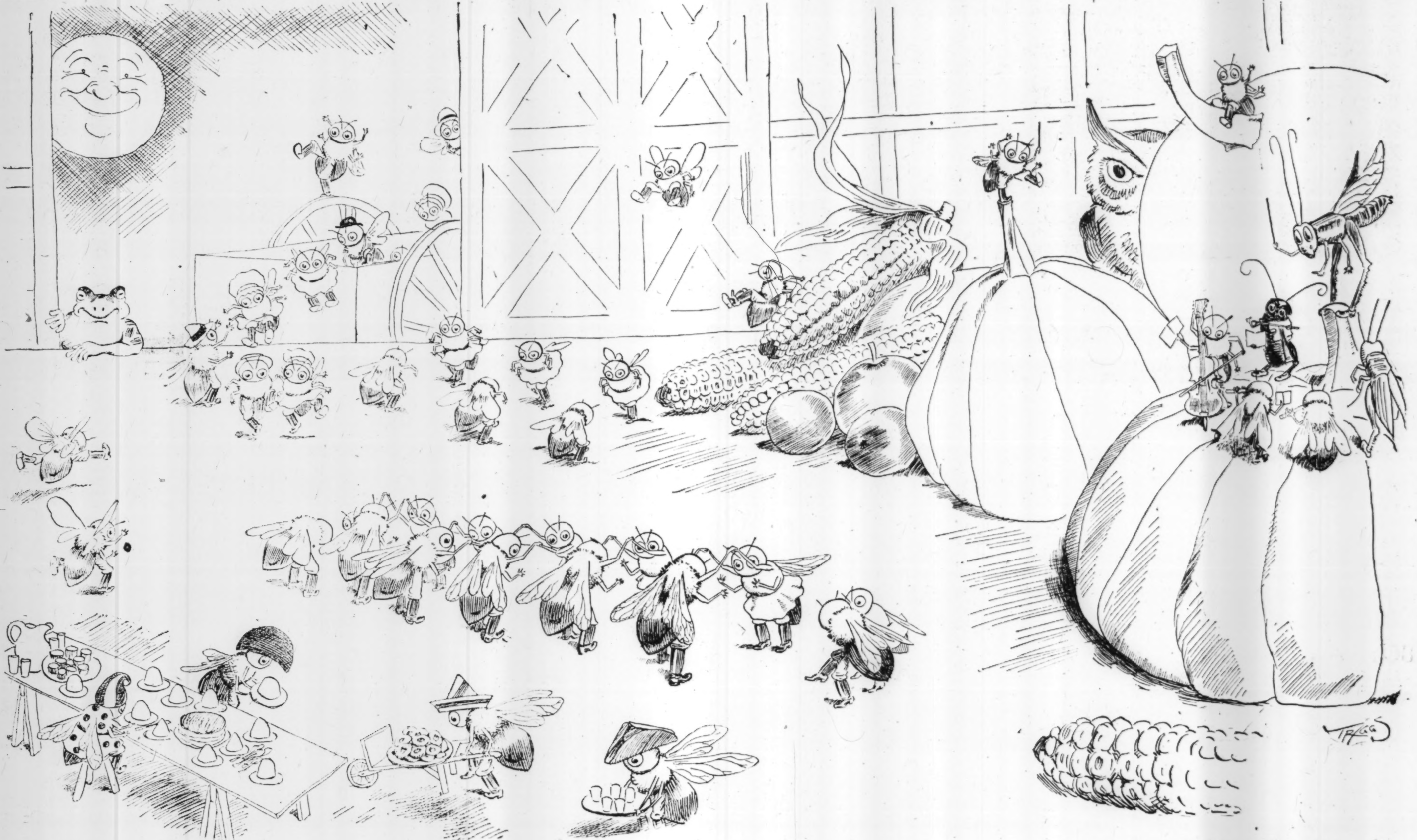
"In building the Missouri state capitol Missouri stone should be used."

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RYMES BY
M. L. BAUM



The Man in the Moon with a cheery grin
Is pecking to see what is making the din,
For music is echoing gay and bright,
High as the stars on this autumn night.

Bees in a barn dance—what a good joke;
Playing they're just like the other folk;
Tipping and skipping on toe and heel,
Dancing a gay Virginia reel.

Sally, with Buzz at her side, goes down
The arching lane in her prettiest gown;
May Bee and Busy have just gone through
And bow to each other dancers do.

Otto Bee sits on a bouncing squash,
He plays he's a rider and cutting a dash;
Baff with a stick is pretending he's Hop
A leading the music, down, right, left, up.

Owl in his corner with open eyes
Is watching the scene in a calm surprise,
And Biff on a corn cob is playing toboggan,
When up comes driving a rattling wagon.

The bees from the Honeytown Hive have come
To join in the revels with hop and hum;
Sam hurries to welcome them—how polite!
He mentions, no doubt, it's a pleasant night

The saw-horses hold up the table, we note;
We really could call it a table d'oat;
There's ice cream and cake, and Miss Applebee there
Directs her committee with able air.

And Frog's looking on with a kindly eye,
He's playing policeman, and by and by
He'll shout a "Gerrumph" as a friendly warning—
If bees stay up late they are lazy next morning.

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BEARS LIKE FISH AND BERRIES

THE brown bear is the great road-maker of the Alaska peninsula," said Hugh Mayo, a guide of many years' experience in that region. "Not only are the banks of the streams trodden into good trails by the huge, lumbering brutes, but the swampy plains are crossed in every direction by paths leading to the hills. The traveler will do well to follow them in journeying across the country, as they invariably lead to the best fording places of streams and form the easiest routes to the hills. The northern side of the Kenai peninsula, bordering the shores of Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island and the Alaskan peninsula as far west as Kodiak Island are favorite stamping grounds of the Alaskan brown bear. He is a huge, shaggy animal, varying in length from six to 12 feet and weighing from 800 to 1100 pounds. This bear possesses all the courage and fierceness of his southern cousin, the grizzly, and he has been hunted so little as yet that he is absolutely fearless of man.

"Being an expert fisher, the bear frequents, during the salmon season, all the rivers emptying into Behring sea and the North Pacific and their tributaries as far as the fish go. After the salmon run is over the animal retreats into the recesses of the hills, where berries and small game are plentiful.

"The Alaska cranberry is an especially toothsome morsel to the brown bear, although the berry is not sweet, and the bear has a particularly sweet tooth. The Alaskan cranberry grows on marshes that are 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea level. When ripe they are almost a deep purple. They do not have seeds, like the New Jersey or Cape Cod cranberry, but have a stone, flat like the seed of a pawpaw, and so hard that only the best steel blade will make a mark on it. Jelly made from these berries is of a rich color, and as transparent as the most flawless glass. The flavor of it is delicious." New York Sun.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of dog?

ANSWERS TO WORD SQUARES

1. Least, eager, agape, sepia, treat.
2. Heat, case, Asia, teal.

WHY?

WHY are golf balls crinkled and unsmooth. When, however, the smooth ball was used for play, the blows of the club soon dented the surface, and it was noticed by observant players that the ball always went farther and straighter after it had been dented in this way than when it was smooth, says the Children's Magazine. Experiments were made by manufacturers, and gradually the present type of ball was evolved. The explanation of the crinkled ball going farther and more accurately to its mark than a smooth ball is probably that the air, playing upon the unevenness of the surface, gives the ball a twist as it passes along, just as a bullet is given a twist by the screw thread cut inside the rifle barrel.

WHY IT POPS

Why does popcorn pop? The department of agriculture answers the question, which was propounded to it by a small boy. Popcorn pops by reason of the volatilization of the oil contained in the kernel by heat. Field corn does not pop because the outer portion of the kernel is more porous, permitting the escape of the oil as it volatilizes; while in the case of popcorn a great pressure is developed in the kernel by the confined oil, and the kernel is suddenly exploded and turned wrong side out.

BIG QUESTION

Little Florence was watching a winter sunset. The clouds were very red, and lay in almost parallel lines across the sky.

"Papa, what a big fireplace God has! Where does he get his logs?—Delinicator.

BOY WRITES ABOUT COLOMBO

ONE of the principal places of interest on the voyage from Australia to England is Colombo, the capital of Ceylon. As soon as our ship dropped anchor, many natives swarmed on board to sell curios. The dashing of the waves against the breakwater, and rising into the air, was beautiful. On reaching the pier, the rickshaws strike one as being very peculiar. They are small conveyances drawn by natives.

We first went to the postoffice, to post the Australian mail. We then engaged a guide, and went for a carriage ride to Mt. Lavinia. On the way, we saw many beggar children, who ran alongside our carriage chanting songs, and calling out for pennies. We also saw a number of tropical fruits, such as coconuts, jackfruit, breadfruit and many others. After an hour's drive we reached Mt. Lavinia. We did not stop long, but began our homeward journey soon after luncheon. On the way home, we visited the Buddhist temple, and saw the enormous image of Buddha, which is studded with rich jewels. After paying a contribution to the man in charge of the temple, we left. We next arrived at the cinnamon gardens, and obtained some cinnamon bark from a native child. The scenery was beautiful. The next place was the museum. We only passed by instead of going in. After a little drive, we went through the native market, where they sell almost everything. The mangoes and limes were in great demand.

We then went to the hotel and had dinner, after which we saw the snake-charmers, who did many wonderful tricks. First one apparently made a mango tree grow from a seed. Next he borrowed half a dollar and pretended to turn it into a penny, giving the penny to the owner of the former coin. After seeing a lot of conjuring, we went to the store and purchased some fruit. We walked about the city for a short time, and then caught the steam tender, which carried us to the steamer.

In Colombo most of the carts and wagons are drawn by a team of small Indian oxen, which are very slow, but very hardy. The natives coaling the steamer made an awful noise. They have a peculiar way of coaling a vessel. There is a chute from the barge to the steamer and the natives carry the coal in small baskets from the bottom of the barge to the chute, where it is emptied. This is kept on until the barge is empty and then another barge comes alongside to be emptied. After a stay of 24 hours we left Colombo for Aden, the next port of call. When the steamer was out at sea, it was discovered that one of the natives had fallen asleep and had been carried off. He was put off at Aden with money and his passage back to Colombo paid for. The money and a suit of clothes were contributed by the passengers.

AN AUSTRALIAN BOY of Fourteen.

HOW DO YOU DO

"How can you, friend?" the Swedish say. The Dutch, "How do you fare?" "How do you have yourself today?" Has quite a Polish air.

In Italy, "How do you stand?" Will greet you every hour; In Turkey, when one takes your hand, "Be under God's great power!" "How do you carry you?" is heard When Frenchmen so inquire; While Egypt's friendly greeting word Is "How do you perspire?"

"Thin may thy shadows never grow!" The Persian's wish is true; His Arab cousin, bowing low, Says "Praise God! How are you?" But oldest of them all is when Two Chinese meet, for thrice They shake their own two hands, and then Ask "Have you eaten rice?"

—Woman's World.

INDIAN SUMMER

Even the Farmer's Almanack does not venture to fix any specific dates for this golden season. All anybody really knows is that it is Indian summer when the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock, when the creepers are crimson, the forests flecked with gold against garnet and russet brown, the sky and waters an ultramarine blue, and the hazy hills a magical mystery. It is the season when quails call and rabbits run. The Indians did not exactly invent Indian summer, any more than they invented Indian corn, but they cultivated and made the most of both the season

and the cereal. They had an idea that summer "came back" about this time of the year for their especial benefit, so that they could harvest their maize, or "Men-du-min" (the grain of the Great Spirit), as they called it.—Selected.

FROG TURNS YACHT

Robin had been painting industriously for some time. His mother asked him about the subject of his picture. He replied, "I thought I would paint the picture of a frog sitting on a log; but it looked so much like a yacht, I painted in another and called it a yacht race."—Exchange.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

THE MAILS

IN this game a handkerchief or any small object can represent the letter bag. Each player chooses the name of a city, as New York, Paris, London. Any city may hold the letter bag, but here, by way of illustration, we will say that it is held by New York, who tosses it to London, crying as he does so, "The post." "From whence?" asks London. "From New York," answers the player who represents our metropolis. "Where bound?" asks London. It is then the part of New York to name any other city represented in the group, crying out "To Paris" (for example). At the same time the person holding the mail bag tosses it to the city last named. If the player holding the handkerchief makes a mistake in the name of the city and throws it to the wrong one, he must deliver up a trifle to be redeemed later on by some comic action. The player

who has received the mail bag then puts the questions.

WEATHERCOCKS

The player who represents the Wind stands in the center of the room. The other players who represent Weathercocks are ranged in rows. The corners of the room become North, South, East and West. When the Wind points to a certain corner calling out its name, as for instance, "West," the Weathercocks must turn in the opposite direction. When the Wind shouts out "Storm" all whirl around three times; but when the direction is "Variable," they are supposed to sway back and forth until the name of one of the cardinal points is added, which must be obeyed in contravention as before. If a point is named to which the Weathercocks have just turned they must not move. Any failure in carrying out this direction entails a forfeit. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



Pianist and mandolin player giving an imitation entertainment at little girl's home in Leavenworth

THE back porch of a house in Leavenworth, Kan., was the scene of an entertainment about which the young readers of the Monitor are told today. The photograph is from Katharine Koestle, and the story is by Anna Storey.

THE LITTLE MUSICIANS

Louise Elizabeth Koestle and Francis George Koestle are two little cousins who have great fun together. Louise has a fine big doll piano and Francis a mandolin. One day Louise said, "Francis, let's give an entertainment like Mama took us to." "All right," replied Francis. So they set the Teddy Bear, Alice Regina, the doll, Robinson Crusoe, Puss in Boots, the ten tin soldiers and the Bilibin around in chairs for an audience. And such a quiet, nice acting audience they were! Not one whispered or laughed. Then the children gave recitations, sang kindergarten songs and played on the piano and mandolin just as near as they could like the musicians they heard at the grown-ups' entertain-

ment. Louise Elizabeth's mama took their picture just as they had finished a selection, and the little girl was smiling her thanks for the applause she pretended to hear.

Honorable mention: Nicholas Monsarrat, Harrington, Me.; C. S. Battey, Los Angeles, Cal.; Harold Schimmelpfeng, Chicago; Jack Liddell, Berkeley, Cal.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE DESERT

THE chief of all foods among the desert peoples is the date, and the most precious thing that grows in the countries inhabited by these tribes is the date-palm, one of the noblest and most graceful of all trees. The Arabs of the desert eat much wild honey, and will feed abundantly on locusts when they can; they also feast eagerly on the big lizards that dart about among the stony places, and do not disdain even the jerboa, a kind of desert rat. But the great article of diet is the date, without which the Arab of the wilds could hardly subsist.

Arab children are never happier than when they are sucking sugar-cane, which is cut into pieces and sold by the knot—that is to say, by the length of the stick from one knot to the next. But nothing is so abundant as dates. Some-times for many weeks nothing else will

be eaten in an Arab tent, and even the donkeys and camels are fed on this fruit.

Outside many a tent at this moment will be Arab boys and girls playing games with date-stones on the smooth sands. And none of the date-stones are thrown away as waste, for they are ground up into a coarse kind of meal for cattle food. Indeed, nothing is wasted that belongs to the wonderful and beautiful date-palm. The fragrant blossoms are used to make a very favorite beverage, and if a lot of the fruit that has not been consumed turns stale and somewhat musty, this is converted into date vinegar. The leaves are woven into a great variety of strings, fans, mats, and baskets, and the long, thin, strong branches are made up by the carpenters in the towns into chairs, cradles, cages, beds, boats, and countless other things. —Children's Magazine.

OCTOBER RIDDLES

A tiny baby dressed in green,
Sits in a cradle brown.
At first, high in the air, it's seen,
And then it tumbles down.

(Acorn)

First they dress in green,
Then they change this gown,
And each one is seen,
Red or gold or brown.

(Leaves)

A bit of red, against the sky,
That flutters gaily far on high,
And waits the time to float and fly.

(Maple Leaf)

Very small and dressed in brown;
Grows and grows and then falls down;
When its wee coat splits apart,
There's a plant within its heart.

(Seed)

Round and small and purple, too,
Then they turn to darkest blue,
Many, close together grow,
Ripening just for you, I know!

(Grapes)

Red and brown together glow
On a certain tree I know.

(Oak Tree)

A seed goes sailing through the air
Both in field and town,
Carrying one passenger
Dressed in quiet brown.

(Milkweed Seed)

—School Education.

BEAVER'S WORK

A young beaver in Regents Park Gardens, London, says *Harpers Weekly*, was once placed at work upon a tree 12 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches thick, just as the town clock sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by barking the tree a foot above the ground.

That done he attacked the wood. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing pond. He bathed and labored until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then he ate his supper of bread and carrots and paddled about in his pond until 5:30 o'clock.

Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore upon his work and the tree fell. Before it fell the beaver ran as men run when they have fired a blast. Then as the tree lay on the ground he portioned it out mentally and again began to gnaw.

He worked at intervals all night, cut the log into three parts, rolled two of the three portions into the water and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done, he took a bath.

COLORS

What is pink? A rose is pink
By the fountain's brink.
What is red? A poppy's red
In its barley bed.

What is blue? The sky is blue
Where the clouds float through.
What is white? A swan is white
Sailing in the light.

What is yellow? Pears are yellow,
Rich and ripe and mellow.
What is green? The grass is green,
With small flowers between.

What is violet? Clouds are violet
In the summer twilight.
What is orange? Why, an orange,
Just an orange!

—Selected.

DUTCH LULLABY

Far over the water so blue and deep
The little Dutch babies are going to sleep;
Bright yellow tulips are nodding their heads
And fluffy young ducks are safe in their beds.
While slowly the windmills go whirling around—
Go whirling around—go whirling around.

Far over the water the sails are furled
And the stars peep out on a sleepy world;
The moo cows moo softly beneath the trees
And the white sheep drowse in the evening breeze.
While softly the windmills go whirling around—
Go whirling around—go whirling around.

Far over the water comes down the night,
Fading and fading the silvery light.
White streaks on their nests stand white and tall,
And over the treetops the shadows fall.
While softly the windmills go whirling around—
Go whirling around—go whirling around.

THEY FOUND THEIR CHILDREN

SOME workmen who were employed cutting down trees in a wood found a nest of five little porcupines in a little hollow. Seeing neither of the animals' parents and that the little porcupines were hungry, they took them a distance of four miles and presented them to their employer's children, who kindly cared for the animals.

Late in the evening the house dog set up a great howl outside. The girl opened the door, when the dog rushed in, closely behind a big porcupine walked through the hall. The dog was furious, but the porcupine sniffed her way to the door without heeding the dog at all. The door was open and she trotted through another room to the next door and from there to the box where her babies were. She crawled into the box and laid herself by her little ones, talking soothingly and nursing them to sleep.

The next evening the dog began the same racket, and when the girl went out he was rolling a big ball of quills around in great dismay. She took the ball in her apron and carried it to the box. It turned out to be Mr. Porcupine, who also wanted to be with his family.

The children took the reunited family to the barn. Here the porcupines seemed happy all winter and were so tame that they often crawled into the children's laps to be petted. Toward spring the door of the barn was left open one night and in the morning the porcupine family was missing. How it happened that the door was opened the children never understood, but I think their mother concluded the porcupines wanted to be free again. Our Dumb Animals.

OLDER THAN HILLS AND ROCKS

LET us take a bucket and spade on to the seashore and build castles with old rocks and mountains. That sounds absurd, yet it is really what we do when we holiday by the sea. Those little grains of sand which the waves dash higher and higher, which the wind fans away, which a trickle of water carries out to sea, are not merely as old as the hills; they are older than the hills and rocks, for once upon a time they were mountains and hills and rocks themselves.

Sand did not suddenly come into existence as sand. If we examine it under a microscope, we find that every grain of it is a separate piece of mineral matter. It was formed millions of millions of years ago. It may have been part of sandstone, which is so hard that men make grindstones of it today. Yet wind and frost and rain broke up the seemingly invincible sandstone into these tiny fragments, and carried it on the wings of the breeze, or on the bosom of rivers, down to the sea, where it is rolled backward and forward by every tide.

Again, our sand may have formed part of great rocks made up chiefly of quartz, feldspar and mica. We can guess at the astounding age of sand such as this, for the rocks into which it was formed could not have come into existence except at a depth of from 30,000 to 80,000 feet down in the earth. In the red-hot workshop of the world these pressures were formed, and under enormous pressure 15 miles deep in the earth, it was pressed into granite and gneiss.

Nature has no patent drills, no dynamite with which to blast, but she has her tools which bring these deep-hidden rocks to light, says the *Children's Magazine*. Her fiery heat thrusts up countries and continents, flings up mountains on the site of valleys, and

DOG IS LOYAL

The shepherd of a Cleveland park says it is no small matter to buy a new dog. Any one who has ever tried to buy a dog to take the place of one that has endeared itself will know how true this is. A good dog is considerably more than a piece of merchandise. His bones and flesh and blood and hair can be bought. Maybe you think that these, in their right proportions and places, and animated, make a dog. But they don't. Any man who knows dogs knows that it takes far more than these to make one.

You can't buy devotion, can you? And without devotion you haven't got a dog. The dog is always genuine, always frank and honest and faithful. Speechless, he can express more love than a man can, and he never expresses it falsely.

The dog's pledge of loyalty is in his every act and instinct. He has no other pledge to give, and he knows no other loyalty. The dog has the manner of a true optimist. He can see good in a man when other men can't. He can find love for the lowest and meanest, and his love survives kicks, curses, desertion—everything. The dog grows into the ways of the man he loves. Properly trained, he performs parts of his master's work and more—he does work that only a dog has intellect and faithfulness to do. —New Era.

FIVE CHICKADEES

Five little chickadees
Peeping at the door;
One flew away,
And then there were four.
Chorus.
Chick-a-dee, chick-a-dee,
Happy and gay;
Chick-a-dee, chick-a-dee,
Fly away.
Four little chickadees
Sitting on a tree;
One flew away,
And then there were three.
Three little chickadees
Looking at you;
One flew away,
And then there were two.
Two little chickadees
Sitting in the sun;
One flew away,
And then there was one.
One little chickadee
Left all alone;
He flew away,
And then there was none.

IRELAND'S WONDERFUL FLORA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The west of Ireland presents many attractions and is rapidly becoming popular; houses are being built in some of the many lovely and interesting spots on the coast and there are now a number of comfortable hotels. Among these Portsalon, County Donegal, belonging to and managed by Colonel Barton, A. D. C., and Rosapenna, also in Donegal, in the possession of the Earl of Leitrim, are in the summer time usually filled with a happy crowd intent on fishing in lake, river or sea, or on playing golf on the fine golf courses adjoining.

Visitors are attracted also to come in search of the wonderful flora of mountain, coast and island. R. Lloyd Praeger, the distinguished head of the botanical section of the Royal Irish Academy, has directed attention to the problems presented by the flora of the west of Ireland as being the most interesting in Europe. Here alpine-arctic plants, such as *dryas octopetala*, are found side by side with the Mediterranean *habernaria intacta*, and in his "Tourist's Flora of the West of Ireland," Mr. Praeger also shows gentiana vera in the same photograph as *habernaria intacta*. In his preface he says: "Of those plants which in the British Isles are found only in Ireland, and these include many of the most interesting species in the British flora—three quarters occur in this district, and one-half are confined thereto. The Burren, the cliffs of Moher, Lough Derg, the Aran islands, Connemara, Achill, Lough Gill, Ben Bulbin, Lough Erne, are names widely known to both the scientific and the non-scientific. To the botanist these names suggest visions of alpine plants growing in sheets down to the edge of the Atlantic, of meadows filled with the Canadian 'blue-eyed grass,' of wild bogs clothed with beautiful heaths unknown elsewhere in the British Isles, of limestone ledges bright with the blossoms of *arenaria ciliata*, pools full of the curious flowers of the American pipewort, and lake shores starred with the golden heads of *inula salicina*."

He further describes the Mediterranean heath growing six feet high at Mal-laranny, county Mayo, and the interesting St. Daboc's heath, *dabocia polifolia* (called in Irish "one-footed heath") spread over a large part of Galway and Mayo; growing elsewhere only in Spain and the Azores. Here also is to be found *erica naevia*, where, on the margin of Craigha More lough, "its blossoms may



(Drawn for the Monitor from a photo in Praeger's "Flora of the West of Ireland," by special permission.)

PLANTS IN WEST OF IRELAND
Northern and southern species in county Clare; the Alpine-Arctic *dryas octopetala* and the Mediterranean *habernaria intacta*

be seen mixing with those of *dabocia*, with *ericaulon* and *lobelia* rising out of the water to meet them, forming a charming and unique picture." This is elsewhere confined to the mountains of Castile and Austria. *Eriocaulon septangulare*, the American pipewort, grows in Europe only in a few of the Hebridean islands and the west of Ireland. The Canadian "blue-eyed grass," *saxifraga angustifolia*, unknown elsewhere in Europe save as an acknowledged introduction, is abundant in several stations here. Other rare plants to be found are the *arenaria ciliata* on the Ben Bulbin range, and an Alpine species not found elsewhere in the British Isles, *habernaria intacta*, a close-flowered orchid, called by Reichenbach "the new Irish orchid."

One of the most famous plants of the district, not found elsewhere in the British Isles nor in northern Europe, which was first discovered in Ireland by Miss F. M. More in 1863 at castle Taylor, Galway, is frequent on the limestone about Moycullen and Ross; its foreign range embraces the whole shore of the Mediterranean; and *saxifraga sternbergii*, abundant at Black Head in Burren and found also in south Kerry, south Tipperary and west Donegal, is unknown in Great Britain. The tourist cannot fail to admire the lovely mauve of *pinguicula grandiflora* covering the hillsides of Kerry in May and June; this fascinating bog-plant is on the continent called Iberian and Alpine.

WINTER FOOD FOR THE BIRDS

NOW is the time to make preparations for feeding the winter birds that they may acquire the habit of seeking out our particular corner before the weather becomes cold and stormy, sure of a generous supply of food, in one spot at least, regardless of conditions. To that end you will find this contrivance for holding suet (a staple article of food for birds) a valuable one. The suet is held firmly in place by wires stretched between two round pieces of wood, the ends serving as a hook, which, when wound tightly over a branch, holds the swinging table steadily in place all through the winter storms. Even when the food is thickly imbedded in snow, the birds are easily able to dislodge it and find the supply intact beneath. Flickers, blue jays, hairy and downy woodpeckers, chickadees, juncos, white and red-breasted nuthatches are apt to be frequent visitors, while tree sparrows, golden-crowned kinglets, redpolls and brown creepers occasionally appear.

In the accompanying picture a white-breasted nuthatch, just about to feed on the suet, was caught in the act by the camera. If convenient to hang a similar arrangement on a tree just outside a window at which one is in the habit of sitting, it will prove a never-failing source of pleasure to see the birds come regularly for their food; even in the midst of a blizzard, they fly with unerring aim to their familiar storehouse, and the merry call of the study little chickadee is sure to filter through the roar of the storm, while glimpses are caught of what Emerson (whose favorite bird this was) called "ashes and jet," as they flit about on the suet table. The lower board should be large enough to allow the birds



NUTHATCH EATING SUET
Arrangement for holding food for birds in the winter time

to perch comfortably while feeding, the one pictured being eight inches in diameter.

STRIPED RIVERS OF AMERICA

IN an article in *Harpers Weekly* on his recent explorations of the great rivers of South America, Caspar Whitney describes an interesting characteristic of these rivers.

"One of the phenomena of this land of waters," he says, "is the retention by each of its own color without diffusion to the very point of actual contact, even where the rivers differ vastly in volume. Black waters flow into white ones, and white ones empty into black ones, retaining their individuality up to the very edge, a visible line of demarcation—on one side white, on the other side black—unmingled and unexplained."

"Thus the puny black Atabapo joins the surging white Orinoco to no loss of integrity; the black Negro receives almost at right angles the odious white Casiquiare without contamination, and itself empties into the Amazon, not so much as tinging the milk-colored waters of that mighty river. Humboldt reports on the lower Casiquiare, which I did not

visit, a black and a white stream, both coming from the east, while of the rivers flowing in from the west, some are of white and some of black water. Of the number of small streams coming into the upper Casiquiare from the east, those I noted were olive.

"These colors, which among white waters range from the really white Branco through many yellowish mud shades, and of black waters from the greenish and bluish and deep brownish to the really deep, almost black of the Negro, high up—are explained, the investigators maintain, by the character of the soil whence they take their source and through which they flow. Those rising among the decaying roots, leaves and vegetable matter of the forests are the black, and the white those that have their source and course in the alluvial and clayey soils. Yet the Orinoco has its source in the heart of the mountain forest, and flows under their very shadow on the north until it sends off the Casiquiare to the south."

PUNK STICKS MADE OF ELM BARK

MANY boys and girls have burned Chinese "punk sticks," but few, perhaps, know where they come from or how they are made. These sticks, which are not really sticks after all, come from north China, where their manufacture is one of the oldest of industries, says the *Chicago Record-Herald*.

The basis of the sticks is the bark of the elm tree, which is ground into a powder and mixed with water. It then forms a very sticky paste, which is molded into the sticks and dyed red. The elm trees grow in all parts of north China, and the bark costs the makers of the sticks practically only the labor of getting it.

The cheapest grades of the sticks are composed wholly of the elm bark. They give off a heavy, acrid smoke, not at all pleasing. The better grades are perfumed with a variety of substances, the commonest being sandal wood. The price of the sticks in China, where the children are as fond of them as they are here, but where the elders regard them with much seriousness, ranges from four bunches for a cent to two sticks for a cent. The prices in this country are just about double those prevailing in China.

The most valuable sticks in China, and

those which seldom, if ever, are imported into this country, are those in the manufacture of which Tibetan incense is used. These sticks are made almost exclusively for the imperial court, which requires them for all its ceremonies.

'N AIRY TALE

When it was the fashion for young Englishmen to go up in balloons with Green, the well-known aeronaut, Albert Smith, a friend of Dickens and esteemed a wit, ascended one day before an admiring crowd of onlookers. Waving his hand to a young lady, an acquaintance of his, as he was starting, he said, "If I come down again I will bring you a Skye terrier." He came down without the terrier. "We didn't quite make the dog star," he said in explanation. —Standard.

BOY'S DILEMMA

"What's the matter, little boy?" asked a lady, stopping to accost a crying youngster. "Are you lost?"

"No," was the answer. "I ain't lost; I'm here. But I'd like to know where father and mother have wandered to."

—Exchange.

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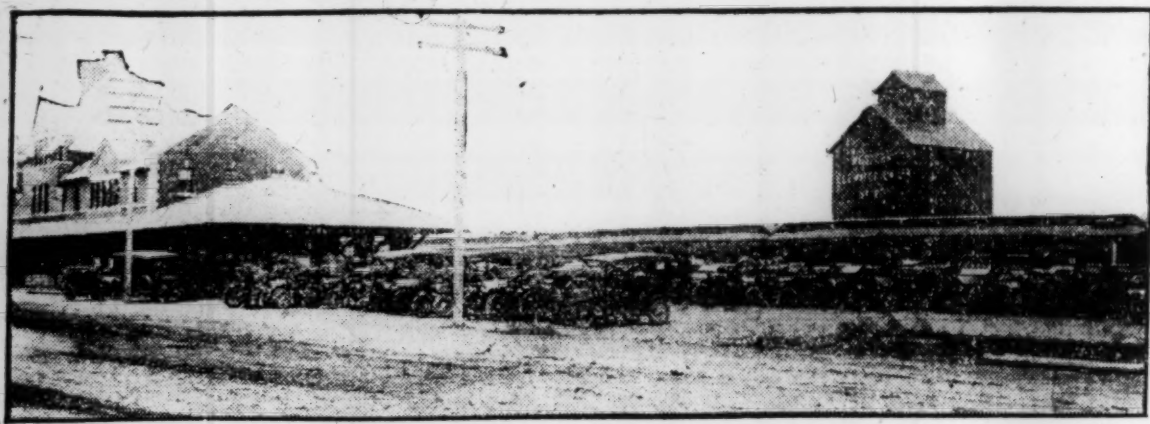
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146 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON

Massachusetts Chambers

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN



Long lines of motor cars drawn up at Saskatoon railroad station attest the fact that the northwestern farmer is now a man of means

HE WHO leaves Winnipeg for a trip through the great Northwest on the line of the Canadian Northern railway leaving Winnipeg on train No. 15, at 11:30 in the morning, will have the advantage of a train equipment comparing favorably with any famous train on the American continent. There are roomy sleeping cars of superior regular standard, with good service. But the dining car is where the company excels. Under the care of a Boston man, who for many years was in the service of J. Reed Whipple of the Parker house, it is conceded that no other meals are served anywhere than on train 15.

A splendid idea of the country may be gained from this daylight trip to Edmonton, Alberta, and as the train rolls along at a uniform speed of 30 miles an hour over a piece of track that is comparatively smooth, considering the fact that it has been laid only a short time, one wonders at the steadiness. The train conductors are courteous and express a willingness to point out places of interest. And these conductors are thoroughly posted, too. They will point away off in one direction and ask, "Do you see that bit of smoke off there, sir, about 12 or 15 miles away? Well, that's the farm of so and so; he came here three or four years ago and bought a section (640 acres) for \$3 an acre, raised a crop of wheat the first year that paid for his entire farm, and now he has an automobile to drive over his farm and direct the operations of his men. He doesn't have to do any manual labor himself."

This is a fair illustration of the rapid growth of many of the farms in this section. Yet there are thousands of acres yet unclaimed, untouched and waiting to yield the fruit of a little labor and cultivation.

It is all so wonderful that one can hardly realize it. The Canadian Northern railway entered Edmonton, Alberta, in November, 1905, and since then has been steadily improving its track and service until it is in well high perfect condition. It has 100,000 men employed, 20,000 on construction work between Port Arthur and Sudbury; and by Dec. 31 it will have built 3,000 miles of road west of the Great Lakes. There is now under contract and being constructed 1,500 miles of track between Montreal and Vancouver, and the road is only in its infancy.

The company's plan is to follow the valleys of the great rivers, opening up land that is more valuable than would be had by following other routes, and they maintain that more than 95 per cent of the land between Winnipeg and Edmonton is suitable for farming purposes and 80 per cent of it is still undeveloped. As showing the wonderful resources of the soil of this territory, especially in and around Saskatoon, it is authoritative stated that one farmer had last year 3,000 acres under flax and 1,500 acres under wheat and oats, from which he figures a return of \$100,000.

Next year the Canadian Northern railway will have its own steam coal from the coal fields about 100 miles west of Edmonton, and it is understood these mines are so extensive that the supply is inexhaustible. The deposits run north-west and southeast for 100 miles.

The Canadian Northern railway's new union depot, shared with the Grand Trunk Pacific in Winnipeg, is a beautiful structure. It was built by the Canadian Northern on the site of old Ft. Garry and opened Aug. 7 of this year. The general offices of the company are here, as well as those of the Grand Trunk Pacific; the building is one that will compare favorably with any railroad depot in Canada, a credit to the city of Winnipeg and a splendid tribute to the enterprise of its projectors.

RAILROAD BAKES ITS BREAD
Trains of the Northern Pacific road are spoken of with pride by western people, and justly so, for it would be difficult to conceive of better service, especially that of the through train known as the North Coast Limited. It is here that the public is served with the same spirit as is shown by the Blackstone hotel of Chicago—"What the public desires, it shall have"—and this idea seems to pervade all employees of the railroad.

The observation cars are a delight to both women and men, for in the general room no smoking is allowed; rooms are furnished in another part of the car for that purpose and ladies and gentlemen who do not care for that sort of thing are spared the annoyance of it. This one little act of courtesy on the part of the officials of the above road is commented on most favorably by people all over the country.

A visit to the commissary department of the Northern Pacific railway at Seattle was a revelation. The big bake shops, meat rooms, linen rooms and stock rooms are marvels of neatness and cleanliness. The dining car department, under the personal supervision of Hazen

J. Titus, is one of the finest in the country and reflects much credit on the roads in general and Mr. Titus in particular. This department maintains a large poultry farm just outside Seattle, also vegetable and truck gardens; it makes all its own bread, pastry and rolls, sausage cakes (and they are celebrated for their peculiarly attractive flavor) while the "great big baked potato" has a reputation all its own. Some of these potatoes will weigh two, three and four pounds each and measure from six to nine inches in length.

PACIFIC COAST BREAKFAST
When at Seattle, Wash., during his recent tour President Taft was made to realize the productivity of the soil of that section of the country. The entertainment in honor of the chief executive included banquets and breakfasts that would have well served royalty. At the Hotel Washington annex the committee on arrangements made sure that many things worthy of the title "raised in Washington" should be included on the menu.

Under the direction of J. W. Tongue, past master in the art of catering, a breakfast was served at which the President was the special guest of Congressmen and Mrs. W. E. Humphrey. In most respects the menu was of the Pacific coast and the Northwest. It read as follows:

Broiled Kipperd Pigeon Sound Salmon.
Sarah Bernhardt Potatoes.
Breast of King County Pheasant.
Rasher of Bacon.
Poached Eggs on Toast, Congressman W. E. Humphrey Style.
Homemade Waffles.
Strained Honey. Maple Syrup.
Washington State Assorted Native Fruits.
Toast.
Fresh Hot Rolls.
Coffee.

On the table of the reception room where the breakfast was served baskets of Washington natural fruits have been arranged in Mexican wicker baskets. One of the baskets contained a fine collection of prize-winning fruit from the Kitsap county fair. Seventy varieties of fruit were represented in the assortment.

The guest of honor told his host and hostess that he had never tasted salmon trout equal to that served at the breakfast at the Hotel Washington. The apples and other fruit won his admiration, and he expressed himself to the effect that never before had he realized so thoroughly the wonderful productivity of the soil of the Pacific coast. The breakfast will go down in Seattle annals as historic.

AUTO TOURISTS AT DODGE CITY
DODGE CITY, Kan.—Late this afternoon the Raymond & Whitcomb tourists, comprising the first automobile train to start across the continent, are expected to reach this city, having covered 154 miles between Hutchinson and Dodge City since daylight. This is the fourth Sunday control on the route and the party will rest here tomorrow and resume their westward journey Monday morning. Every week day for four weeks the travelers, three of whom are women, have followed the "Trail to Sunset" in four big 40-horsepower touring cars with a "Prairie Schooner" carrying the hand baggage and extra equipment.

Since leaving Kansas City three days ago the tourists have followed the Santa Fe trail over which the first white man traveled 91 years ago and which for half a century was the main artery between the East and West. This part of the route is replete with historical interest, especially to the passengers on this tour who are all from the Atlantic states. The party was photographed at Larned today, where a stop was made for lunch, the place where the trail crosses Pawnee Creek at this town, having at one time been considered the most dangerous spot between Kansas City and Santa Fe by reason of the frequent Indian ambushes here. A brief stop was also made at the "Kit Carson Elm" where Carson and a party of emigrants at one time stood off a band of Comanches all night and were rescued in the morning by a troop of cavalry under General Custer.

The trip today was the largest single day's run on the entire schedule. Monday night's stop will be at Syracuse, Kan., and Colorado will be entered Tuesday.

SPOKANE AND DAVENPORT'S
The hotel situation in Spokane is different from that of most any other city of its size. The hotels are many in name and all seem to be well patronized. The Spokane is the largest, having nearly 400 available rooms, but the hotels seem to pay little attention to the dining room end of the service. The Spokane has one dining room or grill which resembles a Dutch room or Ratskeller more than a dining room. Many of the hotels do not maintain a dining room of any kind, and perhaps for this reason Davenport's is so well patronized.

Davenport's is one of the finest restaurants to be found in the country and is patronized by the best people. It is never closed but is kept open day and night every day in the year. When the rush is on it takes 75 waiters to handle the trade and anything may be had from a modest sandwich to bear cub steaks or imported Mongolian pheasants for any number of people up to 750. Why the hotels do not go in for the serving of food to their guests is not clear.

The Hotel Victoria is very attractive and occupies a prominent corner within easy reach of the railroad station and shopping district, is kept in splendid order and is a credit to the city.

There are 18 hotels in Spokane, most of which are of good appearance and possess attractions for their own particular clientele, but the Spokane and Victoria cater largely to the outside transient business and better class of commercial trade.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TRAVELERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

CONCORD, N. H.—Members of the White Mountain Travelers Association met in the Eagle hotel here Friday in their twenty-third annual meeting. The regular business meeting was held at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Warren H. Tucker presided.

Frank Cressey, secretary-treasurer, gave his annual report. This showed a membership of 1055, a gain of four for the year.

At 8 o'clock the line was formed for the march to the dining hall, headed by the officers and guests of the evening. About 300 were present.

Mr. Tucker, the retiring president, introduced Charles J. French, mayor of Concord. The other speakers were Governor Bass, former Governor Henry B. Quinby, Col. E. C. Bean of Belmont, the Rev. Franklin J. Bab of Deerfield, Clinton Hobbs, president of the Cape Cod Travelers Association; S. W. Humphrey, president Maine Commercial Travelers Association; E. Webster Allen, president Worcester Commercial Travelers Association.

These officers were elected: Albert L. Duke of Manchester, president; F. C. Parker of Concord and H. H. Clarke of Boston, vice-presidents; Frank Cressey of Concord, secretary-treasurer; C. H. G. Miner of Boston, C. G. Newton of Burlington, Vt.; J. M. Atwood of Boston, G. E. Trudell of Manchester and Irving A. Avery of Portland, executive committee.

MAYOR SHANK NOW SELLS PEARS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Mayor Shank, who has been supplying the market with potatoes at 75 cents a bushel by cutting out the middlemen's profits, is to provide the city consumers today with high grade pears at 30 cents a bushel, and at the same time help out the producers. The fruit is such as sold Friday at 60 cents. The pears are to be furnished by a producer who shipped a carload to a commission merchant at 25 cents only to have them refused unless the entire consignment be sold at a flat rate of \$100 for the 650 bushels, or about 15 cents a bushel. The plea was that the market was glutted. The producer wrote to Mayor Shank, who paid his price.

RARE DOCUMENTS GIVEN LIBRARY

WASHINGTON—William F. Mattingly has deposited in the district public library three folio volumes, being a transcript of the correspondence of the original commissioners of the city of Washington, Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll and David Stuart, during the year 1791 through 1794.

These manuscript volumes, all copied in beautiful handwriting, include transcripts of letters to and from George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, Andrew Elliot, Pierre l'Enfant, the original proprietors of the land of the district, and many others.

LIBRARIES TO GET FAMOUS VIEWS

WASHINGTON—A collection of photographs of scenes in the national parks is now being assembled by the department of the interior for exhibition in public libraries and other public institutions throughout the country. This collection will be composed of large photographs, many of which will be hand-colored, of some of the remarkable views that have made the national parks famous throughout the world.

FROM VICTORIA TO SEATTLE BY BOAT

Delightful Voyage Along Pacific Coast Shows Cities Astir for Panama Canal Opening

The sail from Victoria, B. C., to Seattle, Wash., has its advantages when one can secure passage on one of the larger boats. When competition was keen between the Canadian Pacific railway and other lines, it is said, the fares were reduced to 25 cents each for this four and one half hours' sail, and the service on the boats was the very best. Now the C. P. R., in addition to its regular fleet, runs some steamers which are much smaller, and perhaps not so desirable on that account. So it behooves the traveler, when ticketed through on the C. P. R., to engage passage on one of the Princess boats, the Adelaide, Charlotte or Victoria. These steamships are fast and comfortable, have splendid stateroom accommodations, and maintain an average speed of 18 knots, making 32 miles, round trip, in 24 hours.

Competitive steamship lines will tend to improve conditions; but in any event the sail from Vancouver to Victoria and from Victoria to Seattle is delightful. The inland waters as a rule are very calm, and on a clear day the scenery is truly magnificent. As the approach to Seattle is made, one gets a splendid idea of the extent of this bustling western city. The fine water front and beautiful harbor impress one; the tall buildings, splendid hotels and wide streets are all plainly seen from the steamer's deck as she swiftly approaches the dock, and it all makes a most interesting picture.

Seattle is rich in resources, in bustling, wideawake, bustling citizens, in splendid water privileges, both fresh and salt. Magnificent climate, beautiful parks, with boulevards extending for miles and miles along the water front, twisting and turning, up hill and down, in the most fascinating manner, splendid parks and playgrounds, and something new to the easterner, a splash court or pond with a stone bottom, and the water not over six inches deep in the center. In this pond the children can wade to their hearts' content.

Opening of the Panama canal is eagerly looked forward to by the westerner as the beginning of an era of universal prosperity, and especially designed to improve industrial conditions of the Pacific coast. Among other extensive preparations in Seattle is the appointment of a new port commission, with Gen. H. M. Chittenden at the head. This port commission, or marine chamber of commerce, is already at work devising ways a d means to improve the conditions of the water front and its privileges, of which there are now six miles of lineal feet, and the contemplated conjunction of the two great lakes, Union and Washington, will give an additional quay space of 40 miles.

Not the least of the many advantages of this fresh water harbor will be the action of fresh water on the hulls of the big ocean vessels and warships, for it removes all barnacles and similar obstructions better than anything else. Battleships or other vessels of large draught can safely enter Seattle harbor without pilots.

The connection of the lakes with the harbor will do much to improve the timber interests in and around the state, and in expectation of increased trade incidental to the development of Alaska it is evident that the rapid growth of Seattle has only put it into condition where it can profitably handle and care for the future.

PENNSYLVANIA TO VOTE ON TWO AMENDMENTS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—On Nov. 7 the people of Pennsylvania will vote on two amendments to the constitution. One permits the consolidation of the courts of Allegheny county, while the other authorizes Philadelphia to increase the limit of its bonded indebtedness for certain improvements. The direct interest in the amendments are confined to the two counties.

The consolidation of the courts is looked on as a sure means of expediting business and preventing the judicial machinery from clogging. It was pointed out at Harrisburg last winter that if the Governor would sign the bill creating the county court and the Legislature would put through the amendment for the consolidation of the courts, there would be no necessity for an additional common pleas court. The Governor and the Legislature did their work. If the amendment is adopted it becomes operative on the first day of January.

NEWPORT MAY IMPROVE BEACH

NEWPORT, R. I.—Two plans for improving Eastons beach have been recommended by the board of aldermen to the city government. One calls for an expenditure of \$100,000 and the other for \$75,000. The report recommends keeping a portion of the beach land for a large hotel.

These estimates are exclusive of what the city might have to pay for the present buildings, the property of the Eastons Beach Company. A few years ago the company was ready to sell them for \$18,000.

The committee estimates that the bathing privileges will net \$11,300, not including the rental of bathing suits.

PORTLAND LIBRARY SYSTEM GROWING FAR BEYOND AMBITION OF FOUNDERS

Entire Block Necessary for Spacious Building to House the Oregon City's Store of Books—Old Quarters Sold

HELPED BY LEGACY

When a number of Portland's pioneer citizens inaugurated the circulating library in 1863, little did they think, says the Portland Oregonian, that their initiatory efforts would prove the means of providing such an important and useful institution which in 18 years has crystallized into the present Portland Library Association.

With the sales of the old library site recently for \$100,000, the association has acquired a full block, bounded by Yamhill, Taylor, tenth and Eleventh streets, where there will be erected within the next two years an elaborate and spacious building.

From its inception the free library movement in Portland grew steadily and for 12 years the institution was dependent solely upon contributions for its maintenance. In 1875 the institution was incorporated under the state laws as the Portland Library Association. The incorporators were: Matthew P. Deady, H. W. Corbett, Lehman Blum, Addison C. Gibbs, M. W. Froehner, Henry Failing, W. S. Ladd and Ph. C. Schuyler.

Build Library Building

By additional subscriptions the association was enabled to purchase the one-half block on Stark street between Seventh and Park streets. This property was acquired in 1886 for \$20,000. Ella M. Smith left to the association a legacy of \$15,000 to be expended in the erection of a library building. The building was constructed and opened June 30, 1893, and has since been used as the main headquarters and library. The building was designed for a circulating library and has never been suitable to the demands of a public library, with its greatly increasing use and circulation.

In the late 90s a number of citizens

BANKING MAN QUILTS BUSINESS TO GIVE SERVICES TO PUBLIC

PHILADELPHIA—George W. Norris, a member of the banking firm of Ward B. Smith & Co., and a director of several large corporations, is about to retire from business to devote his energy to the public service.

While Mr. Norris says he has no definite plans he hopes to contribute in some measure to a solution of vexing problems that today stand in the way of the full development of the commercial greatness of this nation.

Mr. Norris says that he has no notion that he is about to revolutionize the commercial organization of the country or that he is possessed of an important secret which he has a mission to develop. Mr. Norris is a lawyer of training, having practiced law for eight years before going into the banking business. He has always kept in touch with public affairs, and has been prominent in movements for clean government. In the banking house of which he has been a member for many years he has gained an intimate knowledge of the practical side of commercial and financial questions.

When requested to tell something of his plans and purposes in his new vocation—for such it really is—Mr. Norris said he hesitated to say anything lest he be misunderstood. He said he didn't promise to do anything, except to bring his experience and an impartial mind to the study of certain questions.

THREE BISHOPS ARE APPOINTED

NEW YORK—Missions bishops were elected by the Episcopal board of Bishops Friday as follows: The Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, former missionary bishop of Alaska, to the district of South Dakota; the Rev. Trumbull Huntington, bishop at Wu Hui, China, and the Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, president of St. Paul's College, Japan, bishop at Kiojo, Japan.

The House of Bishops accepted the resignation of Bishop Alexander MacKay-Smith of Pennsylvania, to take effect Feb. 10 next.

SALT PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—The United States produced 30,265,656 barrels of salt in 1910, valued at \$7,900,344. This was an increase of 198,010 barrels over the production of 1909, but a decrease in value amounting to \$443,487.

The six leading producers of salt in 1910 were New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, Louisiana and California.

Nearly 99 per cent of the salt consumed in the country was obtained from domestic sources, the United States having long been independent of foreign sources.

organized a free public library, with rooms in the city hall. This institution at once became exceedingly popular and in a short time the facilities for accommodating the public were entirely inadequate. The library was maintained entirely by voluntary contributions.

Largely through the efforts of W. L. Brewster a state law was passed authorizing cities to levy a tax for library purposes and to enter into contracts with existing library associations. This law was enacted in 1901 and the directors of the association entered into a contract with the city in July of the same year, by the terms of which it was agreed to provide the citizens with the free use of the library. The city agreed to levy a special tax of one fifth of one mill to maintain the library.

County Gets Free Library

In 1903 the Legislature passed a bill authorizing the counties to establish free county libraries or to enter into contracts with existing library associations to supply the counties with free library

facilities. In that year Multnomah county contracted to provide free library and reading room facilities for the residents of the county.

Under this arrangement there was no circulation as a free public library during the first year. In the second year the circulation was 110,000. That was nine years ago. The present circulation is 770,000 and is said to be one of the largest in the country.

At present there are, besides the central library, four branches on the East Side, one at Sellwood, one at Albina, one in Central East Portland and one at North Albina. The association provides the needs of the county schools, there being at present 55. There are 33 city schools which are supplied with library facilities. In addition there are 23 deposit stations in the county.

One of the most noteworthy private collections turned over to the association was received from John Wilson, a retired merchant of England, in September, 1900. There were 25,000 volumes in Mr. Wilson's private library, many of them being rare and costly books.

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By CLARENCE ROOK
(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—Many cities and streets have contended for the prize of beauty, but an Oxford man who has seen many streets and countries always maintains that the "High" at Oxford is the most beautiful street in the world. Yet there is something behind it.

I achieved rooms at Oriel College which gave a midday view of the steeple of the Varsity church, and afterwards paid more than I could afford for lodgings in the "High" for the delight of leaning out of the window and watching the supreme curve. And now I go to a service at St. Mary's where we Oriel men are thankful for pious founders and lunch, and contemplate the new buildings that have finally reached the "High"—two figures on the forefront, King Edward II. in his medieval costume and Cecil Rhodes in a lounge suit. That

lounge suit should become as historic as chain armor, for Rhodes was a millionaire with imagination. There is history behind the creep of Oriel from its obscure corner to the "High," for it has produced its famous men from Sir Walter Raleigh to Bishop Butler, Gilbert White, Thomas Hughes (and Dr. Arnold, the hero of "Tom Brown's School-days"), and Newman and Keble and Pusey, who started the new Oxford movement. And then came the millionaire with imagination.

Will Was Remarkable

Cecil Rhodes' last will and testament was one of the most remarkable posthumous documents ever published. "I give the sum of £100,000 free of all duty whatsoever to my old college Oriel College in the University of Oxford," and as I gather that the erection of an extension to High street of the college buildings would cost about £22,500, there was £77,500 for the new college buildings; £10,000 to maintain the dignity of the High Table and the comfort of the resident fellows, and then comes the touch of the business man: "And finally as the college authorities live secluded from the world and so are like children as to commercial matters I would advise them to consult my trustees as to the investment of these various funds." He doubtless remembered the case of

Keble, who as bursar muddled the accounts by adding in the date at the top of the columns, and nearly brought Oriel to financial ruin. But the real inspiration came in the institution of the Rhodes scholarships, Cecil Rhodes looked back to his university and found it giving young colonists "breadth to their views," and he set aside the big sum for the support of the scholars who should come to Oxford from all quarters of the world.

They should have £300 a year and 60 of them come each year. For it costs that much to get through three years at Oxford and "rub shoulders," as were four sections, ranging from the literary and scholastic attainments of the candidate through his success in many outdoor sports, and the question of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, and his exhibition during Rhodes said. And not only "colonists," but Americans and Germans, the best young men of the world to come and sit at the feet of the children in commerce and take away the teaching of the rubbing of shoulders.

Students Wide Flung

From many quarters come the students, and the Rhodes will sets out the process of election from New Zealand to Vancouver, from Berlin to Cape Town. There was a moment when Rhodes sat



(Copyright by Daily Graphic, London; used by permission)
New buildings of Oriel College, Oxford University, are in famous High street

down to arrange the marks for the examination of the scholars who should come to Oxford with the subsidy. He did not want mere bookworms. There school days of moral force of character

and of instincts to lead and take an interest in his schoolmates, for these latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duty as his highest aim. And

TEACHER URGES SCHOOL USE OF CLEAN NEWSPAPERS

Member of Buffalo Training Staff Would Have Educators Bring Influence to Bear for Purity of Press

VALUE IS OUTLINED

(By Laura Dunbar Hagarty, teacher of language and history of education, Buffalo Training School for Teachers, Buffalo, N. Y., in the Normal Instructor.)

THE school teaches pupils to love reading. Naturally a child who loves to read will read. What more inevitable than the reading of the daily newspaper? There is so much taking place in the world that pupils must know. Their keen interest in the world around them impels them to feast upon the recorded daily happenings of the newspaper realm. Have you ever thought that the daily journal should be absolutely clean for the sake of the children of America? We shrink from thinking of the result that must follow the habitual filling of children's minds with the occurrences commonly chronicled in the press. And yet, if we train pupils to read, and also train them to take an interest in the welfare of those around them, we cannot prevent them from feasting upon the local newspaper.

Obviously our duty as educators is imperative. It is to do all in our power to clarify the newspapers our pupils patronize. You know, of course, that the press will turn out just what the public demands. If you in your community create a sentiment for clean journalism, it will modify the character of their material. I have often wondered why the National Education Association does not take a stand on this large question. The colored supplement felt the strong disapproval of the kindergarten two years ago. Why should not "yellow journalism" also feel the rebuke of the greatest organization of teachers in America?

You need the newspaper—a clean sheet—in your language lessons. What can take its place? The easy conversational exercises about what is taking place in the world; the short anecdotes; the bits of inspiring present day biography; the studies on characterization of distinguished people now living; the animated narration of events; the picturesque descriptions of places; and the abundance of unclassified material—these are some of the forms of true journalism you need in your classes in English. You should have a local paper that would furnish models of each of those types mentioned above.

Clippings Useful

Using the following clipping as an example of one kind of material to be found in the desirable newspaper, one easily sees the advantage of such in the schoolroom. This account appeared in Harpers Weekly.

TREE BUILT HOUSE
The town of Elma, Wash., in the midst of the great fir-timber belt on the west slope of the Cascade mountains, presents a unique feature in the form of a two-story house, containing 14 rooms, built entirely of the timber from a single fir. This tree was a giant Douglas fir and was felled west of Elma. It was wonderfully straight, and when sealed, was found to contain 40,000 feet of serviceable timber. The tree was cut into six logs, the first, or butt, being 28 feet in length. Inside the bark the stump measured seven feet and nine inches in diameter. The distance to the first limb of this tree was 100 feet, and the total height of the tree was over 200 feet. At the standard price then prevailing—\$25 a 1000—the lumber in this tree was worth more than \$1000.

Full of interesting thoughts, this paragraph at once furnishes material for oral and written reproduction. One period a week, or better, a few minutes daily, could profitably be given to the reading of such clippings by the pupils fortunate enough to find them. Just here is presented an excellent opportunity to train the taste and judgment of pupils and to implant wholesome desires in the way of reading matter.

When one stops to enumerate the ways in which a clean journal can aid a class in English, there seems an almost inexhaustible supply of devices to be used. Take the advertisements. Let

each pupil clip one, read it aloud in class, write a reply and invite the corrections of his classmates.

The teacher can select enough advertisements to supply her class, each child having a different one. She can give the necessary data to each child, and direct him to write the advertisement. Afterward she can hand him the original, and ask him to compare his own with it. It is a mistake to ignore the wholesome humor in the daily press. Why not train children to select pure fun in print, and so guard them against the impure fun found elsewhere?

Keep the children abreast of the times in their geographical information by cutting the interesting articles about what is taking place in other parts of the world. Use much of this for oral and written composition.

From a Single Page

From one page of the Liverpool Mercury, I gleaned all these items of general interest:

The Chinese train seagulls to catch fish. A kangaroo has been known to leap 70 feet.

Thomas Cowen, in the average, 29 times in every 1000 names.

The longest street in the world is undoubtedly Western Avenue, Chicago, which stretches 22 miles, going from one end of the city to the other. Electric trains run the whole length of the avenue, the journey, allowing for stops, occupying close on four hours. Western Avenue is nearly 10 miles longer than Broadway, New York, which formerly topped the list of lengthy thoroughfares.

English people have the highest appreciation for natural beauty. Emperor of Germany, at Hamburg.

The administration of justice in England is the admiration of the world. President Taft, in New York.

England is becoming a nest of songbirds, as it was in the time of Elizabeth. Sir Robert Barry, at the Criterion Restaurant.

Light clothes are cool in summer, because they reflect the sun's rays instead of absorbing them. To prove this, place two thermometers in the sun; one covered with white cloth, the other with black. The latter will record the higher temperature.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep during the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep. It is also known that there are several other fish that never sleep more than a few minutes a month.

The famous mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople is always fragrant with the odor of musk, and has been so ever since it was built in the ninth century, the curious thing being that nothing is done to keep it perfumed. The solution of the seeming mystery lies in the fact that when it was built, over 1000 years ago, the stones and bricks were fixed with mortar mixed with musk.

The ceremonies at the coronation of a knight have varied at different times. Thus, a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder were at one period given to the recipient of the dignity. A blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans, and this was afterwards replaced by the coronation sword.

The Cheverus school in East Boston, which for the moment was under their feet, commands a fine view of the harbor. They could see the boats come in and go out to lands beyond their ken. They could pick out islands with the water all about them, capes and peninsulas and other things told about in books. It was a wonderful picture, sparkling in the sunlight, the blue waves dancing before them and the trees below. When they turned they could pick

ward changed to a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight, a ceremony which has survived, with some modifications, to the present day.

Think what it would mean to your pupils if they read wholesome things as these, and if they never were confronted with the useless news of the average daily.

Some Good Rhetoric

By this time, you are raising your hands in horror at the thought of using "newspaper English" in your classes; that is, you are shocked if you are a purist. So many sneers have been directed toward journalistic errors that the great triumphs of press work have often been overlooked. Here I am again quoting from those I most frequently read; these men are both recognized authors as well as journalists. Would you hesitate to use this kind of rhetoric with your classes?

A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays. And confident tomorrow.

Wordsworth.

The two cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows go hand in hand, or at least they are bound together by the purposeful, pleasant today that walks between them. No matter what may be the furnishings of one's material abode, the house in which he dwells, there is no good and sufficient reason why he should not make his house of the year to be.

What a picture of the "Happifolies" afforded Wordsworth, who so fondly and often turned to them "that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude." It is well for us occasionally to make a tour of the halls of memory and examine the pictures that in one way and another have been placed there. If we find therein any that portray worry, envy, malice, jealousy, or any of the undesirable attributes of life, let us make way with them. And let us hang up in their stead pictures of happiness and hope and beauty and world-wide charity and all that counts for growth and strength and fadeless charm. Since it is possible for one to have such memory pictures as will, nothing but the finest and best should be given a place in the halls of thought.

That is from Nixon Waterman, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

And this is from John D. Wells, The News, Buffalo.

A RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS
It only takes a word to make them happy. It only takes a look to make them smile; it only takes a thought to make them proud.

It helps to make this living worth the while.

These are both rather wholesome thoughts for teachers, as well as samples of English for young students.

The breadth of view occasioned by a liberal use of a satisfactory daily paper can scarcely be dwelt upon too forcibly. It seems clear that it is our positive duty as teachers to do our share toward improving the press entering the homes of our pupils. Are your newspapers all that could be desired as food for young minds?

out their own houses, and that was the greatest delight of all.

When they returned to their rooms they wrote about what they had seen.

Below is what Thomas said, writing each sentence on a line, beginning each with a capital, but only occasionally putting in a period for he has not gotten to periods in his school work yet. At the top is his name and the name of the school, the name of his teacher and the grade, four, then the general subject, geography. He says:

"We went out on top of the school today."
"We saw a piece of the earth."
"We live on the surface of the earth."
"The surface of the earth is outside."
"We can ride on a donkey."
"We can walk."
"We can go by automobile."
"We can go by a rowboat."
"We can go by a ferry-boat."
"The earth is surrounded with air."
"The wind is air."

DRUMMED OUT OF SCHOOL

A visitor to the Gilbert Stuart school who has the good fortune to be there when the closing signal is sounded has the privilege of a very pleasing sight. The doors fly open and in less than a minute the beat of a drum is heard all through the building resounding from the center of the corridor on the first floor.

basket, with her fore paws on the edge, she had just taken from one home to another. They knew it was a pet cat because she looked so fat and well cared for and had a ribbon around her neck, so they called the story which they were to make up and write, "Pet's Trip to Her New Home." What Stanley wrote was this:

"Pussy was awakened by the door bell and she wondered who it was the door opened and in walked a tall man with a basket. Pussy wondered what the basket was then she heard the man speaking of taking her away then he put her in the basket with another kitten it felt queer when she was in the dark because pussy had always had been in the light then the light up the cover and was taken out and she was glad to be out in the light again pussy did not like this home as well as the other."

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The small boys and girls on the first floor march out first, moving in double lines from the rooms; then come the larger children in turn. They come down the stairs four abreast. Every class has its sergeant, who is at the end of the first line. They count their steps and come down like soldiers, and they take pride in it. The boys come down by the stairs at one end of the building and the girls by those at the other end. The girls do not march quite so well as the boys, but they enjoy it almost as much, and are improving.

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the election of the Rhodes scholar from one end of the world to another has been set upon the basis of choosing the best.

"No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions," said the will of Rhodes. Therefore the candidate is the best of the fellow students, who vote for the boy who is best every way. Then the youth has got to the head of his school and acquired all available knowledge, he comes to Oxford with a Rhodes scholarship. And it is not surprising that while the scholar may select his own college Oriel has its generous share, and that those scholars are always well represented in the boats, on the football and cricket fields, in the Union debates and in the schools. For they are the picked youths, imported, replanted, cultivated and reexported with the traditions of Oxford, and that is why Oriel College made its celebration on Sept. 28.

Ceremony Jovial

The ceremony was impressive and jovial. It was begun with a service in the university church, crowded with spectators and some hundreds of old Oriel men at the wait for the procession. Then the provost and fellows and scholars came through the historic church surpliced, the provost flanked by the college porter and the increase and extension of our college.

So, rising from our knees, we go across butler. We made our responses to the selected psalms and knelt for the prayer of thanksgiving "for the benefits which we enjoy through the munificence of Cecil John Rhodes, our benefactor, by whose

liberality a house hath been built for the road to the new front gate of Oriel in the "High." The provost unlocks it, stands on a platform in the quadrangle and tells us the curious history of our college. For Dr. Shadwell is a noted exponent of law and history. And we 500 Oriel men were encouraged by the news that we stood

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

SAFES

SAFES

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES

The Stoneholm

1514 Beacon St., BROOKLINE

TO LET — The finest apartment in Brookline, consisting of eight rooms, three bath rooms and maid's room. Apply to W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk St., or Superintendent on the premises.

The Charles View

536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with Baths and Kitchens. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 5039 J.

OPPOSITE TECHNOLOGY'S NEW SITE BEXLEY HALL

MASS. AVENUE NEAR HARVARD BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE. This modern apartment house of 2, 3, 4 and 5-room suites is now ready for occupancy. Vacuum cleaner system, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam laundry dryers, separate maids' rooms and janitor service. THESE SUITES MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. Open Sundays. F. W. NORRIS & CO., Agents, 619 Mass. avenue. Tel. Cambridge 4201.

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved in and Out of the City.
OFFICE 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON Telephone 1756 Oxford

TO LET ON 2 YEARS' LEASE

LARGE SUITE IN Hotel Earls Court

CORNER FAIRFIELD and BOYLSTON STS.
10 Rooms and Bath
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
EXCELLENT CONDITION
EASY WALKING DISTANCE TO THEATERS, CLUBS and DOWN-TOWN
A special rate will be made to desirable tenant. Apply to A. L. DOYLE, 150 Tremont St., Tel. Os. 622.

THE WESTLAND

New two and three room Suites, Bath and Kitchenette
Modern in every way, hardwood floors, open plumbing, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor service.
2 Westland Ave., Cor. Massachusetts Ave.
Apply to janitor on premises or Williams & Bangs, 18 Tremont St.

BROOKLINE LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Beautiful apartments of 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath and servants' room on 1st, 2d and 3d floors; 3 rooms front and large open lot in rear; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.
COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO., 418 Main St., Room 402, 33 State St., Tel. 4181 Main.

Helvetia Chambers

2-ROOM SUITES
Kitchenette, gas range, ice chest, private bath, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water and elevator. References. \$25-\$30 Per Month
706 Huntington Ave.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2-rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat, hot water and elevator. References. \$25-\$30 Per Month
A. C. CHISHOLM, 1250 Beacon St., Boston.

Modern Housekeeping Apartments

420 BROOKLINE AVENUE, BOSTON.
1, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath and kitchenette, continuous hot water and janitor service. Rents \$20 to \$32. 420 Brookline Avenue, Boston.
FRED L. CROCKER
729 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. Hay. 3465-W.
Or Janitor on premises.

ONLY ONE LEFT

Desirable apartment, light outside rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, continuous hot water, hardwood floors, janitor service. Location ideal, near Common. wealth ave. Several lines of electric cars. Will make concession in rent to small family. ATWOOD, PATTEE & POTTER, School St., Boston. Tel. 515-16 Main.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

TO LET—2 and 3 rooms, two baths, piazzas, 4 rooms on front, finished modern and artistic, convenient and splendid location. A. C. CHISHOLM, 1250 Beacon St., Boston.

THE MARLBOROUGH

416 Marlborough St.
Apartments of seven rooms \$1200 to \$1400.

THE ILKLEY

176-8 Huntington Ave.
Apartments of eight large, bright rooms, \$850 to \$1200.

SYMPHONY CHAMBERS

Cor. Massachusetts and Huntington Aves.
Desirable offices and studios.

69 Gainsborough Street

Apartments of five and six rooms, \$600 to \$800.

Edward Peirce

10 BROAD ST., ROOM 5

TO LET—In Gay's new block, near high school, Quincy, tenements of 6 rooms; rent \$25 month; carfare 5c to Boston line; 8 miles from steam; all improvements and lot of land for garden; joining state land and not far from salt water bathing; best location in Quincy; ready Nov. 1. C. W. GUY, 42 Butler St., Quincy.

125 COMMONWEALTH AVE. BOSTON'S most beautiful location, where there are elegant new suites, 3 to 5 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience, \$30 and up, renting for immediate occupancy. Agent, at apartments, or phone Brighton 2013-N. For application.

OVERLOOKING CHARLES RIVER. 705 Commonwealth Ave., second floor apartment in private dwelling, consisting of 3 rooms, with bath and kitchenette, very nicely furnished, large closets, plenty of light and heat; price very reasonable.

TO LET—Cambridge, suite of 8 rooms and bath in two-family house, in refined neighborhood, near colleges. For particulars apply to E. L. SMITH, Chalmers St., Cambridge, or Tel. Cambridge 2013-N.

115 HUNTERWAY ST., suite 1, 5 large rooms, fur or unfur, with bath and maid's room. Apply at suite or DEAN & CUMMINS, 18 Tremont St., Tel. P. H. 1802.

BROOKLINE, 123 Westmoreland Ter. New 2-apartment house, 6 sunny rooms; steam heated; large piazzas back and front. All modern improvements.

167 HILL AVE. Two 4-room suites, steam heat, janitor service. Call or telephone. JOSEPH I. STEWART, 166-170 Chestnut.

SIX ROOM steam-heated apartment, modern improvements, excellent location, 45 FARFELL, 62 Central St., Somerville; Tel. 3231-W Som.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM with or without private bath; private residence; electric light. 614 W. 125th St.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK
NATIONAL RENTAL SYSTEM
Tel. 7545 Madison Sq., 31 W. 23rd St., New York. Will furnish you information regarding desirable furnished rooms, board and room. Absolutely no fee accepted. Phone, call or write.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 271, cor. 97th St.—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room top floor; elevator service. A. K. DICK.

68TH ST., 67 WEST—Handsome furnished rooms, suites with private bath; table board. Tel. Columbus 4418.

96TH ST., 64 WEST—Handsome large, small rooms; excellent board; convenient to subway and elevated; references.

ROOMS—PITTSBURGH
ONE desirable room for man; private family; all conveniences; breakfast if desired. Tel. 5212 W. Highland, 219 N. Fairmount Ave., E.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
TO RENT—Well furnished double and single outside rooms; also lounge, dining room, bath, etc. 1311 Lehigh Ave., 2nd.

ROOMS WANTED
LADY with elderly father would act as caretaker of home for use of a few rooms, or would like a few rooms in return for service. Address L. 24, Monitor.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LONDON
BOARD and residence in a thoroughly well appointed and comfortable home under personal supervision; excellent location, moderate. Apply MRS. BURNUP, 8 Pembroke Gardens, Nottingham Gate, London W. England. Telephone 2201 Western.

TO LET
TWO STORES 55 feet deep, and three suites; all improvements; to let at 280 Dartmouth St., Apt. 22.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE
GROCERIES, MARKETS, RESTAURANTS
All kinds store fixtures, refrigerators, new and second hand. Whitman Co., Sullivan St. and 2nd hand, Whitman Co., Sullivan St.

SECOND-HAND DESKS
WE ARE OFFERING
A lot of second-hand roll-top desks, very low prices; call and examine. M.-S.-M. Co., 49 Franklin St., Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING
ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. Ave. Tel. B. R. 3536-W.

STUDIOS TO LET
Music Studio for Rent.
Wednesdays and Saturdays. Apply to room 44, 229 Berkeley St., cor. Boylston St.

BELTING
LEATHER BELTING
Bought, sold, repaired. (New or old) Belts, Cements, Laces, Leather and Mill supplies. We are Belt Specialists.
Wm. P. Stanton & Bros.
EXPERT BELT MAKERS.
4 India Square.
Tel. Fort Hill 3243. BOSTON, MASS.

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

51 SUDBURY STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
Office, House and Bank Safes
Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE BY THE L. C. MOORE ESTATE, METHUEN, MASS.—A beautiful pair of closely matched horses, color light bay; full flowing manes and tails; stand about 16 hands high; weighing 1050 and 1025 pounds respectively. Exceptionally fine road horses, either single or double; sound and fearless of all objects, but a high class team. Reason for selling: present owners prefer automobiles to horses. Also 1 station carriage and 1 2-seater open carriage, both built by the Kimball Carriage Co. of Manchester, N. H., in an excellent condition; and 1 pair of silver mounted custom made harnesses. PERFECT LEVY & QUINN, 818 N. Main St., Boston. Make appointment by telephone 531-1111. Mr. Augustus S. Wright. Address all communications to Mr. Augustus S. Wright.

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
F. A. & J. A. WIND
Attorneys and Counselors.
Suite 1106, Follen Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
CLAUDE D. VALLETTE
LAWYER
1201 Main Bldg., Chicago.
ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor.
218 La Salle St., Chicago.
WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY
DR. FREDERICK K. W. BAINBRIDGE, Dentist, hours 9 to 5; Tel. Oxford 854-4. Rooms 611, 100 Boylston St., Boston.
DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
10 TREMONT STREET
ROOM 11
DR. D. V. ROWER
Suite 120, Peoples Gas Building.
Telephone Central 157-1. CHICAGO.
DR. W. C. WALKER, CHICAGO.
4101 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO.
Phone Kedzie 1178.
DR. G. H. RICHARDSON,
Tel. Randolph 797.
DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT,
1000 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.
R. JAMES RINEHART, D.D.S.,
71-72 Lloyd Building, CHICAGO.
Home Phone 3-3434. CHICAGO, ILL. MO.
CARL A. SCHULZ, D. D. S.,
Suite 200, Olivia Bldg., opp. Central High School, Lincoln 5124, Delmar 3180, St. Louis.
A DENTIST in any city will be located by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

TYPEWRITERS
\$50—The Standard Folding—\$50
SEE this little wonder and be convinced. It is a new, compact, simple and up-to-date visible typewriter for \$50; we also sell, rent and repair all other makes. Write for prices. RAYMOND TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 155 Devonshire St.

ALUMINUM TYPEWRITER
Weights only 5 pounds. In neat black case. Will fit in your pocket. Perfectly balanced; universal keyboard. BUCKENSHIER CO., 331 Boylston St.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; low prices; prompt service; write for catalogue. J. L. PEARBODY, 275 Devonshire St., Boston.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up, \$50 and over. Write for prices. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State St.

WIRE WORKS
CHENEY BIGELOW
WIRE WORKS
Bank and Office Railings
Elevator Enclosures
TEL. 1386 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

HELP WANTED
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured eight men to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big business. Write for full particulars. Address F. R. MARSHALL, The National Commercial Real Estate Co., 1329 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

EXCELLENT SWEDISH HELP always on hand at MRS. ANNA OSTERBERG'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fayette St., Boston; Tel. 4204-R.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Competent ind. maid. Must have good references. Address S. 1, 220 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, and give telephone number.

AGENTS WANTED
I Have a Splendid Opportunity
FOR THE RIGHT MAN WHO WANTS TO START IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF. We have a line of high-grade goods for which there is universal demand, for each and every article, made on honor, appeals to the pocket of every man. I am seeking a class of men who wish to establish a business for themselves. Address E. E. SWANWICK, SUPPLY COMPANY, 21, station B, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Live men and women to sell absorbing dust cloths, brushes, mops, etc.; 100 per cent profit; good clean business; established; apply at once. CONSUMERS DIRECT SUPPLY COMPANY, 48 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

YOU CAN MAKE \$8888 as our general local agent. Household necessities, saves 80%. Permanent business. Exclusive territory. Salary or commission; free samples. credit. PITKIN, 1 Union St., Newark, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED
TEACHER wanted for lessons in higher French composition; must be competent and able to help advanced student who writes; prices must be reasonable. Address L. 25, Monitor.

The United Auto Sales Co.

Offer For Sale

'06 Columbia Touring Car	\$200.00
'11 Hudson Touring Car	\$800.00
'10 Rainier Touring Car	\$500.00
'10 Empire Roadster	\$800.00
'09 Peerless Roadster	\$1000.00

All the above cars are in perfect order, and we will give a written guarantee with any car bought of us. We represent our goods just as they are. We want your trade, and your confidence also. Take any East Cambridge car. They pass our doors.
Automobiles purchased of us will be delivered free of charge. We will also teach you to operate any car purchased of us.

617 Cambridge Street,
EAST CAMBRIDGE, - MASS.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A CAR

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A CAR

If you want to sell, consult us before going elsewhere, as we are in a position to sell your car quickly.
We have a large list of customers waiting.
If you want to buy, it is also to your advantage to consult us.
We have storage space for 200 cars. Parties wishing to put their cars in winter storage, we will send for them free of charge.
Drop us a postal if you have a car to sell, or drive it over or we will send a representative to look at it.

UNITED AUTO SALES CO.

617 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge
All East Cambridge cars pass the door

EVERITT

These Second-Hand Cars which we have taken in trade for new Everitts are offered for the following attractive prices:

1910 Hudson Touring Car	650.00
1911 Hudson Pony Tonneau	1050.00
1911 Chalmers Touring Car	1100.00
1908 Pope-Toledo Seven-passenger	550.00
1908 Locomobile Seven-passenger	700.00

I. S. HARRINGTON & COMPANY

589 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

RENAULT CARS

One 20-30 H. P. Renault chassis, runabout type, with four bucket seat body, Victoria top. Chassis complete with demountable rims, extra tires, speedometer, etc.
One 20-30 H. P. Renault chassis with touring or limousine body, both bodies made by Rothschild & Company. Limousine body could not be sold from brand new. Chassis complete with demountable rims, extra tires, etc.
One 35-45 H. P. Renault chassis with limousine body built by Chauvey Thomas company, or Rothschild H. P. limousine body could be mounted on this chassis, same complete with demountable rims, extra tires, speedometer, etc.
We wish to state that all of these cars are guaranteed in excellent condition and carry the same guarantee as new cars. "Guaranteed for Life." We are willing to sell any of these cars at a great reduction to make room for new cars coming in. This is the chance of a lifetime to buy a car, acknowledged by all to be the finest car built in the world.
ALFRED CUTLER MORSE & CO., Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston, Mass.

Automobile Lighting

The Safest, Cleanest and Most Convenient Method Is with Electricity
"APLCO" Systems
Are the Oldest and Best
Let Us Quote Prices
The Charles A. Jackson Co.,
N. E. Distributors for
APPLE ELECTRIC CO., Dayton, O.
55 STANHOPE ST.
Tel. Tremont 646

TIRE VULCANIZING

HEADQUARTERS FOR INNER SHOES.
Call and see our fine stock of new and GOOD second-hand Shoes and Tubes. Repairs fully GUARANTEED.
HUB VULCANIZING CO.,
Tel. Tremont 543-W, 194 Columbus Ave.

Hub Auto Tops

We can save you money on your tops and slip covers by placing your order with us. Our small expense and experience in this particular line enables us to give you high-class work at low prices. All work guaranteed. Repairing a specialty. Call or write. HUB AUTO TOP CO., 22 Columbia St., Boston; Tel. Back Bay 5195-M.

Automobile Radiator and Lamp REPAIRING

Nickel, brass and copper plating on all "hot" parts, wind shield, glass, put in frames, lamps and radiators repaired by expert workmen at short notice. G. W. TURNER, 15 Cambridge St., Boston.

GLOBE AUTO TOPS

SEE US before placing order elsewhere. We have on hand tons of different model cars at our prices. Write for samples, etc. GLOBE AUTO TOP CO., 112 Norway St.

Automobile Painting

The Fred A. Loud Co.
Now is the time to put your limousine in first-class condition for fall and winter. We have limousines, touring, runabout and truck bodies, tops, slip lining and dust covers. We do painting and varnishing. New and used limousine bodies in all Packard and other makes of cars. Auxiliary seats furnished and attached to any car.
Our workmen are the best and the quality of work the highest obtainable. All prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Once a customer always a customer.

Cor. Lansdowne and Franklin Sts.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Telephone Connection.

BICYCLES

BICYCLES, all sizes, \$10; Chainsets, \$15; Racer, \$25; Folding, \$30; Motor-cycle, \$75; building and repairing. Catalog free. 817 M. Columbus Ave., Boston.

Exceptional Values

We have just taken in trade for 1912 Reos, Pope-Hartford, Overland, Cadillac, Ford, etc., cars. We will sell these cars at very low prices. Also have some fine values in rebuilt Reo cars, suitable for pleasure and commercial purposes.
LINSCOTT MOTOR CO.,
103 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HIGH GRADE
Tire Repairing
VULCANIZING, RETREADING
All work done by experienced men and FULLY GUARANTEED
J. H. & G. L. Atwood & Co.,
18 BOWKER ST.
Tel. Hay 1310 Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES
On purchase of new ones, six sizes above. S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.
GEO. COLLINS, 281A Columbus Ave.

MOTOR CYCLES

Yale & Pope
Motorcycles, 1912 Models.
N. E. MOTORCYCLE CO., 178 Columbus Ave.
HUB MOTORCYCLE CO.'S
UP-TO-DATE REPAIR SHOP
OVERHAUL YOUR MOTORCYCLES.
EXPERIMENTAL WORK.
224 COLUMBUS AVE.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Telephone
Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

Classified Real Estate

Telephone
Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE-FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE-FLORIDA

The Ideal Location in Boston FOR HOMES

High elevation, dry ground, little grading required as land is nearly level. It overlooks Jamaica Park, Jamaica Pond, covering 65 acres, in view of this land. South Huntington Avenue cars leave Park St. every few minutes, only 20 minutes' ride to this estate. Elevated and Centre St. cars pass street, short walk to Boylston Station. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.

This land restricted to first-class single and two-family houses. Seven terra cotta houses now being constructed. Come and see the ideal house of the 20th Century. Houses and lots for sale, and will build to suit purchaser. Deep loam and gravel cover this land—no damp cellars. For plans, terms and prices, apply to

SAMUEL J. WILDE

Tel. 2377 W. Jam.

72 Perkins Street - Jamaica Plain

SEEKS ATTITUDE OF CANDIDATES ON STATE PARKS

WOBURN, Mass.—Aldice G. Eames, editor of the Evening News, has sent the following open letter to Governor Foss and Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham:

"In view of your candidacy for the governorship of this state, and of your appeal to the voters of Woburn for their support, I take it upon myself to lay before you certain phases of the metropolitan park situation as it appeals to the voters and taxpayers of this city.

"The citizens of Woburn have paid taxes rising \$50,000 toward the construction and maintenance of the metropolitan park system, in which the nearest point to Woburn is considerably more than two miles distant. Our assessment this year is \$6112.61, and to this amount must be added our assessment of \$785.71, our proportionate share of the expense of constructing the Charles river basin, which is eight miles from our borders. This is taxation, not without representation, but without benefit."

HINGHAM SOCIETY AWARDED BANNER

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Delegates from Hingham, Weymouth, Cohasset, Rockland and Hanover attended the quarterly meeting of the East Norfolk Christian Endeavor Society, held in the East Weymouth Congregational church, Friday evening. Allan Munroe of South Weymouth presided.

Following an address of welcome, the role of the societies was called. A banner for the society having the largest attendance was awarded to the society from the Baptist church at Hingham.

MALDEN TEACHERS ASK FOR MORE PAY

Teachers of the Malden high school have forwarded to the school committee a petition asking for increased salaries, giving as their reasons for the request the higher maximum salaries paid in schools of equal size in the state.

The school board will take the subject under consideration at its next meeting.

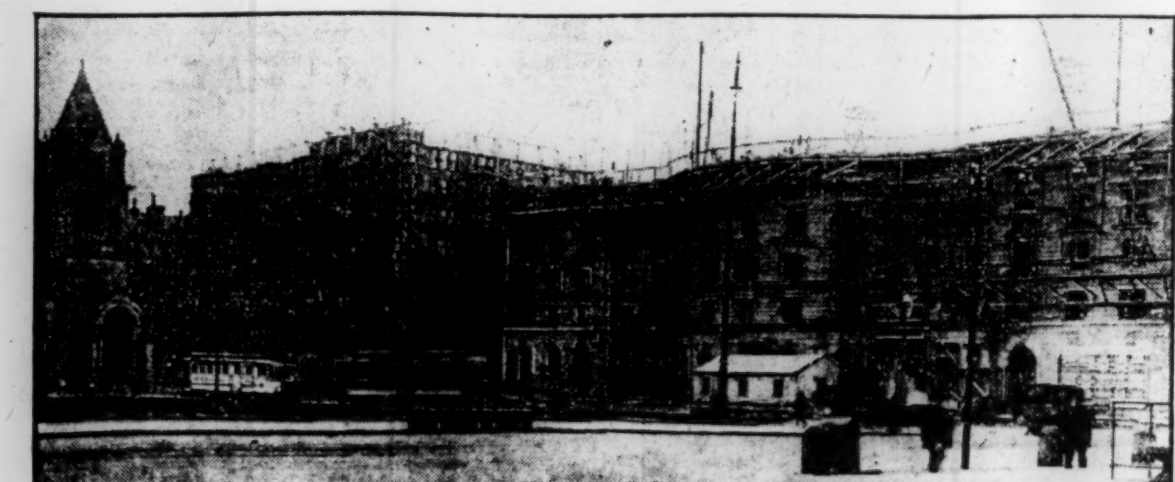
FIVE HUNDRED MEN HURRYING BUILDING ALONG

Work was begun today on the sixth story of the Copley-Plaza hotel, which is being erected in Copley square, four fifths of the outer walls of the building having been completed. Five hundred men are engaged in the work of construction and one quarter of the building cost has been expended.

Limestone was the first material used in the building. Brick and terra cotta trimmings was used up to the sixth floor and ornamental terra cotta will be used from now on.

It is regarded as practically certain that the hotel will be finished by July 1 and the contractors are hopeful that their work will be completed a month earlier than that date.

HOW THE COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL LOOKS TODAY



Work is being pushed on new structure which has reached sixth story and will be completed in July

MISSIONARIES HAVE BOYS' DEBATE AT THE INSTITUTE

A boys' debate will open the fourth day's session of the missionary institute or continuation of the World in Boston, which will convene at 3 p. m. today in the First Baptist church.

Miss Susan Mendenhall of the Sunday school department of the missionary education movement will conduct the "story hour" service at 3:30 p. m. and Miss Margaret Slattery will deliver an address at 5 p. m.

R. E. Diffendorfer will lead a discussion on "Education Through Service" at 7 p. m. Dr. Lauderburn will conduct the "period of intercession" at 8 p. m. Mission study will be the topic at 8:15 p. m. The institute will close on Tuesday evening.

MALDEN ITALIANS EAGER TO STUDY

Malden's school committee has under consideration a plan for the opening of either the Emerson or the West school building for night classes for residents of the Edgeworth section and for the Italian residents who are eager to learn English.

The latter people have been attending night school at the Malden Y. M. C. A. where the necessary English vocabulary has been taught in about 30 lessons, but the classes have grown so rapidly that additional accommodation was found necessary. Samuel K. Nason, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has volunteered to furnish teachers if the school department will manage the school and provide quarters. About 100 residents of the Edgeworth section desire to study.

MAYOR PROPOSES STRIKE MEETING

LYNN, Mass.—The first step by the municipal authorities toward ending the cutters' strike came today, when Mayor Conroy addressed letters to the heads of the cutters' assembly and representatives of the manufacturers, asking them to meet next Monday at 4 p. m. in his office.

It is said that the purpose of the meeting is to see what steps can be taken for concerted action to end the difficulty.

NEW COMMITTEES NAME OFFICERS

READING, Mass.—James W. Killam was elected chairman of the Republican town committee Friday night, Carl M. Spencer secretary and Frank F. Strout treasurer. The Democratic committee chose George L. Flint chairman, Millard F. Charles secretary and Spencer G. Stewart treasurer.

CAMBRIDGE MASONS AT PARTY

Cambridge Royal Arch chapter of Masons held the first social affair in the new temple last night. There were 510 in the company that remained until midnight to participate in the festive season then inaugurated.

IF YOU WANT TO Buy or Sell, Hire or Rent Mortgage or Insure in BROOKLINE

Communicate at once with the office of **FRANK A. RUSSELL** 506-7-8-9 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON 1321 BEACON ST. (Coolidge Corner) 219 WASHINGTON ST. (Brookline Village) Tel. at Each Office.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING. SHEET METAL WORK. SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND DOWNPIPES. Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks. **W. A. MURTFELDT CO.** 161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

BACK BAY APARTMENT

TO LET. Second floor suite on Commonwealth ave. (story), containing 3 rooms, reception hall and bath; heat, continuous hot water, elevator and laundry service; immediate possession may be had and suite will be repaired to suit tenant.

FRANK A. RUSSELL 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Coolidge Corner) 219 Washington St., Brookline Village

ARLINGTON

Fine location, modern house, 8 rooms and bath; 2500 ft. land; \$3000; small amount down, balance \$1000.

HENDERSON BROS. NO. CAMBRIDGE—2067 MASS. AVE.

Our Fall Catalogue

Just issued, contains illustrations and descriptions of over 500 farms and country houses, sent free. **BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY**, Dept. M-24, North Market street, Boston, Mass.

100 ACRES—\$1650

1 1/2-STORY house, 3 barns, sheds, tool house, corn barn, poultry house, large orchard, 200 bbls. apples on average, buildings for 1000 bbls., at Winsor, N. H. **FRANK N. RANS**, 27 State St., Room 41, Boston, Mass. Tel. Fort Hill 3294.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE **ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO.** 1000 SQUARE CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SOMERVILLE—For home and investment. 9 and 10 new three-family houses, slightly location, large income from rentals; will take old property in trade; very low rent prices and easiest terms; call or write. **MASS. REALTY CO.** 43 Tremont st.

CAMBRIDGE—NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSE

Built by the day; 5 and 7-room suites; beautifully situated near magnificent park; 2 hot water heaters; h. w. floors; best of neighbors; \$6500. First payment of \$1000. No brokers.

BOROUGH HEADS OPPOSE EQUAL PAY

NEW YORK — The members of the board of estimate, with the exceptions of Mayor Gaynor and Maurice Connelly, president of Queens, have signed a communication sent to Governor Dix opposing the equal pay bill for women school teachers, approved by the mayor a week ago. The action of the mayor in signing the bill greatly pleased the women teachers. Now they are gravely anxious about the attitude of the Governor on the communication signed by Controller Prendergast, John Purroy Mitchell, president of the board of aldermen; George McAneny, borough president of Manhattan; Alfred E. Steers, borough president of Brooklyn; Cyrus C. Miller, borough president of the Bronx; and George Cronwell, borough president of Richmond.

LYNN EXPERT RECOMMENDED

LYNN, Mass.—Earl E. H. Emerson of this city has been recommended by the faculty of the Lynn English high school to take charge of the manual training department of the Berlin, N. H., high school. Mr. Emerson is a graduate of the Lynn school.

RENT PAYERS

Let Us Appeal to Your Common Sense

Why pay rent half to three-quarters of an hour's run from the city when you can own a home of your own, paying for it in small monthly installments same as rent, as many others are doing at beautiful and select Atlantic-by-the-Sea. All improvements, city, country and seashore combined.

Only 10 Minutes from South Station

Our customers are our best references. Ask any of them. Send for our Free booklet, "How to Finance a Home." It costs you nothing, and contains information of the greatest value to the homeseeker and investor.

No Money Down Home Sites

Any purchaser has the privilege of securing his or her home site with ample time allowed for conducting a most rigid investigation and comparison of values before paying a single dollar on the investment. Could a more fair offer be made?

CONANT, 612 Old South Bldg., Boston

Do You Want to Own a Cosy, Modern Eight-Room House in Reading, Mass.?

Good neighborhood, handy to steam and electric railroad, schools, stores and churches, can be bought for what it now costs you for rent. An ideal house, 6000 ft. of land. Property is all that could be desired. Will sell for \$2500; \$200 cash; balance \$25 per month.

J. B. LEWIS 101 Tremont Street BOSTON

Why Pay Rent?

When you can buy for \$5000 to \$7500, little or nothing down, a brand new house of 8 or 10 rooms and bath, with hardwood floors, electric lights, open plumbing, steam heat and every modern convenience, situated in the beautiful Aberdeen District, one of Boston's choicest suburbs, near the Brookline line and just off the Commonwealth avenue electric cars; your home can be paid for as rent; a chance that you may never have again. We have 25 of these houses to dispose of at once, so special inducements as to prices and terms will be made to parties purchasing before November 15th, 1911. For prices and further particulars apply to

FRANK A. RUSSELL 506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON 1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Coolidge Corner)

Why Not Live in Wakefield?

A very ornamental 2-story frame house, built on honor and 970 sq. ft. of land. No. 86 PLEASANT ST.

The estate is beautifully located on high land, commanding a view of many of the surrounding fine houses, most of which are owned by the occupants. The house has 12 rooms and is arranged for 1 or 2 families. It is electrically lighted by steam, has windows, large piazza, plenty of closets, open fireplace, reception room, near Main St., electric bus, Quannapowitt, park and Common, churches and schools; short walk downtown to shopping district; house open for inspection; assessed \$5700; will rent readily for \$50 per annum; price and terms apply to **CHARLES N. GOODRICH**, 512 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

THIS INVESTMENT WILL PAY

WEDGEMERE

Four modern houses nearing completion, large living room, open fire, dining hall, kitchen, laundry, sun parlor first floor; master bedroom, private bath, 2 or 3 open-air sleeping apart, guest's bath, second floor; third floor, 2 rooms; hot water heat, gas and electric combination; street houses, design is the latest product of the market; \$800 to \$1000 per lot, including walks on street and conveniently. Property well restricted. This property is at Ridgewell; high and dry and close to transportation. We have no better residential district in Winchester. Telephone 114 Winchester owner.

VILLAGE FARM

House 14 rooms, 4 bay windows, fine cellar, in A1 condition; barn, 6 teams, shed with 10 stalls, 40 fruit trees, small woods of all kinds, delicious well of water, 10 acres rich tillage, deep soil, no rocks, 15 acres wood and pasture. Horse, 3 cows, fowls, wagon, farming tools, everything included; 10 minutes walk to electric depot, stores, P. O., etc. Residential town; excellent train service; fair, convenient; good roads and sidewalks; \$1200; reasonable terms. **J. N. HIXON**, WEST MELBOURNE, MASS.

520 Commonwealth Ave.

At Junction of Beacon Street FOR SALE OR TO LET House with fourteen rooms and three baths, open plumbing, electric lighting. Apply to **CHARLES E. LORD** 24 MILK STREET OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

COMMONWEALTH AVE.

TO LET. Furnished house on the north side of the avenue, near Harvard St., containing 14 rooms and bath; new oak floors, modern plumbing and all improvements; will be rented completely furnished for the winter or longer.

FRANK A. RUSSELL 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Coolidge Corner) 219 Washington St., Brookline Village

MELROSE HIGHLANDS

Beautifully located modern home, 8 rooms, hot water heat, hardwood floors, open fireplace, gas, electric, good big lawn, near train, electric and schools. Will sell for this year's appraised value. **O. W. FREMCH**, 44 Henry Ave., Phone 266-W.

WANTED

COTTAGE or bungalow on main line R. & A. Newton or nearer in exchange for 1900 sq. ft. land, making 3 1/2 acre bungalow, high elevation in Brookline; house must be modern and handy to cars. Address O 24, Monitor office.

WINTHROP

HOUSES for one family for sale, \$3000 to \$12,000; 2 families, \$5000 to \$8000; rents, \$200 to \$1000. **FRANK A. RUSSELL** 506 Old South Bldg., Boston 1321 Beacon St., Brookline (Coolidge Corner) 219 Washington St., Brookline Village

WANTER

WANTER. NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSE 2 1/2 mile, from center, steam and electric h. w. floors; 3 furnaces; everything sep.; solid concrete foundation; best stock through-out; \$7200. Address P 10, Monitor.

SOMERVILLE

\$500 buys a good 6-room house, cemented cellar, A1 condition, half dozen fruit trees; sacrifice; \$3000. **PETERS**, 10 Tremont st.

REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD

JOSEPH CLARK CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. **FRANK H. SMITH**

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale

and to let. **L. WILLICUTT & CO.** 78 Beale St., near depot.



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Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. **FRANK H. SMITH**

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale

and to let. **L. WILLICUTT & CO.** 78 Beale St., near depot.

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr. 171 LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA. (The Gateway to the Everglades.)

If you want a home in the Sunny South, a farm or orange, grape fruit or avocado pear grove, write us. We have farming land from \$25 per acre up, and groves from \$250 up. Correspondence solicited.

REAL ESTATE-LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles --- City of Homes

Population 1900..... 102,479
Population 1911..... 350,000
Population 1920 (est.)..... 1,000,000
Los Angeles is today at the dawn of the greatest development in the history of American cities.

The completion of the Panama canal, together with the mammoth Owens river aqueduct and the completion of many other gigantic projects, insures the future of this wonderful city.

This company is a going concern and undertakes the buying and subdivision of land and tract in or adjacent to Los Angeles and to erect and sell homes thereupon. It is a fact that the demand for modern homes in Los Angeles is greater than the supply.

This company offers to the investing public its guaranteed (75%) preferred stock at One Dollar (\$1.00) per share. An early advance is assured. Strict investigation is solicited. Prospectus on request.

NOTA BENE—Stock goes to \$1.15 on September first, 9% guaranteed on present market.

GUARANTEE BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO.

421-2-3 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LOS ANGELES, CAL.

REAL ESTATE-ALABAMA

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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276 Boylston Street, Boston

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats, Toques and Bonnets

An attractive assortment of original and distinctive designs at moderate prices.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES FROM \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, upwards.



You Will Find a Complete

Line of Corsets

In all the New Fall Models. Brassieres to fit any figure—dainty novelties. Sahlin Corsets. In fact everything new and up to date that can be found in a finely appointed Corset Store.

PIERCE HAYNES CORSET CO.
3 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

MADAME ROURKE

Highest Grade of Hair Goods. Hair Work of All Kinds
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Marcel Wave
LARGE SELECTION OF DOLL WIGS
58 Winter Street Room 12 BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. 1141-J, Oxford

Mrs. J. H. O'Brien and Miss A. F. Boyle
GOWNS AND TAILORED SUITS
Dresses from Imported Cloths, \$15 to \$25. Custom Blouses a specialty.
P. S.—Ladies may furnish their own materials.
384 BOYLSTON ST. Allen-Hall Bldg. BOSTON

NEW CENTRAL OREGON RAILROADS WILL OPEN UP LUMBER BUSINESS

Discussing the significance of the completion at an early date of railroads into central Oregon and of what products will give these roads business, George Palmer Putnam in the Portland Oregonian says that the tonnage producers are beef, sheep and wool and lumber. Their importance is in inverse ratio to their order as here set down.

The exportation of all of these products will mean increased wealth for Oregon.

Chief of the immediately available resources of Oregon's inland empire is its timber. Already steps are being taken by the several large-lumber companies who control vast bodies of the interior timber for its manufacture. And as but a small portion of the lumber can find home consumption, great quantities will go to the markets of the middle West. This movement is destined to get under way notably very early in the coming year, and will be of ever-increasing importance as the manufacturing assumes a larger scale.

Logging the central Oregon product is a "railroad proposition." The logs will be brought to the mills upon logging railroads. These will be constructed by the lumber companies.

As recently stated by D. F. Brooks, head of one of the largest groups of lumber organizations in the United States, the first manufacturing of the interior's timber will be through the medium of these roads. Dr. Brooks, who is at the head of the Bend Company, a timber and townsite corporation which controls much property in and about Bend, and adjacent timber, has stated that these logging railroads will be employed to bring the timber to Bend, where joint milling will be conducted on the Deschutes, at locations already purchased.

Already there are in operation at Bend several mills. The railroad is constructing a spur to the Bend Company mill, and as soon as the transportation company is prepared to handle the traffic the first exportation of central Oregon lumber will commence.

With the installation of the big mills and ever-increasing exportation will continue. That this will mean more to the quick development of the country, by bringing in eastern money in return for the native-produced stock, than can any one other factor, is recognized by all familiar with the situation.

BUTTE METHODS OF GOVERNMENT PLEASE EDUCATOR

BUTTE, Mont.—Prof. John Graham Brooks, lecturer on economics at the University of California at Berkeley, recently paid a visit to this city to study the methods of the city under a socialist administration.

"The point is," said Professor Brooks, "that there is scarcely a thing in the government of these socialists, at Milwaukee or Butte, which is really socialist. They are not changing the economic system, but they are giving these cities the best, the cleanest and most satisfactory business administration in their history."

"It is a surprise to the men back there that the socialists, instead of being destructive, are up to date. They have restored the credit of their city. They are winning the support of the citizens in general for a clean, safe, progressive government."

WASHINGTON TOWN IS TO HAVE POTATO CARNIVAL

WATERVILLE, Wash.—A potato carnival is the unique event that the residents of this place are planning for the latter part of this month or early in November.

Growers from all parts of the country will be invited to exhibit specimens, and substantial cash prizes and premiums in kind will be offered for displays. A citizens' committee has raised a fund to defray the expenses of the carnival, and no charge will be made for entries or display space. It is announced that awards will be made by competent judges for the best display by a single grower, for the largest number of varieties, for the largest acre yield, for the potato best adapted to the elevation of Waterville, which is 2900 feet above sea level, and for the potato best adapted to the Columbian river level.

One of the interesting features in connection with the exposition will be the choosing of a queen for the carnival.

YAMHILL, ORE., DEPOSITS GROW

SHERIDAN, Ore.—The report of State Bank Examiner Wright shows that Yamhill county adds substantially to the aggregate savings deposits of the state.

To the contribution of the large totals of the Oregon deposits the 14 banks of Yamhill county have a big share, the deposits amounting to \$2,148,601.88.

The total resources of these institutions reach \$2,989,712.71 and the reserve average is 37 per cent. Nine banks show a substantial increase since the last official call.

NEW OPERA HOUSE IS OPENED

(By the United Press)
LONDON—The new London opera house built by Oscar Hammerstein and which cost more than \$1,000,000 was thrown open to public view on Friday night. Upward of 2000 persons, representatives of society, the stage and literature were present.



When the Unexpected Happens

That ring of the door bell—what a satisfaction it is to be dressed in a MANDEEL KIMONO. Mandeel Kimonos are most daintily designed and made in harmonious shades and patterns. Why not, even when at work, be dressed becomingly? MANDEEL KIMONOS like illustration made of Serpentine Crepe with rich floral designs on plain ground, tucked shoulders, Empire back, trimmed with Satin Ribbon. POSTPAID \$2.00 for a limited time only.

JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS

MANDEEL IMPORT CO. 22 KNEELAND STREET BOSTON

The Ladies' Waists at

Miss M. F. Fisk's Red Glove Shop
322 BOYLSTON STREET

are deserving of great praise. They are in Silk, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Cloth and Marquisette in fashionable colors and becoming models, with just the necessary touch of embroidery, fringe or lace to give harmony to the whole.

MRS. MacHALE

All the Latest Hair Accessories

Ladies' and Children's Toilet Parlors

Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Dressing, Every Hair Accessory

420 BOYLSTON STREET - BOSTON

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL

DRAFTING, DRESSMAKING AND DESIGNING TAUGHT

Satisfaction in every detail guaranteed. Bring your own material and make your own gowns.

DRAFTING, DESIGNING, 10 to 12. DRESSMAKING, 2 to 4.

Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10. Call or write for particulars. Bon Ton patterns of all kinds.

MARTHA M. FLINT, 560 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. (Agent).

McDowell School

For Dressmaking and Millinery

Best and easiest method; individual instruction, expert teachers; day or evening. Ladies! Let us make your fall or winter hat for \$1. or trimmed for 50c. Bring in your own materials or we will furnish them; style and workmanship guaranteed. The famous McDowell shirt waist pattern cut to measure. 50c. Imported crinolone models. MISS M. E. DAVIS, Principal, 25 Winter St., Boston.

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Ladies' Tailor

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Smart Models Shown

383 Boylston St. BOSTON

M. A. GURNEY

SMART HATS

Moderate Prices

367 Boylston Street, Boston

MONTANA RAISES

LARGEST AND BEST

CROPS IN ITS HISTORY

BUTTE, Mont.—Both in quantity and quality the crops of this year have never been equalled in this state. Sheep, cattle and agricultural products are now developing to a wonderful extent in Montana, and the great trunk railroads are doing stupendous work to aid in this development.

Copper is the chief product of this town, but the precious metals, gold and silver, along with other minerals are obtained in large quantities when "the rock" is smelted. Gold was first discovered and washed in Missoula Gulch—placer mining in those days. Then silver was found and mined in large quantities, and when things seemed to be almost "worked out" copper began to be mined in paying quantities, which resulted in the "Richest Hill in the World" being found. From this hill untold millions have been dug and unknown millions yet remain to be abstracted.

TIMBER NEEDED

BY GOVERNMENT

SEATTLE, WASH.—One of the largest lumber orders to be placed by the government in many months will be awarded Nov. 4 by the United States quartermaster in Seattle.

The government is in the market for 2,705,900 feet of lumber for use in the Philippine islands.

The government wants the lumber delivered at Seattle, Tacoma or other Puget sound points or at Portland.

The bulk of the contract calls for timbers, although a considerable quantity of boards and finishing lumber is also wanted.



FIANDER

Is now displaying at his new

STREET FLOOR

STORE

FURS, MILLINERY, LEATHERS, MARABOUT, Etc.

and he will make to your order an exclusively

TAILORED SUIT, COAT or DRESS

with goods furnished by you. A large variety of the latest fall materials to select from at \$18 up.

A RETAIL STORE WITH WHOLESALE PRICES.

790 WASHINGTON

Opp. Hollis Street

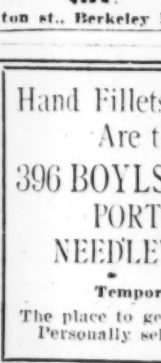


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These corsets never sold in stores. Can only be bought at the Spirella Corset Shop.

Flexible, graceful, permanently shape retaining. Fitted by expert corsetiers. Guaranteed for one year against breakage or rust. Read Spirella ads. in Ladies' Home Journal, Delinquent, De-signer, New Idea, Vogue, Tel. B. B. 244.

MRS. M. W. WILLEY, N. E. Mgr., 420 Boylston St., Berkeley Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.



Hand Fillets & Embroideries

Are the Newest

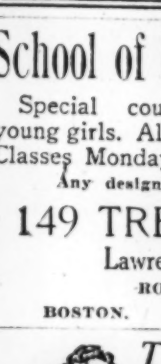
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PORTO RICAN

NEEDLEWORK SHOP

Temporary Premises.

The place to get novelties reasonable. Personally selected in Porto Rico.



School of Dressmaking

Special course arranged for young girls. All home work taught. Classes Monday and Thursday.

Any design cut to measure.

149 TREMONT ST.

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ROOM 252.

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The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY, Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

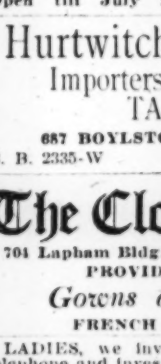
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GOWNS

290 Westminster St.

Suite 510, Lapham Bldg., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Open 11th July 29th.



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Importers and Ladies' Tailors

687 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Kensington Bldg.

R. B. 2335-W



The Clover Shop

701 Lapham Bldg., 290 Westminster St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gowns and Waists

FRENCH NOVELTIES.

LADIES, we invite you to call, write, telephone and investigate our DRESS CUTTING SYSTEM, 74 Boylston St., Boston. Rooms 208-210. Tel. Oxford 9-0.

Reliable Guaranteed Watch for Only \$1.00



Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, stem set. American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut pinions, straight line escapement, all parts of Watch interchangeable. Handsome dial with sunken second dial and beautifully enameled rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which looks just like gold and wears like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. This Watch is a splendid time keeper, and both works and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market, and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 Watch ever offered before.

Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for Only \$1.00.

LEONARD BROWN & CO., Dent, R. 1 Washington Street - Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE "Goodwin" Corset

Now comprises through the entire line a type for every need. Each has been a careful study in construction and grace of line, reproducing the natural beauty of the feminine form.

Esther Rodman

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Kensington Bldg.

Tel. 2364 B. B.

You Should Taste "B" Rose Sweets

Why? Because—

If a dainty gift. To your sweetheart you'd take. If a good impression. You are trying to make. Just give her a box—

You know the right kind—

"B" Rose, seven sweets.

And success you will find.

Every Taste A Pleasant Thought

For sale at all first-class drug stores and high-grade confectioners.

B. Rose

Our Chocolates are Made under the Best Sanitary Conditions.

JOHN W. CROOKS CHOCOLATE CO. 40 NORTH ST. BOSTON, MASS.

John Schwalm

HIGH CLASS Tailoring

for Ladies and Gentlemen. Personal attention given to each customer.

Room 516, Colonial Bldg.

100 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SHAMPOOING

Hair Dried by Sun

Hair Dressing of all kinds. Hair Work done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Pupils taught. Rates reasonable. Leave when satisfied with their proficiency.

MRS. M. HANCOCK

462 Boylston St., Boston.

MARY T. HAZELTON

120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Furniture Drapery, Wall Papers, Furniture repaired, upholstered, Mattresses remade. Curtains cleaned, Carpets and Rugs taken up, cleaned and re-laid. Personal attention given to work done in houses or apartments during absence of occupants. Formerly of the L. A. Bowker Co. Tel. Main 4678-W.

\$3 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP

Ladies' Hatter

59 Temple Pl., Boston, up one flight. Hats made and remodeled from your own materials.

FOSTER BED-ROOM SLIPPER

Attractive, durable, comfortable. Sues, girls' and children's. Boys' and girls' and velvet. Royal purple and all colors to match lingerie gowns.

Order size of foot.

MRS. FOSTER, 308 Mass. Ave., Boston.

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DESIGNER AND IMPORTER OF PAPER PATTERNS

Eight years with S. T. Taylor Co.'s Agency. Patterns made with any design. Careful attention given to Mail Orders.

A. GITLIN & SONS

Ladies' Tailors

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Kensington Bldg.

MRS. ANNIE F. CRAGAN, MAKER OF MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

19 ARLINGTON ST., BOSTON.

GOWNS made and remodeled by experienced dressmaker accustomed to high grade work; by the day, or will call for work; reasonable terms. 8, LINDSTOWN, 41 School St., Roxbury.

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General shopping. No commission charged. Costumes designed. Bank references.

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THE SHOOTING STUDIO, 21 West 10th St., NEW YORK CITY; Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

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Latest Models, Imported and Domestic, in

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At Reasonable Prices

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The Pillow Shoe

FOR WOMEN

Soft, easy, durable. Unlined Vici Kid. Rubber heels. All styles. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded. Write for free catalog or call and see us.

PILLOW SHOE CO. 151 SUMMER ST. DEPT. F, BOSTON, MASS.

Post paid in U.S.

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Ladies' Tailor

Gowns, Tailored Suits

Evening Gowns & Wraps

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Practical Furrier

521 Washington St.

Telephone 1073-1 Oxford BOSTON

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

NOGRAPHER wanted, quick at \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 28

NOGRAPHER wanted, experienced house; \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 28

NOGRAPHER wanted, law; \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 28

NOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted, Conn.; \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 28

NOGRAPHER wanted, W. Upton; \$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 28

NOGRAPHERS wanted, Cambridge; \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 28

ITCHERS, leather specialties, \$5. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 28

4, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send
 application blank, enclosing stamp. 28
 THEIRS wanted, custom underwear,
 E. FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees
 4, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send
 application blank, enclosing stamp. 28
 THEIRS wanted, bags and belts. 80.
 E. FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees
 4, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send
 application blank, enclosing stamp. 28
 TCHING ROOM FORELADY wanted
 e. Apply to KIMBALL BROS. SHOW
 Manchester, N. H. 29
 GIVE department store, 51.
 E. FREE EMP. OFFICE no fees
 4, 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send
 application blank, enclosing stamp. 28
 THERMOP. wanted, 10000.
 522, 827, 827, 827, 827, 827, 827, 827,
 522 Franklin st., Boston. 29

LORESS wanted in Roslindale, \$8.
E FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 83 Kneeland st., Boston, or send application blank, enclosing stamp, 28.
LORESS wanted in Braintree, \$7-10.
E FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 83 Kneeland st., Boston, or send application blank, enclosing stamp, 28.
LORESS and busheeler in city, \$9.
E FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 83 Kneeland st., Boston, or send application blank, enclosing stamp, 28.
LORESS, city, \$10. E. STATE EMP. OFFICE, (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send for application blank, enclosing stamp, 28.
LORESS wanted in BROOKLINE
OR, 125 Commonwealth ave., Brook-
line, Mass. 2
EST MAKERS wanted, experienced.

1. N. A. F. KIDS, 85 Westminister
 Ave., Providence, R. I. 02901.
 2. 1ST PRESSER wanted to operate;
 pay no object. STATE FREE
 OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneel-
 ed, Boston, or send for application
 containing stamp.
 3. SOLE WEAVERS in Bitterley, \$10.12.
 4. FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
 charged), 8 Kneelad, Boston, or send
 for application blank.
 5. 28 YR. GIRL to assist in general house-
 in small flat; go home nights. MRS.
 AZIAN, 698 Massachusetts ave., Cam-
 bridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
 1. ADVERTISING or job compositor (23,
 1 yr. residence Lawrence, union wages,
 on 625). STATE FREE EMP. OF-

1. **ROUND PRINTER** wants position as
agent of private plant or small office.
References. **JOSEPH S. RUBER**, care
of Mrs. L. L. Langer, West Lynn, Mass.
2. **ROUND MAN** in retail rubber store,
in states preferred; 12 years' experi-
enced habits. **H. L. CROPLEY**, 356
St. Providence, R. I.

3. **BRITISH YOUNG MAN** (21) desires
position in foreign office or near home.
HAROLD D. RUSS, Grove Hall P.
Oxbury, Mass.

4. **IRISH BOY** (46) wishes position in
store; some experience; nice ap-
pearance. **WILLIAM J. MURPHY**,
116 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.

5. **IRISH YOUNG MAN** desires light
employment for few leisure hours each
week.

ABBOTT, LAWRENCE
 WILES, 11 Robinson st., Somerville
 2
COOK, residence Boston, married
 10 yrs., b. and r., good experience and ref.
 OFFICE FREE EMP. OFFICE 423
 (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st.,
 n. Tel. Oxford 2000.
 2
PAINTER and paper hanger (35)
 and residence Woburn, 320 Main st., good
 license and reference. Mention 623.
 OFFICE FREE EMP. OFFICE 423 (no fees
 charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel.
 Tel. 2000.
 20
INSTANT POORKEEPER (21), no
 work, \$12-15 to start, with op-
 portunity for advancement. Send
 references. **HARRY L. WELLMAN**,
 Letter st., East Somerville, Mass. 2
INSTANT, POORKEEPER - Position

differences and experience. THOMAS J.
 NOKLIN, 55 Massachusetts ave., Bos-
 ton 20 30
 ASSISTANT JANITOR AND SPECIAL-
 IST (66), married, residence Boston;
 44; good experience. Mention No.
 14 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
 fee), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel.
 ed 2609. 20
 RES. SUPT., age 43, married, resi-
 dence Wrentham; \$750-\$900 per annum;
 charge of 30 miles of track and 45
 miles of regular car service. Men-
 tion #242. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (no fee), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
 ton, Tel. ex. 2560. 1
 PRESIDENT—Englishman of refine-
 ment wishes position as attendant to
 woman. GERALD MARTINDALE
 st., South Natick, Mass. 27

DEPENDANT, companion or otherwise
55, refinement and great experience
in education, good, best refer-
ence. C. BROWN, 300 Bickelstaff st., suite
100, Boston, Mass. 02108. 3

DOMESTIC REPAIRMAN (45), small wages,
dependable, honest, reliable, good
references. R. J. REMICK, 1000 W. 18th
st. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st.
(n. Tel. Oxford 2500). 1

ENTERPRISE, young man, wants employment
over or third hand; all-round restau-
rant work, make tea, cream, etc. any-
thing; work reasonable. O. C. HOUCKS,
Bipiston st., Boston. 1

HAIRDRESSER and pastry cook, all-round man
with 10 years' experience, all kinds of pastry;
rest or club. G. A. JULY, 299 Prince-
ton, East Boston, Mass. 2

KITCHEN ASSISTANT, 20 years' ex-
perience, restaurant, hotel, institution
work. J. J. HARRIS, 1000 W. 18th st.,
Boston, Mass. 02116. 1

workery work, desires position, F. J. LITZ, 96 Federal st., Salem, Mass. 28

BOOKKEEPER - Experienced American man desires position as bookkeeper, or as a clerk, in any business. About geography; city preferred; salary \$12 or references. **WILLIAM H. MANSON**, 300 N. 10th St., South St. Paul, Minn. 30

BOOKKEEPER of experience will accept position at moderate salary, or as assistant temporary or permanent. Address **W. ARTHUR HORNE**, 18 Dwight st., Boston 23

BOOKKEEPER - 40+ yrs. single, residence in N. Y. City, desires position in any business. **JOHN J. GILBERT**, 22020, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (charges paid), 8 Kneeland st., Boston: 31

BOOKKEEPER (Home's safeguard), clerical work, age 67, residence E. U.S. 312-315. Mention 6227. **STATE** 32

land st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2864. 1
 OCKEPPER, cashier and general office-
 Man of 15 years' experience dis-
 position of responsibility and trust;
 S. B. THOMAS, 60 Merriman
 Boston. 31
 OCKEPPER and office manager,
 62, married, residence Bryantville;
 20, good exp. and ref. Mention 6243.
 TE FREE EMP. OFFICE (on fees
 8, Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 4

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MELROSE

One of the questions to come before the people of Melrose at the state election Nov. 7, will be the question of placing the chief of police under civil service. The former chief, Frank M. McLaughlin, was appointed under civil service rules but a change was made in the ordinance prior to the appointment of Chief George E. Kerr making the officer an appointive one. A petition from the merchants of the city asks that the officer be again placed under civil service rules, in order that Chief Kerr may be retained.

The special committee of the Melrose Woman's club which has started a large collection of sacred art at the public library as a memorial to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is to give an illustrated lecture in high school hall Nov. 9, at which Rev. Henry T. Rose of Newark, N. J., will speak on "The Congressional Library" to raise funds to complete the purchase of cabinets for holding the works of art. These works were purchased mostly in Europe during the past three years and number about 2500. The collection is one of the best in America.

BROCKTON

Queen Esther circle of the Central Methodist church is preparing to present the cantata "Queen Esther" under the auspices of the society.

The city election will take place Dec. 5. Mayor Harry C. Howard is the only Republican candidate. Former Mayor William H. Clifford is out for the Democratic nomination and several others are mentioned as possibilities.

READING

George Edward Day was the lecturer at Friday's meeting of the Woman's Club. The program committee announced that the lecture course for the season would be ready for announcement before the next meeting.

STONEHAM

W. B. Jones, the engineer who was appointed by the selectmen to estimate the cost of laying new streets and water mains in Norval heights, the new residential tract near the Wakefield line, reports that it will be fully \$17,000, about \$9000 more than the park sold for. There are not enough water bonds to cover the cost and the town will be obliged to petition the next Legislature for authority to issue more.

The Baptist Boys Club has formed a juvenile political organization for the discussion of political and civic questions and these officers were elected Friday night: Republicans, president, Clarence Lent; vice-president, Arthur Van Buren; speaker, Chester Keith; Democrats, president, Paul Keith; vice-president, Willard Theobald; speaker, Russell Colley.

LYNN

Two bids for the work on the Lewis street school building will be considered by the municipal council Tuesday. Herbert C. Bayrd, commissioner of public property, has visited the rifle range at Indian Hill to consider improvements. It is estimated that nearly \$1000 will be laid out on the militia range this winter.

BRIDGEWATER

Colfax lodge I. O. O. F. of East Bridgewater will visit Pioneer lodge of this town Wednesday evening and present a traveling cabinet to the local lodge. Herbert Choleron district grand master, and suite of Somerville are expected to be present.

HANOVER

The annual reunion of the Hanover High School Alumni Association was held last evening at the town hall. Miss Carrie E. Russell, president, made the opening address.

MIDDLEBORO

An entertainment to be given by the Montgomery ladies minstreels will be held at the town hall Nov. 3. Helen Haley will be interlocutor and Miss Myra Andrews, Miss Mildred Cushman, Miss Annie Andrews, Mrs. Bourne Wood, Mrs. Kenneth L. Childs and Miss Gladys Brigham will be the end "men."

Work for the foundation of the new Y. M. C. A. on the North Main street side has been commenced and the building will be completed in a year.

MALDEN

John K. Snyder, a recent graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, has been elected organist of the Center Methodist church and will play there tomorrow morning for the first time.

Mr. Vernon lodge of Masons observed gentlemen's night Friday with an entertainment. The annual election of officers will be held at the next meeting Thursday evening.

PEMBROKE

The Plymouth and Bay conference are to hold their annual autumn meeting in Rockland Nov. 1. The women of the First Parish Sewing Circle are to hold their meeting Nov. 3 instead of Wednesday that the women may attend the conference.

HANSON

Contractor Roach of Bridgewater has completed the laying of the main pipes of the High Street Water Company and many houses already have the water installed. The system has proved a success and the service far beyond the expectations of the company.

WALTHAM

The Republican political organizations in this city are to send the names of five members in each ward to Secretary

Freedom Wentworth of the ward and city committee to form committees to work with the city committee in preparation for the coming municipal election.

The Hutchings Organ Company is moving today to a temporary building near its new factory at Clematis brook.

EVERETT

Nelson P. Brown, city solicitor, has returned a ruling to Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt regarding an ordinance recently passed by the city government granting the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company the right to lay its wires through underground conduits, but limiting the period of the franchise to 15 years. The city government has voted to grant a similar right to the Malden Electric Company.

NAHANT

Nahant townpeople are interested in the coming improvements to be made by the Nahant Street Railway Company. The company is to increase its service and purposes to lay new tracks along the Marsh road. This makes it possible to run a continuous line of cars to and from Bass Point when needed. On holidays and summer evenings a one-minute schedule can be maintained.

SWAMPSCOTT

The old Lincoln house property in this town has been purchased by Simeon Vorenberg on which he is erect summer cottages. Mr. Vorenberg has been a summer resident of Swampscott for many years. The property includes a number of old buildings and about 28,746 feet of land.

CHANGES MADE IN COLBY TEST. WATERTOWN, Me.—Changes have been made in the admission requirements for Colby College. No student from New England will be admitted to regular standing unless he has passed admission examinations or can show a certificate from some school approved by the New England certifying board.

SPOKANE SPAN IS 281 FEET LONG

SPOKANE, Wash.—When the bridge to carry Monroe street across the Spokane river in the business district here is completed the latter part of the month, the largest single span of reinforced concrete in the United States will be opened to traffic.

The central span is 281 feet, or 12 inches longer than the bridge under construction at Cleveland, O., and 58 feet longer than the Wissahickon river structure at Philadelphia, which held the distinction of being the longest span of its kind.

The cost of the Spokane bridge will be about \$550,000. In addition to the car tracks there are a team roadway and walks for pedestrians.

LUMBER PLANT FOR BEND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—One of the largest lumber-manufacturing institutions on the Pacific coast soon will be established at Bend, Ore., where the Seaton-Gipson Lumber Company of the Twin City, owns 30,000 acres of timber land.

This company expects to construct a lumber manufacturing plant that will turn out 100,000,000 feet of lumber a year or about 300,000 feet a day.

A mill of this magnitude will employ about 300 men. The payroll will amount to about \$1500 a day or \$450,000 a year.

STATE I. O. O. F. HAS ANNUAL BANQUET

More than 200 members of the Veteran Old Fellows' Association of Massachusetts held their annual banquet in honor of the thirty-seventh anniversary of their organization in Berkeley hall, Old Fellows' building, last night, with Samuel J. Elder as a speaker.

PLAN SUFRAGE TOUR OF COUNTRY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A special "suffrage car," amply equipped for long-distance travel, bearing a number of woman suffrage speakers, and carrying a supply of suffrage literature, will set out on a tour of the country shortly, according to information given out here Thursday.

Arrangements for financing the enterprise were made here during the recent convention. It is planned to invade states in the South and West and to introduce the propaganda in heretofore uncanvassed territory.

HAWAII TO AID AMERICAN SHIPS

TACOMA, Wash.—The Honolulu Bulletin announces that "The Home Industry League of Hawaii is starting a movement in aid of the American merchant marine, by inducing shippers to divide their trans-Pacific shipping among American bottoms and otherwise foster the patronage of vessels flying the American flag."

That journal also calls attention to the desire in the Philippines for a direct steamship line between Manila and the United States, with Honolulu as the halfway point.

URBAN GROWTH IN OHIO INCREASES

WASHINGTON—Urban territory of Ohio in 1910 contained 2,665,143 inhabitants, or 55.9 per cent of the total population. In 1900 it contained 1,988,382 inhabitants, or 48.1 per cent of total population.

The population of Ohio, 4,767,121, increased during the last decade 14.7 per cent, while the population of continental United States increased 21 per cent. In density of population Ohio ranks eighth, at 117 per square mile.

OREGON COUNTY TAX VALUES GROW

ASHLAND, Ore.—Jackson county's total tax valuations under the current assessment just returned by Assessor Grieve amount to approximately \$40,000,000. Exclusive of railroads and other corporations, whose property is assessed by the state board, the valuations of Jackson county for the current year total \$33,511,158.

Tillable acres aggregating 80,053 are valued at \$11,622,647; Ashland, \$3,183,746; Central Point, \$464,501; Jacksonville, \$418,091; Gold Hill, \$212,317; Phoenix, \$115,137; Talent, \$149,417; Eagle Point, \$92,386; Woodville, \$75,377.

The assessment roll shows there are 209 automobiles in the county. Only \$63,835 in money was reported to the assessor by taxpayers, while notes and accounts amounted to \$87,299.

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Only \$63,835 in money was reported to the assessor by taxpayers, while notes and accounts amounted to \$87,299.

URGES TEACHING OF IMMIGRANTS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The tide of immigration should be diverted from this port and split up among many that these admitted may be instructed in our government, our language, our manners, declared Terence V. Powderly at the eighteenth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Powderly, who formerly was prominent in the Knights of Labor, is chief of the division of information of the department of commerce and labor.

"It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that you Daughters of the American Revolution have taken up the work of assisting and educating the immigrants," he said.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SECOND OR CHAMBER WORK wanted by Protestant Nova Scotia girl, references. MRS. ANNE E. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Tel. 294-4.

SIXTH WORK wanted by a capable colored girl; best of references. MRS. ANNE E. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 294-4.

SECRETARY—Woman with several years' experience and expert ability in accounting, correspondence and systematizing desires Boston position in library, commercial or institutional work. MISS M. H. BOWEN, Braintree, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced and capable, accustomed to handling correspondence without dictation, and familiar with general office detail, desires position; salary \$2 to \$15; best references. MADGE I. DAVENPORT, West Brattleboro, Vt.

BOOKKEEPER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Having 2 months' experience in shorthand and typewriting; a graduate of the Young Women's Christian Association, in care of MRS. C. H. FISH, 24 Wadsworth st., Everett, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—(24) single, residence, Charlestown; good experience and references. MRS. M. E. LAMON, 100 W. 10th st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER AND TRANSLATOR—19th, single, residence, Boston; \$6.25. MRS. M. E. LAMON, 100 W. 10th st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted as stenographer-secretary; college education; 10 years' experience; good references; salary \$2 to \$15; best references. MRS. J. STONE, 219 Bridge st., Northampton, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman, seven years' excellent experience, wishes position, permanent or seasonal, good references. Apply to MISS STEVENS, DIRECTOR, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 1936 Oxford.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman (Protestant), university education, 10 years' experience with good firm; 15 months' varied experience, excellent testimonials. Apply to MISS STEVENS, DIRECTOR, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 1936 Oxford.

STENOGRAPHER—Position by a competent stenographer with over 15 years' experience, 10 in one position in New York; references furnished. Address KATHERINE W. HAYDEN, 114 Jay st., care MRS. C. E. REID, Cambridge, Mass.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wants position; best references; 4 years in last position. Tel. 1000. Address KATHERINE W. HAYDEN, 114 Jay st., care MRS. C. E. REID, Cambridge, Mass.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR (25), single, residence, Boston; \$8.50; good experience. Mention, No. 40, 400 W. 10th st., Boston. Tel. 1936 Oxford.

VISITING COMPANION desires employment teaching English to children, or to elderly people, cutting, fitting, making and repairing; reasonable price. MRS. H. L. LAMON, 1130 Harrison ave., Roxbury, Mass.

VISITING GOVERNOR, German, wants position with children. EMILY VOGEL, 25 Davis ave., Brookline, Mass.

WOMAN wants to exchange half day's work as seamstress, mother's helper or nursery maid for board and room. MISS M. A. SMITH, 400 W. 10th st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, capable, reliable, trustworthy, wishes position with family of 2 persons; \$2 to \$3; references exchanged. J. L. W. REDDEN, 425 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL would like position in dental office; good references. J. L. W. REDDEN, 425 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, reads, writes German well as English, seeks position in office; general knowledge other work; 4 years' experience. Address, 872 E. RUSSELL, 501 E. 10th st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY would like employment to read aloud by the hour to private party, in Boston or vicinity. Address, 127 Huntington ave., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, 19 years with one firm as bookkeeper and general office assistant, would like a similar position. ELIZABETH TAMBLYN, Sharon, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ARTISTS—WELLSFORD & CO., 32 Fifth ave., New York, require expert detail artists for catalog work on women's fashions; piece or week work; salary no object.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN wanted with some experience in ladies' furnishings and general dry goods. WM. H. CLOVER, 446 3d ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Reliable woman of good character without family can obtain a permanent home managing small cottage and lowest salary to start. Address L. H. HOWE, 387 S. River st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CLERK wanted to sell books and fill mail and express orders, in small publishing interest; answer in own handwriting; state experience, age, education and lowest salary to start. Address EXPRESSION CO., 308 Pierce bldg., Boston.

MAID Wanted, neat, reliable Protestant for general housework; call afterwards at L. L. LOVELAND, 809 West End ave., New York city.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER competent for furnished room house; pleasant home for small family; reasonable pay. MRS. E. A. ADAMS, 417 W. 21st st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT SHIP-PIING CLERK—Experienced, willing to travel; good references. Address ALBERT SLADE, 12 Kingston ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTLER COOK MAN and wife wish position in home; good references. Address ANN A. HENRY, 424 10th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced in gas and electric cars, seeks permanent employment; three languages; references. HOFMAN, 252 Broadway, New York.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, good habits, careful driver, desires position with private car; willing to travel; references. F. M. MOND HARRIS, 516 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN—Position wanted as draftsman; technical education (27); experienced instrument maker; accurate computer; strictly temperate; moderate salary. Address H. J. DUFFER, R. F. D. No. 34, Pavilion, N. Y.

DRY GOODS OR SHOES (wholesale)—Good office man, big experience as salesman, reliable, trustworthy long experience, age 50, very active, good appearance, or any position of trust. E. WALKER, 320 E. 42d st., New York.

ELDERLY MAN (57) wishes position in New York city or vicinity with good home and moderate wages; temperate, industrious, capable, willing to travel; references. Mr. KASER, 406 Clarkson ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE—Young man (25), at present employed by a large firm, office manager or executive with growing company. HARRY E. SCHULTZ, 350 W. 57th st., New York.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT or manager wishes position to assume entire charge; practical experience running large farm as well as scientific college education. Address A. M. LOPEZ, 820 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOREMAN, molder or journeyman, 30 years' experience (44), desires position; steady, total abstainer. HENRY LEE, Union Hill, Monroe Co., N. Y.

GENERAL FARM HAND, good milkster, experienced care of horses, desires position in or near New York; best references. A. McILLAN, Edgmont pk., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MAN AND WIFE, refined, Swedish, one child (7), want position on gentleman's small country place; man to care for horses, cow, poultry, furnace, good gardener; wife good cook, housekeeper; best references. R. W. MICKLIN, 146 E. 28th st., New York.

MAN—Reliable, faithful, temperate, knowledgeable, electric elevator, steam, painter and plumber work, wishes position in New York or Brooklyn. OLAF N. S. NIELSEN, 100 W. 10th st., New York.

NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATE, 10 years' experience as teacher, 3 years' experience as bookkeeper, desires position in either school or office in Philadelphia. ALFRED E. 2315 W. Cumberland st., Philadelphia.

PORTER—Colored man do general work; strictly temperate, reliable; city or country; best references. ISAAC S. WALKER, 151 W. 124th st., New York.

SALESMAN, 6 years experience on road in New England and eastern states with specialty line, desires position to handle manufacturer's line; have worked grocery, hardware and drug trade; age 35; references. ALFRED O. MONTGOMERY, 410 W. 124th st., New York.

SALESMAN, thoroughly familiar with general country place; man to care for horses, cow, poultry, furnace, good gardener; wife good cook, housekeeper; best references. R. W. MICKLIN, 146 E. 28th st., New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN—An accountant and solicitor wishes position; best bank and business references. J. D. CLOVER, 446 3d ave., New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER (nearly 18) desires position in Newark, N. J., or vicinity; accurate, painstaking; neat appearance. OLIVIE HILBERT, 87 Quincy ave., Arlington, N. J.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, 10 years' experience in middle West and southern states, high class specialist in metal fixtures, furniture and office equipment, would like position or agency, traveling or off the road. Address L. C. WALKER, 306 St. Nicholas ave., New York city.

YOUNG MAN (20) now in theatrical business, wishes position as salesman; will go anywhere. H. D. FAIRBANK, 252 W. 42d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; office, sales, clerical, or general; references. RAPHAEL GAVIN, 219 N. 10th st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—wishes position; or as chambermaid and seamstress in or near New York city; American, Protestant. Write MISS A. C. TROLL, care Mrs. Crane, 320 E. 27th st., New York.

ATTENDANT—Young woman attendant wishes position with party traveling to Pacific coast; will accept of any kind of work. JENNIE L. HODGE, 329 North High st., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CLERICAL—Girl (17) wishes position as office assistant. ANNA KREIB, 151 Ave. A, New York city.

COOK—American woman wishes position to do plain cooking in family of adults; kind home preferred to high wages. HELENA KAVANAUGH, 28 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEMONSTRATOR and saleswoman, experienced, willing to travel; references. F. M. MOND HARRIS, 516 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, first class, 7 years' experience, cutting, fitting, remodeling, desires employment by the day. MRS. J. GARDNER, 16 W. 21st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; good fitting; remodeling; 10 years' experience. Address ELLA A. POHNER, 516 W. 124th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, any position; good references; references; high school education. MRS. E. E. FRANK, 340 West 56th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady desires position as housekeeper; good references; references. H. K. KNOWLTON, Fulton, N. Y., Gen. delivery.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position in hotel, boarding house or institution; 7 years' experience. C. SHAW, 34 Grand pk., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home or out; will go anywhere. H. H. MARTIN, 242 W. 63d st., New York.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wishes work at home or to go out by day; can also make shirts and do cooking. GEORGE JENKINS, 41 W. 128th st., apt. 17, New York city.

MATRON—Woman (30), unquestionable references, executive ability, companionable, experience as matron, desires suitable position anywhere. MISS GRISWOLD, 613 N. 8th st., Philadelphia.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, north German, speaking English, desires position with 3 or 4 years old and over; entire charge; New York or elsewhere; references. AGNES SCHROEDER, 235 East 60th st., New York, N. Y.

POSITION OF TRUST wanted by man (30) with no family; not particular as to location; good references. H. H. MARTIN, 242 W. 63d st., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Eleven years in one position; capable and efficient; exceptional references; prefers Philadelphia or New York. L. W. REIVE, 4807 Regent st., West Philadelphia.

REFINED YOUNG GIRL wishes position as housekeeper; companionable; references. WREDE, 317 Fairfax ave., Westchester, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS—Experienced neat hand sewer, good operator wishes employment. MISS R. MYERS, 625 West 113th st., New York city, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS—Neat, reliable, colored woman wishes plain machine sewing few hours weekly; moderate pay. MRS. F. JOSEPH, 119 E. 100th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position as secretary; references; references furnished. HILDA SNYDER, 432 E. Walnut lane, Germantown, Philadelphia.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young woman, thoroughly capable and experienced, desires position in New York city. E. PATTERSON, 103 E. 115th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Young lady, nearly 18, desires position in vicinity of Newark, N. J., or downtown New York city; is accurate and painstaking in her work, neat and ladylike in appearance. OLIVIE HILBERT, 87 Quincy ave., Arlington, N. J.

WOMAN (24) of several years' experience, thoroughly competent and reliable, desires position; will go to Kenosha or Milwaukee; references; moderate salary; references. OLIVIE HILBERT, 87 Quincy ave., Arlington, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, desires position; German and English dictation, translations; experienced in import, advertising, bookkeeping, etc. References. ELISE M. CORNSEN, Suffern, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 1 year's experience, good business education; best references. MRS. C. M. PEAFF, 1533 Vyse ave., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST desires position where the services of a capable, experienced and trustworthy stenographer will be appreciated; moderate salary; references. GERTRUDE FOX, 15 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY, bookkeeper and office assistant, double entry, good mathematical, fluent in English, French and German, can expert help, wants position. LILLIAN L. LEE, 552 W. 163rd st., New York.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BODY makers wanted on high-grade coupes; first-class men only need apply; good wages; steady work. MILBURN GARRETT, 115 Union ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CARPENTER wanted accustomed to building and working in a shop. N. A. RASMUSSEN, 1018 E. 46th st., Phone Oak, 142, Chicago.

CLERK—Young man wanted to act as counter clerk GUARANTEED ELEC. CO., Van Buren and Clinton sts., Chicago.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to do small amount of work around house and yard, in exchange for comfortable room over unused space. MRS. AMELIA O. DALLER, 551 Belmont ave., College Hill, Cincinnati, O.

MAN AND WIFE—Young; on farm, to fill second place; salary \$20 a month and board. G. K. WESTWORTH, 206 S. 12th St., Chicago.

MEN wanted for paying

Real Estate Market



T Wharf Activities



Sailings

NEWS OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

NOTABLE BACK BAY SALE

Hosford & Williams report the sale of the Hotel Austerfield, 7 and 9 Massachusetts avenue, at Beacon street, to former Gov. John D. Long. This property overlooks the Charles river. It consists of a six-story brick building containing 12 apartments, each having a view of the river. The property is assessed for \$195,000, of which \$91,900 is on the 8754 square feet of land. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., was the grantor.

The same brokers also report the sale of the Harbor building, at 287 Atlantic avenue, and consisting of a six-story brick and stone mercantile building. This property is assessed for \$157,800, there being 5490 square feet with an assessment of \$87,800. John D. Long conveys to Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., who buys for investment.

The Essex Savings Bank has sold to John H. Morse a parcel of vacant land on Miner street, near Beacon street, containing 1720 square feet, and assessed for \$1700.

TREMONT STREET SALE

Through the office of Frederick L. McGowan, Devonshire building, the property at 505 to 509 Tremont street, having a large frontage on Tremont, Union Park and Montgomery streets, has just been sold to L. V. Niles; the title passing from Minnie A. Fraser through William P. Morse. The property comprises 3900 square feet of land covered by a large marble structure, containing several stores with apartments overhead. The building is known as the Hotel St. Cloud. The property is assessed on \$92,000, of which \$29,000 is on the land and \$63,000 on the building.

It is the intention of the new owner to remodel the building at an expense of many thousand dollars. This property is close to the new National theater, recently opened.

BROOKLINE-NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Henry W. Savage reports he has sold the three-story brick and stone apartment house at Beacon and St. Paul streets, Brookline, containing six apartments and basement suite. The lot has a frontage of 104 feet, contains 4878 square feet, assessed for \$114,000, total assessed valuation being \$30,000. Final papers have gone to record conveying from Frederick E. Johnston to Ethel and Albert M. Beers, who bought for investment. The same broker has sold for Richard Olney et al., trustees of the estate of Benjamin P. Cheney, the two-story brick dwelling at 36 Beals street, near Coolidge corner, Brookline. The property is taxed on \$88,000, of which \$1500 is the valuation of the 1390 square feet of land. The purchaser is George K. L. Looser, who bought for immediate occupancy.

The same broker also reports final papers have passed in the sale of a lot on the easterly side of Crowninshield road, containing 7627 square feet, C. E. Cotting, trustee; conveyed to James E. and Harriet N. Thomas, who will erect a dwelling house on the lot at once.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers have gone to record in the sale made by him of the estate at 19 Saxon road, Newton Highlands. This property consists of a modern dwelling, stable and 40416 square feet of land, taxed in all on a valuation of \$12,700, of which \$5400 is on the land. The purchaser was Fred E. Johnston.

ARLINGTON ESTATE SOLD

Atwood, Pattee & Potter, Niles building, report they have just sold for Harriet L. Hardy, for cash, the property at 29 Gray street, Arlington, which consists of a new cement house of 14 rooms, with 3 bathrooms, 5 open fireplaces, hot water heat, hardwood floors and large butler's pantry. The lot contains 16,500 square feet and is so located that it commands a good view of Spy pond, Cambridge and Somerville. This property is assessed for \$16,500 and is purchased by Julia M. Fox and another, of Somerville, for occupancy.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY SALES

Henry W. Savage reports deeds have passed in the sale made by his office, of a single frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land on Cutter street, Waverley. The house is assessed for \$2300 and the land for \$400. Albert C. Smith of Leominster conveyed to Mabel O. Knapp, who bought for a home.

The same broker has also passed final papers in the sale of an estate on Park avenue, South Weymouth, consisting of an acre of land, a seven-room house and garage. Timothy A. Desmond conveyed to George W. Mollard.

Through the same office has been sold an estate for H. S. Prescott in Holbrook, Mass., consisting of 14 acres of land, a house of eight rooms and bath, hardwood floors, electric lights and other improvements, also a large stable and poultry house accommodating 1000 fowls. J. S. Moller was the purchaser.

Henry W. Savage also reports that final papers have gone to record in the sale of a farm in Upton, Mass., consisting of 36 acres of land, barn and poultry houses. All personal property was included in the sale. Frederick C. Bandlow conveyed to Peter Anderson, of Cambridge, who bought for a home and is already in possession.

The following sales are reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company: Deeds have been recorded conveying title to the estate at 108 Church street, Winchester, to William E. Bottinger. The estate comprises a modern nine-room dwelling and 17,000 square feet of land. Mabelle E. French was the grantor.

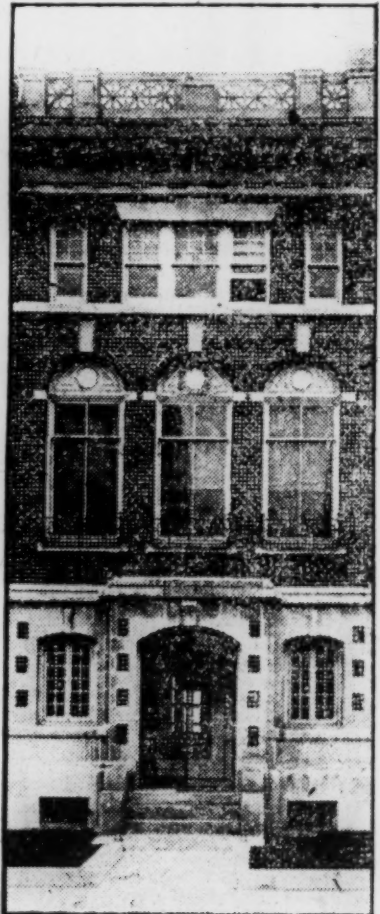
Title to the estate, at 5 Symmes road,

THE AUSTERFIELD HOTEL



Purchased by former Gov. John D. Long through Hosford & Williams

Three-Story Residence of English Architecture at 114 Bay State Road



Purchased by Joseph E. Dougherty from J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, Joseph B. Dilworth broker.

Winchester, has also been transferred this week to Almina H. Pope. The estate comprises a modern dwelling of 12 rooms and 6200 square feet of land. Teresa S. Feller was the grantor.

EAST BOSTON ACTIVITY

The list of recent land sales reported by the East Boston Company are: Giuseppe Bevilacqua, lots 18 to 20 incl., Cottage street, 37,740 square feet; Isaac Goldstein, lot 15 Lubec street, 3145 square feet; Mary C. Evans, lot 12 Bayswater street, 6498 square feet; Lillian C. McLaren, lot 8 Bayswater street, 4500 square feet; George T. Rendle, flats on Concor street, opposite Glendon street, 100,000 square feet; Vincent Salomone, lots 12, 13, 14 Lubec street, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Cottage street, 24,495 square feet; Giuseppe Lambiasi, lot 3 Lubec street, 5034 square feet; Antonio Lawrence, lot 23 Lubec street, 2250 square feet; Vincent Salomone, lots 13, 14, 15, 16 Cottage street, 10,040 square feet; J. Shapiro, lots 2, 3 and 5 Bennington street, 16,000 square feet; A. D. Carbone, lot 1 Orleans street, 2917 square feet. Total 212,619 square feet.

Total sales since May 1, 1911, embraced 608,365 feet, sold at \$201,809.24—more than seven times the aggregate sales of the entire 12 months of the previous year. The tracks of the Boston & Eastern electric railroad from Beverly to Boston, pass through more than a mile of the East Boston Company land and the location provides for four stations in East Boston, three of which are on the lands of the East Boston Company.

WINTHROP SALE

Floyd & Tucker report passing papers whereby Mrs. Martha Hammond has sold to Charles Vessey of Winthrop a one-family dwelling and about 5000 square feet of land on Marshall street. The new owner will improve the property and sell.

The sale is reported of the summer cottage on Nevada avenue, Winthrop, known as the "Marguerite," the purchaser being James Dyer of Brockton. The seller was Mary E. Buckley. The

THE AUSTERFIELD HOTEL

The farm which comprises about 50 acres of choice land, together with a modern farmhouse of 10 rooms and several outbuildings, was purchased by H. S. Goulding. Arthur H. Parker was the grantor. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the transaction.

DEDHAM CONVEYANCE

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has transferred to R. J. Farquhar Company a parcel of land on the northeasterly side of 7th street, Dedham, containing some 7 1/4 acres and abutting the present holdings of the grantees. The buyers intend improving this property with heating plants and nurseries in connection with their extensive nurseries. Joseph Ralph was the broker.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Essex Sav. Bk. to John H. Morse, Miner st., q. 1; \$1.
Louis H. Levenson to Max Lager, Ellington st., q. 1; \$1.
Rafaela Bevilacqua to Albin Bevilacqua et ux., Phillips pl., w. 81.
Timothy J. Reardon to Nettie S. Goodale, Newbury st., q. 1; \$1.
Max Lager to Domenico Pedotti, Belberia st., q. 1; \$1.
John H. Morse, Jr., to George H. Hud- dy, Jr., Friar st., 2 prs.; q. 1; \$1.
Elijah George, Jr., et al. to Susan Sheery, same; d. 81.
Frederick L. Bullard to same, same; q. 1; \$1.
Gamaliel Bradford et al. to William E. Barrows, Mass. av., Beacon and Harbor corners line; d. 81.
Same to same, same; rel. 81.

WEST ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Deeds have been recorded transferring the title to estate at 5 Kenneth street, West Roxbury, to William Douglas. The estate consists of a modern 10-room dwelling and 9400 square feet of land and is assessed on a valuation of \$5900. Clara S. Gates was the grantor. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transaction.

Through the office of Benjamin P. Ellis, Devonshire building, a sale has been made for Alexander Kendall, assignee of William R. Richards, of the property known as the Mt. Hope quarry, situated in Hyde Park and West Roxbury, to John W. Flavin. The property consists of about 20 acres of land, including in addition to the ledge, a valuable gravel pit; also the stone crusher, said to be the largest in the state, several buildings and an automobile truck and machinery. The whole property is valued at from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

John D. Long has sold a large parcel of vacant land in Brighton, to William E. Barrows, containing 35,896 square feet which is valued by the assessors at \$9000. The land fronts on Albion street, Allston square and Long avenue. Hosford & Williams were brokers in the transaction.

The sale is reported of the estate at 19 Littleton street, Colman square, Dorchester. The estate comprises a modern three-apartment house of 15 rooms and 3750 square feet of land. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$6800. Annie M. Jenkins was the grantor; Christina M. Kahl being the purchaser. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

LOT AND FARM SALES

The sale is reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company of lot 216 on the easterly side of Freeman street, Squire Lakeside terrace, Arlington. The lot has a frontage of 91 feet, containing 7200 square feet and was purchased by H. R. Ramsdell, who has plans drawn for the erection of a high-class single dwelling house for his own occupancy. Laura L. Florence was the grantor.

Lot 132 on the northerly side of Trowbridge street, Squire park, Arlington, consisting of 5000 square feet has been sold to Arthur E. Northrop for Hiram Wilcox, through the same office.

Deeds have gone to record conveying the title to an estate on Cleveland street, Arlington, comprising a new two-apartment house of 12 rooms and 5000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Alice K. Walsh, the grantor being Vales A. Elmes.

Building on the John P. Squire estate, comprising Squire Lakeside terrace, Squire park and Squire garden, within the past few months has aggregated 35 houses, 20 of which have been completed. The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold lot 294 at Center avenue and Briarwood street, containing 11,200 square feet, to Joseph B. Barber.

They also sold lot 128 on Reservoir road, containing 8162 square feet. Charles McKay was the purchaser.

The title of the Johnson estate on Mill street, Lancaster, has passed this week to Edgar Smith et al. The estate comprises a farmhouse of 10 rooms together with five acres of cleared land. The grantor was Horace A. Johnson.

The sale is reported of the Day farm located in Acton, Me., on the road leading to Sanford and comprising 85 acres of well divided land and a complete new set of farm buildings including a modern nine-room farmhouse. Ella F. Hunter was the purchaser, the seller being Alonzo G. Day.

The sale is reported of the Crandall farm located on the main street in Stowe and midway between Stowe Center and the lower common. The farm, which is one of the best in this section, comprises an old-fashioned farmhouse of 10 rooms, large barn and 23 acres of well divided land. It was purchased by C. N. Fletcher, the seller being A. W. Crandall.

Another Bedford sale is reported this week, it being a part of "Shawheen River" farm lying on both sides of Billerica road and extending to the river.



BERKELEY STREET RESIDENCE

Bought by Daniel J. Cronin and Philip L. Schuyler, Frederick L. McGowan, broker

William E. Barrows to John D. Long, same; d. 81.
John D. Long to William E. Barrows, Atlantic av.; q. 1; \$1.
Rafaela Bevilacqua to Antonio de Angelo, Phillips pl.; w. 81.
SOUTH BOSTON
Robert Nager to Max Zax, Silver st.; q. 1; \$1.
John McKenna to Alice E. Pendleton, W. Second st.; q. 1; \$1.
Pendleton to George H. Wood, same; q. 1; \$1.
Henry S. Clark to Eugene J. Sullivan, same; q. 1; \$1.
Eugene J. Sullivan to Bessie M. Clark, same; q. 1; \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Mary E. L. Shine to Margaret E. Kilian, Prescott st.; w. 81.
Bridget Dunn to Margaret M. Walsh, Broadway; q. 1; \$1.
William T. Holmes to Edward F. Henneberry, Princeton st.; q. 1; \$1.
Geneta and George to Giuseppe Ferullo, same; q. 1; \$1.
Mary C. Sturtevant et al. to Sebastian Schelsinger et al., Maverick sq., Henry and Wintthrop sts.; rel. 81.

ROXBURY
Essex Savings Bank to John H. Morse, Howland st.; q. 1; \$1.
Mary E. L. Shine to Margaret E. Kilian, Prescott st.; w. 81.
Bridget Dunn to Margaret M. Walsh, Broadway; q. 1; \$1.
William T. Holmes to Edward F. Henneberry, Princeton st.; q. 1; \$1.
Geneta and George to Giuseppe Ferullo, same; q. 1; \$1.
Mary C. Sturtevant et al. to Sebastian Schelsinger et al., Maverick sq., Henry and Wintthrop sts.; rel. 81.

DORCHESTER
Mary E. L. Shine to Margaret E. Kilian, Prescott st.; w. 81.
Bridget Dunn to Margaret M. Walsh, Broadway; q. 1; \$1.
William T. Holmes to Edward F. Henneberry, Princeton st.; q. 1; \$1.
Geneta and George to Giuseppe Ferullo, same; q. 1; \$1.
Mary C. Sturtevant et al. to Sebastian Schelsinger et al., Maverick sq., Henry and Wintthrop sts.; rel. 81.

BRIGHTON
John D. Long to William E. Barrows, Allston st.; w. 81; q. 1; \$1.
CHELSEA
Ernie M. Butt to Annie M. Hayes, Chester av.; q. 1; \$1.
Annie M. Hayes to John Butt, same; q. 1; \$1.
Jennie Smolecky to Dora Berman, Ash st.; w. 81; q. 1; \$1.
Celia Levinsky to Elizabeth Levinsky, Maverick st.; q. 1; \$1.

WINTHROP
Lucy E. Burnham, wife, to Charles Vessey, Marshall st.; d. 81; \$1000.
Martha Hammond to same, same; rel. 81; \$1.
M. L. Cullen to Anna C. Cullen, Rue de Mer; w. 81; \$1.
Gertrude D. Cox to Mary J. Kelley et ux., Farm Bk. av.; w. 81; \$1.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Niagara, for Havre, Oct. 28
Rochambeau, for Havre, Oct. 28
Patricia, for Hamburg, Oct. 28
*Martha Washington, for Gibraltar, Oct. 28
*Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp, Oct. 28
*Minneapolis, for London, Oct. 28
*Philadelphia, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*California, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Jesuit, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Crest, for Naples-Genoa, Oct. 28
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen, Oct. 28
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Oceania, for Naples-Genoa, Oct. 28
*Mauretania, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Cardinal, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Gr. Kurfuerst, for Bremen, Oct. 28
*Adriatic, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*La Savane, for Havre, Oct. 28
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa, Oct. 28
*Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp, Oct. 28
*Oceania, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Caledonia, for Glasgow, Oct. 28
*Minotaur, for London, Oct. 28
*St. Louis, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg, Oct. 28
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Oct. 28
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Inca d'Abrazo, for Naples-Genoa, Oct. 28
*Venezia, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Lustania, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Cedric, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Cardinal, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Oct. 28
*Prinzess Alice, for Bremen, Oct. 28
*La Lorraine, for Havre, Oct. 28
*Cincinnati, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Chicago, for Havre, Oct. 28
*Florida, for Havre, Oct. 28
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Oct. 28
*Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, Oct. 28
*New York, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Columbia, for Glasgow, Oct. 28
*Madonna, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Littania, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Minotaur, for London, Oct. 28
*Belmont, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Kronp. Cecilie, for Bremen, Oct. 28
*Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa, Oct. 28
*Albia, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Albia, for Naples, Oct. 28
*La Bretagne, for Havre, Oct. 28
*Barbessa, for Bremen, Oct. 28
*Venezia, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Minotaur, for London, Oct. 28
*Columbia, for Glasgow, Oct. 28
*President Grant, for Hamburg, Oct. 28
*Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp, Oct. 28
*Majestic, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*St. Paul, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Prinzess Irene, for Bremen, Oct. 28

Sailings from Boston

Devonian, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
Caledonia, for Manchester, Oct. 28
*Venezia, for Southampton, Oct. 28
*Cynire, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Bethania, for Hamburg, Oct. 28
*Maroon, for Hull, Oct. 28
*Sloterdyk, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Arabia, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Scandinavia, for Glasgow, Oct. 28
*Anapio, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 28
*Panama, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Belmont, for Rotterdam, Oct. 28
*Kentucky, for Copenhagen, Oct. 28
*Romania, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 28
*Winifreda, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Utania, for Liverpool, Oct. 28

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Haverford, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Oct. 28
*Prinz Adaltr., for Hamburg, Oct. 28
*Mantua, for Antwerp, Oct. 28
*Merion, for Hamburg, Oct. 28
*Pretoria, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Southark, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Marquette, for Antwerp, Oct. 28

Sailings from Montreal

Monclair, for Bristol, Oct. 28
*Montfort, for London, Oct. 28
*Royal Edward, for Bristol, Oct. 28
*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, Oct. 28
*Albania, for London, Oct. 28
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Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

SENTIMENT AMONG WHEAT TRADERS IS RATHER BEARISH

Favorable Advice From Argentine Where a Big Yield Is Anticipated Help to Lower Prices

CORN ALSO WEAKER

There was a complete reversal of sentiment in the wheat market during the past week and prices lost more than they had gained during the previous week's bull movement. There was a gradual decline throughout the entire week, culminating with a perpendicular break of about 2c a bushel on Friday.

The news was generally of a more bearish character. The foreign markets were lower, with sentiment abroad influenced by very favorable advices from Argentina, where the weather has turned warm after the rains, giving every prospect for a large yield. The Argentine crop is an early one and Europe is apparently anticipating liberal supplies from that quarter early in the new year.

Domestic conditions were also again values as the spot situation showed signs of weakening. The weather was more favorable for the movement, and farmers appeared more willing to dispose of their wheat, and with the more liberal movement stocks increased materially. Minneapolis and Duluth show a gain of 1.25c, 100 bushels for the week, giving promise of another liberal increase in the visible supply.

The flour situation was less favorable, the demand having fallen off sharply and several of the large Northwestern mills contemplated closing down, owing to their inability to get shipping instructions on flour already sold. The break on Friday was largely the result of the weakness in Wall street, which caused general liquidation on the part of operators who had bought wheat in the West on the recent bulge. Other longs also sold heavily, and as the market was apparently bare of buying orders stop loss orders were uncovered and prices went down rapidly with little or no resistance. There were rumors early in the week that Italy was making inquiries for wheat in New York, but bids were about 5 cents under the market and late in the week the export demand was practically nil, with some exporters trying to resell what previously purchased.

Prices in the corn market lost about 3c a bushel under active liquidation resulting largely from more favorable weather conditions over the West, which were more promising for the curing of the new crop. Receipts were not large, but there was a falling off in the spot demand and exporters did but little business. The appearance of more unsettled weather late in the week failed to stimulate prices, which were influenced by the break in wheat.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks	High	Low	Last
Amal Nevada	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Boston Ely	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Bay State Gas	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4
Boazycodon	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Bohemian	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4
Butte Cen	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4
Curtis	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4
Calaveras	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Corbin	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Crown Reserve	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Davis-Daly	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
East Dome	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4
Goldfield Cen	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4
Laramie	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4
La Roche	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
Leon Hill	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/4
Madison	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4
Massachusetts	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
McKinley Darragh	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4
Mexican Metals	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
Nevada-Tah	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4
Ohio Copper	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Purpurene Central	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
do Northern	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
do Southern	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Rhode Island Coal	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight, Sunday probably fair, continued cool. Moderate north to east winds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair, light breeze and Sunday.

The disturbance that was central near southern Florida yesterday morning has moved far north during the last 24 hours but the rain area has extended up the coast and now reaches as far north as Virginia. Another disturbance is central over Lake Superior. The area of high pressure now forms a long ridge extending from Nebraska eastward to Massachusetts. This area will probably produce unsettled weather with low temperatures in this vicinity over Sunday. The temperature is below the normal in nearly all sections east of the Rocky mountains except on the Gulf and south Atlantic coasts.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 35.12 noon 41.2
2 p. m. 43.1
Average temperature yesterday, 48 19-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 42 Albany 44
Nauvick 40 Pittsburgh 42
New York 43 Chicago 42
Washington 68 Des Moines 44
Philadelphia 64 Denver 28
Jacksonville 52 St. Louis 42
San Francisco 64 Portland, Me. 44

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises 6:12 High water
Sun sets 4:42 Low water 4:26 p. m.
Length of day 10:30

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY
Sun rises 6:14 High water
Sun sets 4:42 Low water 4:26 p. m.
Length of day 10:28

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str James S. Whitney, from New York, with 196 bxs macaroni, 10 bxs dates, 107 bxs raisins.
Str Norfolk due here tomorrow has 746 bxs beans, 195 bbs sweet potatoes, 63 bags peanuts, 47 bxs oranges.
Str Mandeville, due Thursday, Nov. 2, from Port Antonio with bananas, etc., for United Fruit Company.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 19,483 bbls 1924 bxs, cranberries 327 bbls, Florida oranges 92 bxs, California oranges 768 bxs, grapes 1626 bxs, raisins 107 bxs, dates 10 bxs, sweet potatoes 16,940 bush, sweet potatoes 206 bbls, onions 2900 bush.
For the week—Apples 75,795 bbls 4852 bxs, cranberries 2190 bbls, peaches 10 bxs, Florida oranges 2313 bxs, Jamaica oranges 779 bxs 500 bbls, California oranges 5500 bxs, lemons 1851 bxs, bananas 64,324 stems, coconuts 506 bags, California fruit 36 cars, pineapples 257 cts, grapes 14,146 bbls 329,763 bxs 36, 205 carriers, raisins 6202 bxs, figs 332 pgs, dates 2670 bxs, peanuts 1750 bags, potatoes 140,554 bush, sweet potatoes 4618 bbls, onions 23,780 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 1188 pgs, last year 634 pgs; for the week 8115 pgs, last year 6425 pgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard and spring wheat patents, \$3.60 @ 6.10 in wood, clear \$4.20 @ 4.30; winter wheat patents \$4.85 @ 5.25, straight \$4.60 @ 5.00, clear \$4.30 @ 4.75, Kansas hard winter patents in lots \$5.15 @ 5.75, rye flour, \$5.10 @ 5.80, Graham flour \$4.05 @ 4.80.
Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 87 1/2c, steamer yellow No. 3, yellow 86 1/2c, to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 85 @ 85 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 84 @ 84 1/2c, lake and rail shipment No. 2 yellow 84 1/2c @ 85c, No. 3 yellow 83 1/2c @ 84c.
Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 56c, No. 2 55 1/2c, No. 3 55c, rejected white 54c; to ship from the West, No. 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56 @ 56 1/2c, No. 38 to 40 lbs 55 1/2c @ 56c, No. 34 to 36 lbs 54 1/2c @ 55c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.02 @ 1.04 10-lb bag, granulated \$4.14 @ 4.25, bolted \$4.05 @ 4.15; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50 @ 5.50 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05 @ 6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$26.25 @ 26.75, winter \$26.50 @ 27, middlings \$28.25 @ 30.50, mixed feed \$28 @ 30.50, red dog \$32.50, cottonseed meal \$30.50 @ 31, hominy feed \$32.25, gluten feed \$30 @ 30.50, stock feed \$30.75.
Hay and straw—Hay, western feed, \$20.50 @ 27, No. 1 \$25.50 @ 26, No. 2 \$22.50 @ 24, No. 3 \$18.50 @ 19.50, No. 1 Canadian \$25 @ 25.50; straw, rye \$18 @ 19.50, cut \$9.50 @ 10.50.

Butter—Northern creamery, 31 1/2 @ 32c, Western creamery 31 1/2 @ 32c.
Eggs—Fancy nearly hennery 40c @ 41c, eastern best, 34c @ 36c, western best, 28c @ 29c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55 @ 2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30 @ 2.50; California small white, \$2.60 @ 2.65; yellow eyes, best, \$2.25 @ 2.40; red kidney, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$1.60 @ 1.65.
Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$1.65 @ 1.70; York State, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75 @ 1.90.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50 @ 1.50.
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2 @ 4.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$4.50 @ 6.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today—1008 lbs, 100 bxs, 68,682 lbs butter; 1400 lbs cheese, 1591 cts eggs.
1910—1413 lbs, 68,038 lbs butter; 1869 bxs cheese, 1911 cts eggs.

For the week
1911—19,050 lbs, 11,030 bxs, 1,012, 117 lbs butter; 7459 bxs cheese, 10,072 cts eggs.
1910—20,355 lbs, 12,074 bxs, 1,152,601 lbs butter; 6271 bxs cheese, 13,772 cts eggs.

New York Receipts
NEW YORK—Today, 5636 packages butter, 2343 boxes cheese, 4495 cases eggs.

1910, 3419 packages butter, 1641 boxes cheese, 6459 cases eggs.
For the week—1911, 42,087 packages butter, 17,242 boxes cheese, 46,304 cases eggs.

1910, 37,082 packages butter, 17,316 boxes cheese, 51,598 cases eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter market firm—Spec 33, ex 32, bid spec 31, ex 29 1/2 to 30.
Cheese market firm—Spec 31 1/2 to 32, average fancy 14 1/2 to 14 3/4.
Egg market firm—Ex firsts 28 to 30, firsts 25 to 27.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Mo. Egg market steady Oct. 27 @ 22 1/2.

CHICAGO, Ill. Butter market firm Oct. 27; ex 31, No. 1 pkg stock 20, receipts 11,609. Egg market steady; prime firsts 22, firsts 21, ordinary firsts 18, receipts 4136.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian—Colored 69, white 68 1/2.

SAYS BUSINESS WILL IMPROVE
CHICAGO—Chairman Harris of the Burlington says business should improve soon, as conditions are becoming more favorable.

REDUCED PRICES FOR COTTON SEED ARE LOOKED FOR

NEW YORK—Directors of American Cotton Oil Company meet for action on the preferred and common dividends Nov. 9, the seventh falling on election day. Final judgment will be passed then upon the annual report for year ended Aug. 31 last, and the statement will be issued as soon as it has received the board's O. K. and comes back from the printer.

The cotton seed crushing season is now in full swing with raw material prices ranging about \$20 a ton. While this is cheap compared to the last two years, when the seed sold close to \$30 a ton, the present price is high when the estimated size of the cotton crop is taken into consideration. On a crop of 14,750,000 bales there should be approximately 6,750,000 tons of seed. In 1908 with a seed production of about 6,000,000 tons, the seed sold down close to \$15 a ton and in 1907 with approximately 5,000,000 tons of seed, close to \$17.

High price for spot cotton seed oil is the reason for the present comparatively high seed prices and is a condition which will disappear as the new oil begins to come on the market. Hence the outlook is for much lower seed prices before the end of the crushing season. The period for crushing is very short, being chiefly included in the late fall and early winter months, and as there are some 800 odd mills in the south, the pressure is to buy rather than to sell. Beyond demand for spot oil the cotton oil business is quiet.

American Cotton Oil is to be congratulated on having issued the \$5,000,000 of authorized issue of \$15,000,000 5 per cent bonds early in the year. Earnings on the preferred stock for the fiscal year last ended will total close to \$300,000 or approximately 3 per cent on the \$10,000,000 preferred outstanding. In view of that, a sale of bonds would be attended with difficulties.

BANK CLEARANCES ARE SMALLER

Bank clearances this week again make a somewhat unsatisfactory exhibit, the total at all leading cities of the United States aggregating only \$2,298,755,204, a decrease of 8 per cent as compared with the same week last year and of 18.1 per cent compared with 1909.

The return to extreme quietness in the stock and financial markets for some days was reflected in the decreased volume of exchanges at New York city, where losses of 12.8 per cent and 26.0 per cent, respectively, compared with both previous years are reported. This contraction at the leading center mainly accounts for the unfavorable comparison, as the outside cities show a gain of 1.7 per cent over last year and of 2.4 per cent over 1909.

The good gains over both years made by Boston, Baltimore, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco reflect considerable activity throughout the districts served by these cities while more satisfactory conditions than last year at Cincinnati, Chicago and Minneapolis are indicated by more or less expansion as compared with the corresponding period 12 months ago.

NEW YORK BONDS

Quotations furnished by
GANDLER BROS. & CO.
Sales up to 12:15 p. m.
Sales up to 12:15 p. m.

100's	High	Low	Last
2 Atchafalaya 5c	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/4
4 Am Ag Chem 3c	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
10 Amer Smelt 6c	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
3 Armour 4 1/2c	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/4
114 A. T. & S. P. 3c	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
10 do conv 5c 1917	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4
27 do conv 4 1/2c 1920	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
15 do conv 4 1/2c 1922	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/4
2 Hatt & Ohio gold 4c	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/4
20 do conv 4 1/2c 1918	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
20 do conv 4 1/2c 1920	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
20 do conv 4 1/2c 1922	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4
45 Blynn R. T. conv 4 1/2c	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4
14 Cal Gas & El 5c	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
10 Cen Leather 5c	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
5 Cen Pac 1st ref 4 1/2c	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4
11 Ches & Ohio conv	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
2 C. & A. 1st 3 1/2c 1920	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4
11 C. & A. Q. 1st 4 1/2c	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4
15 do 2nd 4 1/2c 1920	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4
20 do 3rd 4 1/2c 1920	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4
5 do 1st 4 1/2c 1922	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4
4 Ch & N. Y. gen 1908	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4
14 do 1st 4 1/2c 1922	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/4
12 Erie gen 4 1/2c 1920	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/4
45 do conv 4 1/2c 1922	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4
13 do conv 4 1/2c 1920	76 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/4
20 do conv 4 1/2c 1922	76 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/4
10 Gen & W. A. 1st 4 1/2c	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
11 Illinois Cen ref	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4
10 Int Met 4 1/2c	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/4
1 Int Met 4 1/2c	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 1/4
5 K. C. South ref 4 1/2c	96 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4
2 Lake Steel 5c	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/4
2 Lake Shore 1st 1901	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
3 Missouri Cen ref	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/4
2 N. Y. & W. 1st 4 1/2c	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
3 N. Y. & W. 2nd 4 1/2c	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 3rd 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
3 N. Y. Tel 1st 4 1/2c	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
115 Nor & West conv	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/4
10 do 2nd 4 1/2c 1920	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
19 do 3rd 4 1/2c 1920	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
1 Ore Sh 1st 4 1/2c	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
20 Pac 1st 4 1/2c 1920	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/4
1 Pub Serv Corp 5c	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
8 Reading Cen 1st 1907	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4
20 Ry 1st 4 1/2c 1920	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/4
1 S. E. & W. 1st 4 1/2c	87 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4
2 Seab Air Line 1st	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/4
4 So. Pac 1st 4 1/2c 1920	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4
10 So. Pac 2nd 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 3rd 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 4th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 5th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 6th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 7th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 8th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 9th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 10th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 11th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 12th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 13th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 14th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 15th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 16th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 17th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 18th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 19th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 20th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 21st 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 22nd 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 23rd 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 24th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 25th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 26th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 27th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 28th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 29th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4
20 do 30th 4 1/2c 1920	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/4

Last year actual surplus of banks alone was \$9,049,325, and two years ago \$11,519,225.

CHICAGO BOARD
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.
Dec. 1911 98 1/2 98 3/4 97 3/4 98 3/4
May 1912 100 1/2 100 3/4 99 3/4 100 3/4
July 1912 97 1/2 97 3/4 96 3/4 97 3/4
Corn—
Dec. 1911 63 1/2 63 3/4 62 3/4 63 3/4
May 1912 65 1/2 65 3/4 64 3/4 65 3/4
July 1912 62 1/2 62 3/4 61 3/4 62 3

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

LORD ROSEBERY POINTS OUT DANGERS OF BIG LIBRARIES

New Mitchell Building, Costing \$500,000, Is Opened in Glasgow by Earl Who Declares Himself Depressed by Such an Enormous Aggregation of Volumes

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—The new buildings of the Mitchell library, erected at a cost of about £100,000 (\$500,000) by the Corporation of Glasgow, were recently opened by the Earl of Rosebery. The library, which was established in 1877 by means of a bequest from Stephen Mitchell, has grown to be the largest institution of its kind in Scotland. It contains 180,000 volumes and affords room for another 220,000.

The opening ceremony was brief. When Lord Rosebery had unlocked the door with a gold key given him for the purpose by the convener of the libraries committee, Basil McLean, the party made a tour of inspection of the buildings. They then proceeded to St. Andrews hall, where Lord Rosebery delivered an address to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Subject Exhausted

His lordship spoke with his usual brilliant eloquence, while his humorous remarks were rather accentuated by the tone of depression he has lately seen fit to assume. He began by declaring that he had nothing particular to say about libraries because the whole subject was long since exhausted. Mr. Carnegie had founded 2200 libraries, every one of which had been opened with oratory, and each opening speech had contained several platitudes concerning public libraries. When he thought of the thousands of platitudes which had been uttered in connection with the Carnegie libraries alone, and Mr. Carnegie told him that he had opened the first of them in Dumfries, he felt as if he had opened them all, and the idea of performing the same function again nearly overwhelmed him.

As for the Mitchell library, Lord Rosebery went on to say that instead of feeling elated at the fact that there were 180,000 books compressed within its walls, and that a number of people would take advantage of them and read them, the thought of this enormous aggregation of volumes filled him with intense depression. Here were folios which this generation could not handle, novels as rapid as soda-water which had been open for a week, bales of sermons which had given satisfaction to no one but their authors, collections of political speeches even more evanescent than forgotten sermons, bales of forgotten lore, superseded history, biographies of people that nobody

caared about. Those were the staple of the public library and who was ever to overtake the reading of those books?

Effect Is Stupefying

In the middle ages a whole library of the world could be contained in a cupboard, and the largest library did not exceed 400 volumes. People had then a very good chance of grasping the whole available knowledge of the world, but now there was no such chance and he could not help feeling that so enormous a collection as the Mitchell library had rather a stupefying and paralyzing than an encouraging effect.

Lord Rosebery then stated that without appetite and without discrimination all libraries would be futile. The appetite for reading was inbred, or came from education. Discrimination was much more difficult than appetite. For discrimination they wanted guidance and that requirement of guidance had produced in their generation a new and high profession, the profession of librarian. Lord Rosebery here turned aside to speak to Mr. Barrett in terms of the highest praise, saying that no one could tell what the Mitchell library owed him.

In conclusion, his lordship observed that although the Mitchell library could not be claimed as a Scottish national library, he would ask the company to consider it as the national library of the west and as such to give it their loyal support.

AUTOS IN TOKIO NOW NUMBER 142, MOSTLY FOREIGN

(Special to the Monitor)
YOKOHAMA, Japan—Whereas a year or so ago there were not a dozen motor cars in Japan, there are today in Tokio 142, not including those used by the Japanese government or the different embassies.

According to a return on the subject, published recently, 37 of the above mentioned are of English manufacture, 33 of French manufacture, 21 come from the United States, 14 from Germany and 18 were manufactured in Japan.

The majority of the motor cars used in Yokohama are of American manufacture, although a good number of French and Belgian cars are also to be seen.

PENSION SCHEME IN FRANCE IS WINNING MORE WORKERS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The minister of labor has just issued a statement relative to the working of the age pension scheme in France. As indicated in these columns some time ago, the working classes have shown considerable reluctance to participate in the government scheme, and for a long time held aloof from it, with the result that the operation of the act was almost a dead letter.

The minister's statement is to the effect that according to the returns sent in from the various prefectures throughout France up to Oct. 1, the date of the returns, the number of workers contributing to the fund was 6,188,000. Out of

these only about 2,130,000 voluntarily submitted their names to the scheme, the remainder being merely officially registered.

Taking the number of workers entitled to profit by the provisions of the compulsory scheme at, in round figures, 11,000,000, it will be seen that nearly 30 per cent of these workmen have failed to comply with the law of 1910.

Some three months ago the number of those who had voluntarily subscribed to the act was only 1,750,000, therefore it will be seen that the increase is much greater among this class of workman than among those whose names are registered merely through official initiative.

POLITICS MISPLACED IN UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSERTS DR. FOSTER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In his introductory address given at the commencement of the October term to the students of London University College, the provost, Dr. Gregory Foster, spoke very strongly against the growing tendency he had noticed among them, even among the women students, to indulge in active political partisanship and propaganda during their student period.

The beginning of university life, he said, was a most important epoch in their lives, and the first and supreme value of the student-period was that it was a period of leisure from such distracting and upsetting things as politics and political propaganda. If they did not make it so, they failed to make it what it ought to be.

Among the many things they ought to do besides attending lectures, laboratories and thinking of their work was to read widely and discuss and think over the many social and political problems, the solution of which would come to them later, when they took up their responsibilities in the big world. But they would not solve them so well if they replaced the reading and discussion by becoming partisans. The university period would not be repeated during their lives. They would never again get the same leisure. He therefore urged them to make the most of it, and not to forget that they were students in the biggest and broadest sense of the word.

VISIT TO HYDERABAD OF LORD HARDINGE IS BRILLIANT OCCASION

(Special to the Monitor)
HYDERABAD, Decan—The recent visit of Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, to Hyderabad was a very brilliant affair. He was met by the new nizam, by Colonel Pinney, the British resident, and by a large concourse of nobles and officials, and after inspecting the guard of honor proceeded to the residency while the guns thundered out a royal salute. The nizam paid a short visit to his excellency, being received with a salute of 21 guns.

The viceroy and his staff paid their official visit to the palace at noon. His excellency was met by the nizam and together they proceeded to the durbar hall, where they took their seats upon golden chairs. Here they conversed for a few moments, after which the leading nobles presented gifts to the viceroy.

The ceremony concluded with the offer by the nizam of pansupari or slices of area nut rolled up in a betel leaf with spices, a requirement of courtesy prior to the departure of a guest. The whole scene was most brilliant.

INDIA INVITES SHIP CAPTAINS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The government of India is issuing invitations to the principal steamship lines trading with India to send representative captains of their ships, accompanied by their wives, to attend the durbar at Delhi in December next.

DICKENS' "DEBTORS COURT" IN HANDS OF BUILDING WRECKERS

Chapter in "Pickwick" Calls This Relic of Old London Vividly to the Memory as "Temple of Seediness"

WAS A LANDMARK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The insolvent debtors court is nearing its end, and in a few days will have disappeared as completely as all the other old buildings in Portugal street. Long ago Serle's coffee house, which stood at the corner of the street, and which was the resort of Addison and Steele, of Akenside and many other celebrities, passed, first into being a stationer's, and finally disappeared. Today the insolvent debtors court is in the hands of the house breakers.

Beyond that it was a landmark in Dickens' London, nobody will grieve particularly for it. It was neither particularly old nor particularly young. It was built some 90 years ago from designs of Sir Hans Stone, and intended to serve as a court in which imprisoned debtors could make an application for their discharge and escape from custody, when George IV. was King.

It was here that Samuel Weller came in search of his father, who, he was led to understand, would be found acting as a friend to an insolvent fellow jehu, who was taking advantage of the act. Here, Mr. Weller, junior met Mr. Weller senior, and Samuel Pell, and it was to the tavern on the opposite side of the street that they adjourned after the "white washing" process of Mr. Weller's colleague was complete, to celebrate the occasion, and here Mr. Weller, on being pressed, obliged with the well-known song:

"Bold Turpin vance, on Hounslow heath,
"His hold mare Bess bestrode-er."
Later than this, the court was used

PRODUCE PRICES AND EXPORTS OF BUTTER ARE TOLD

N. S. W. Market Quotations and Victorian Output Are Published From Special Advances Sent to Monitor

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Market quotations here are as follows:
Wheat—3s 8d to 3s 8½d.
Flour—£8. 15s per ton.
Chaff—Wheaten, £5; oatens, £4. to £4. 15s.

Hay—Lucerne, £2 10s to £3; oatens, £4 10s to £4 15s.
Millet—£23 per ton.
Maize—3s 1d to 3s 3d.
Barley—2s 6d to 2s 8d.

Oats—Best milling, white, 2s 11d to 3s; others, 2s 8d to 2s 11d.
Butter—Selected, 120s; prime, 108s to 116s; secondary, 100s to 108s; pastry, from 86s.

Cheese—Prime loaf, 6½d to 6¾d; good, 5½d to 6d; special, 6¼d to 7d.
Bacon—Prime factory, sides, 7½d to 8d; hatches, 6¾d to 7d; middles, 8¼d to 8½d; shoulders, 6d; special sides, up to 9½d.

Hams—Single covers, 10d to 11d; double covers, 11d to 1s.

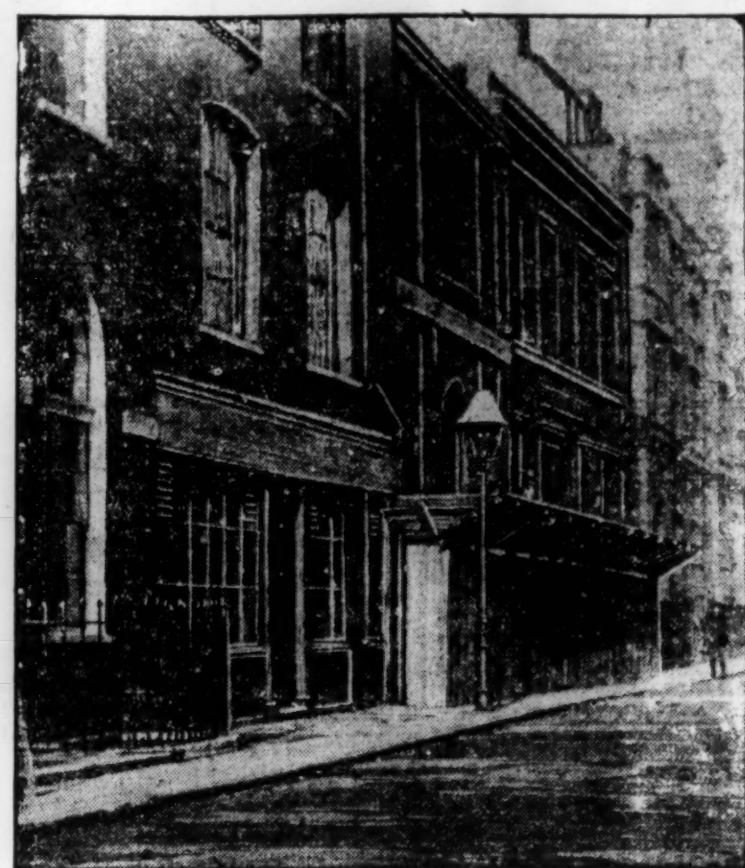
(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of government inspected butter from this state for the week ended Sept. 7, 1911, totaled 308¼ tons, of an approximate value (c. i. f.) of £30,825. Of this amount the United Kingdom took 299 tons and eastern and other ports 9¼ tons.

From July 1, 1911, to Sept. 7 a total of 1016 tons of butter was exported, having an approximate value (c. i. f.) of £106,680. The United Kingdom took 691½ tons, South Africa 152½ tons and eastern and other ports 172 tons.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE WILL CARRY FOOD AT REDUCTION IN RATE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The question of the high price of food in France has occupied the attention of the authorities for some time, and with a view to reducing the cost somewhat the ministry of public works has impressed upon the railway companies the necessity of arranging for a slight reduction in the charges made for the transport of agricultural produce.

The companies have decided to agree to the proposals. Before doing so, however, they insisted on a reduction of the stamp duty on the consignments to be carried at the lower rate. The stamp duty, they maintained, must be reduced from 35 to 10 centimes. This arrangement will, it is understood, protect the railway companies at the expense of the treasury, any loss falling on the latter.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Insolvent debtors court in London which is in course of demolition

as a county court, during the rebuilding of the real county court in St. Martin's lane. Since then, it has remained unused.

Dickens' description of it, in the forty-third chapter of "Pickwick," is well known, but perhaps at the moment when the original building is passing away, it may be worth reproducing:

"In a lofty room, ill-lighted and worse ventilated, situated in Portugal street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, there sat nearly the whole year round, one, two, three, or four gentlemen in wigs, as the case may be, with little writing desks before them, constructed after the fashion of those used by the judges of the land, harring the French polish. There is a box of barristers on their right hand; there is an enclosure of insolvent debtors on their left; and there is an inclined plane of most especially dirty faces in their front."

"These gentlemen are the commissioners of the insolvent court, and the place in which they sit is the insolvent court itself. It is, and has been, time out of mind, the remarkable fate of this court to be, somehow or other, held and understood, by the general consent of all the destitute shabby-genteel people in London, as their common resort and place of daily refuge."

"It is always full. . . . There are more old suits of clothes in it at one time, than will be offered for sale in all Houndsditch in a twelve-month; more unwashed skins and grizzled beards than all the pumps and shaving shops between Tyburn and Whitechapel could render decent, between sunrise and sunset."

"It must not be supposed that any of these people have the least shadow of business in the or remotest connection with the place they so indefatigably attend. If they had, it would be no matter of surprise and the singularity of the thing would cease."

"Some of them sleep during the greater part of the sitting; others carry small

portable dinners wrapped in pocket Land-kierchiefs or sticking out of their worn-out pockets and munch and listen with equal relish; but no one among them was ever known to have the slightest personal interest in any case that was ever brought forward. Whatever they do, there they sit from the first moment to the last. When it is heavy rainy weather, they all come in, wet through; and at such times the vapors of the court are like those of a fungus-pit."

"A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a temple dedicated to the genius of seediness. There is not a messenger or process-server attached to it, who wears a coat that was made for him, not a tolerably fresh, or wholesome-looking man in the whole establishment, except a little white-headed apple-faced tipstaff and even he, like an ill-conditioned preserved cherry seems to have artificially dried and withered up into a state of preservation to which he can lay no natural claim. The very barristers' wigs are ill-powdered and their curls lack crispness."

"But the attorneys, who sit at a large bare table below the commissioners, are, after all, the greatest curiosities. The professional establishment of the more opulent of these gentlemen, consists of a blue bag and a boy; generally a youth of the Jewish persuasion. They have no fixed offices, their legal business transacted in the parlors of public houses, or the yards of prisons; whither they repair in crowds, and canvass for customers after the manner of omnibus cads. They are of a greasy and mildewed appearance; and if they can be said to have any vices at all, perhaps drinking and cheating are the most conspicuous among them. Their residences are usually on the outskirts of the 'rules,' chiefly lying within a circle of one mile from the obelisk in St. Georges fields. Their looks are not prepossessing, and their manners are peculiar."

METRIC SYSTEM'S ADVANCE AIDED BY EDUCATIVE WORK

Record of Progress Made Includes Malta, Bosnia, Herzegovina and China, and Australia Favors Though British Government Opposition Caused Its Failure

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Morning Post publishes an interesting interview accorded to its representative by Edward Johnson, the secretary of the Decimal Association. From this it appears that the government of Malta has made the use of the metric system compulsory within the island, the alteration in the local system to commence from Jan. 1 next. The system is also being made compulsory in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the course of the ensuing year. Siam, too, has decided to introduce the metric system, while China is about to adopt a system closely commensurate with the metric. The Canadian government, though it has not adopted the system, has, nevertheless, appointed a paid lecturer to explain its advantages to schools and public bodies.

Australia Seeking
In August, 1910, the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Australia passed, by 30 votes to 2, a resolution urging the government to seek the approval of the next imperial conference to such a reform of the British systems as would give a common decimal money, weight, and measure to the empire; and failing this, to proceed to the consideration of such a reform in Australia and to invite the cooperation

therein of the dominion of New Zealand. A resolution was subsequently introduced at the imperial conference by Mr. Batchelor urging the serious consideration of the question of the metric system, but Mr. Buxton spoke so strongly against its adoption that the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Liberals Oppose

Mr. Johnson appears to have little hope that a measure making the metric system compulsory will be passed in this country so long as the present government is in power. A private bill in favor of the adoption of the metric system was introduced in the House in 1907, and though more than a majority of the House was pledged to carry it, a vigorous attack was made on it by Mr. Lloyd-George with the result that the bill was rejected by 32 votes.

The Decimal Association, continued Mr. Johnson, is now concentrating its attention on educating the country, partly by approaching the schools and also by providing lectures for those bodies which are ready to offer facilities.

With regard to the criticism directed against the system, to the effect that it would disorganize such branches of industry as engineering, Mr. Johnson affirmed that they had the support of the majority of the leading engineering firms.

BOOK OF THE AIR PREPARED FOR USE IN SCOUTS' COURSE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It was mentioned recently in the columns of this paper that boy scouts were to have the chance of going through a course in elementary aeronautics, the movers in the scheme being the Women's Aerial League. To facilitate their studies a special text-book for scouts has been prepared by Blin Desbieds and Miss Beatrice Fry, the former technical adviser of the Women's Aerial League, and the latter a sister of C. B. Fry who is in command of the training ship Mercury. The book avoids technicalities as much as possible, and is written in such a way that every intelligent boy can understand it.

PILOT CLOHERTY IS HARBOR MASTER

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus., Oct. 27. Capt. T. A. Cloherty, senior pilot and deputy harbor master at Brisbane, has been appointed harbor master in the room of Capt. John Mackay, who has been relieved of that position which he held in addition to the post of port master.

Captain Cloherty is the first officer in the pilot service of Queensland to be appointed to the important position of harbor master for the port of Brisbane. Since the Orient liners have made Brisbane a port of call Captain Cloherty has safely navigated every vessel of the line but one in and out of the Brisbane river.

to the end of February. The first part of the instruction will be on the general principles of aero navigation, the second part will deal with aerial navigation in its relation to scouting, and the instruction will conclude with an examination, written and oral. The cost of these classes, including lantern operator, slides, models and pamphlets, will be £25 (\$125) and it is hoped that wherever a number of boy scouts express their desire to go through a course, the local municipal council and private individuals in the neighborhood will contribute sufficient funds to enable them to do so. In this way funds for the course will be raised in each locality.

MUSEUM SECURES WOOD PANELING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Some curious old wood paneling is being moved from a house in Wellesloe square, where it has been since the reign of Charles II. This has been acquired for the new London museum by Guy Laking. The panels, which once formed the walls of a prison cell, are covered with dates and names. They will be of interest as historical records of a day when prisoners had a considerably worse time than they have in this century. The wood work will be placed in position and will have the old plaster, which is held together by iron clamps, put in behind it.

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THE HOME FORUM

PAVEMENT ARTISTS OF LONDON

PAVEMENT artists in London offer a most unusual sight to the visitor from other lands. The London Standard opines that there is no such industry in any other country. A handful of colored chalks, a clean, unbroken pavement-stone and a fine day are all that the trade demands—except the attention of the passer-by, who bestows his friendly pence. The Standard reckons that at least £300 a week—\$1500—is given to these artists, though few individuals make as much as \$5 a week. The Victoria Embankment is a favorite "pitch" for these lowly brethren of the art world. The Standard goes on:

The artists vary greatly in their talent, even as do their brothers at the Royal Academy. One of the artists on the Embankment was a youth of 18, a French polisher out of work, who said that he had only been in the business a week, and his pictures showed it. They were of the kind—with ships and rocks and a bright pink border round—that an intelligent child of five might do in a copybook. But the new recruit said that he was picking up fast, by dint of watching others. He evidently intended to specialize on ships, and had a copybook in his pocket which showed them of all rigs: one of his border ornaments was a block and tackle, which he had copied out of the same book.

In some cases real talent is shown, and one of the men had drawn quite a striking landscape with a sunset. Black and white is now much in vogue, and all round the artists are certainly improving. The traditional robin redbreast standing out in a winter landscape of white chalk are not so often seen, and there is more attention given to portraiture, the King and the Prince of Wales—and just now the missing Louvre picture with smiles of varying widths—being favorite subjects. One

Wordsworth's Grasmere

Who would stay at home, idly dreaming, when he might go to see, if but once, those pale green slopes that touch the clouds, the moss-grown stone fences crumbling back into the hills among the grazing sheep, the shining fern, and know the enchantment of that loveliest valley, forever set to the music of swift rippling streams and bird songs, as well as to the "still, sad music of humanity?"—Scribners.

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BRUGES CHARMS MELLOWED



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Typical view of Bruges, showing one of "scenes of ineffaceable memory"

IT is comforting to return, if only in memory, for a while to the peacefulness, beauty and charm of the old Belgian towns of Ghent and Bruges. Belgium is a favorite holiday country containing such a wealth of attractions that the best one can achieve is a hurried scamper from point to point. Even so there remain scenes of ineffaceable memory, and delightful Bruges is one of these.

The beautiful cathedral, the quietude of the squares, and the very sober appearance of the fine old houses speaking of more prosperous times, are all impressive; but one's sense of the appreciation of beauty struck its fullest note on the many bridges, where the quaint

architecture of other days gave to the scene a picturesqueness one vainly seeks in more modern towns on the continent, where commercialism gives utility prominence over beauty, a prevailing trend of the day.

This enhances the value of such towns as Bruges in Belgium, Landerneau in Brittany, Tours in Touraine, Exeter in England, and many other towns which retain their mellowed attractions and peacefulness amid the pushfulness of the twentieth century, which sends its generations to see sights and finds that when they return there is a veneration for the picturesque and old, and a waning love for the garish although convenient modern.

LETTERS ARE TRUE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

LORD CHESTERFIELD, I dare say, like Haydn, says a writer in the London Post, wrote in full dress. Horace Walpole put on a flowered dressing gown and an embroidered nightcap, and wrote sitting at a built escritoire; Sterne pushed his book-worm away and did not mind if his ruffles, not too clean, were spotted with ink; Charles Lamb wrote with his elbow on the India house desk; Cowper with the well-known handkerchief round his pale head; Madame de Sevigne probably, and Swift certainly, in bed; Byron anywhere; Jane Austen at

the little mahogany desk in the corner of the sitting room, with nephews and nieces playing on the floor, her sparkling eyes, though no one observed, answering to the delightful sayings, compact of malice and affection, which she was putting down on paper for her relatives.

Each of these methods of writing was the index of a method of thinking and feeling, and all wrote, in their several ways, letters which have enriched our minds and are full of influence still. Is it what they say or the individuality of the writer that affects us? Chiefly the second. We want portraits, not records, though Madame de Sevigne's Vatel, Turenne and la grande Mademoiselle are masterpieces known to all the world. A volume of letters is often the best kind of biography; it is only a few of mankind whose actions are memorable in themselves, but we like to read the lives of men and women who have interested us, and the most lively interest is often found in the letters which they wrote and answered, because "letters are facts," as Newman said, and truer

than the narrative which they illustrate or which illustrates them, being direct, not oblique, nor colored by a biographer's temperament, which can play strange tricks with the subject of the biography. Letters are more trustworthy than even journals, because they are not written with a view to publication. Journals reflect the writer as he appeared to himself to be day by day; an autobiography is an apology, but letters are always first hand evidence, and generally un suspect. A letter may be full of interest, but it helps to tell the truth about the writer.

HOW A CONGRESSMAN KNOWS

HOW a congressman keeps up an intimate acquaintance with his home state is explained by United States Senator Robert M. La Follette in the American Magazine for November. He says:

Immediately following my election to Congress I worked out a complete plan for keeping my constituents informed on public issues and the record of my services in Congress; it is the system I have used in constantly widening circles ever since.

There were five counties in my district—La Fayette, Grant, Green, Dane and Iowa. I secured from the county clerks' offices a complete list of all the voters who had voted in the last election. I had the names written on large sheets, one township, sometimes two, to a sheet. Then I sent the sheets to a friend in each county, who filled in all the information he could, indicating especially the strong men in each community—those who were leaders of sentiment. To this information I added the results of my own acquaintance in the district.

When some congressman made a speech on sound money—Reed or Carlisle—I would get the necessary number of copies of that speech and send them to

those interested in the money question. When the oleomargarine bill, the interstate commerce bill and other important legislation was pending I sent out speeches covering the debates thoroughly. In this way I suppose I sent out hundreds of thousands of speeches, my own and others.

It is not generally known that congressional speeches, reprinted from the Record for distribution, must be paid for by the congressman or senator ordering them at a cost equal to that of any first-class printing establishment. The size of the bills I paid the government printing office for many years was one of the reasons why I found myself so poor when I left Congress. A congressman in those days received only \$5000 a year, and no secretarial or clerk hire whatever unless he chanced to be chairman of a committee.

The task of building up and maintaining an intelligent interest in public affairs in my district, and afterward in the state, was no easy one. But it was the only way for me, and I am still convinced that it is the best way. Never in my political life have I derived benefit from the two sources of power by which machine politics thrives—I mean patronage, the control of appointments to office, and the use of large sums of money in organization.

He has learned much who has learned to listen quietly to God.—Lavater.

They Would Not Interfere

In a small town two men were playing checkers in the back of a store. A traveling man who was making his first trip to the town was watching the game, and, not being acquainted with the business methods of the citizens, he called the attention of the owner of the store to some customers who had just entered the front door.

"Sh! Sh!" answered the storekeeper, making another move on the checker-board. "Keep perfectly quiet and they'll go out."—Everybody's Magazine.

"So Run, Not as Uncertainly"

A good start is important; even in the longest race, for it is easier to hold a lead than to regain it when once it is lost.—Youth's Companion.

CROSS AND CROWN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM time immemorial the upward strife of humanity, whether in the physical, mental or moral world, has been a question of cross bearing that a crown may be gained. The man who achieves anything anywhere does so by sacrifice, in the sense that he chooses one course of action at cost of another. The thing he leaves behind may often seem pleasant, but the greater good for him lies in the direction of his choice; else he would not so choose.

To see the apparent sacrifice which spiritual growth requires of us in this light, as simple choice of the greater good, is to do away with much of the seeming power of temptations that would act against spiritual progress. Mrs. Eddy's sayings have a deep wisdom, not only in spiritual things, but in discerning the ways of human nature, and nowhere has this been made more plain than in her saying about the beliefs of

pleasure in sin. She says: "There is no real pleasure in false appetites." And "This conviction, that there is no real pleasure in sin, is one of the most important points in the theology of Christian Science" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 401).

The teaching of religion has usually been that men must give up pleasure, joy, even happiness and peace, at times, in order to obey the leadings of spiritual good. The teaching of Christian Science is that only the good which is of God, spiritual good, is really good, and that anything which needs to be surrendered in order to know good can never be really a sacrifice.

All that humanity has to surrender, then, is its false belief that pleasure or happiness are to be found apart from God, good. This belief is a mistake, and as fast as any individual realizes it, as such he is ready to yield loving and happy obedience in the ways of right-

ness, the demands of that holiness and purity that are of God. The inexorable logic of God, that only good can produce its like, that only divine reality is real, and that joy is alone in the things of God, this logic must in the end force every mortal to begin to turn away from the swine and the larks toward the safe refuge of the Father's love.

But those are happy who discern these things through their own clear thinking or the teachings of others and spare themselves the sorry working out, and the long weary struggle to undo the tangle of illusive beliefs in which they have allowed themselves to become ensnared. Science is the sure means to keep the feet in the plain path of right, to uncover the deceptiveness of false pleasures, and to reveal daily more and more the peace and pleasantness of the paths of God.

But even when one has finally chosen

this walk with God and resolved that the choice of the spiritually right must always be his, there come battles. Those who have seen the shadow of a cross on the way ahead and have bravely resolved to hear the cross, to crucify, if need be, the earthly desires and longings, are certain to find when the test comes that it is no cross they must bear, and that there is no agony of renunciation. "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me," said Jesus; "for my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

The concept of God as a hard taskmaster is slow in passing from the earth. Even those who most have understood that He is Love find themselves still instinctively fancying a stern judge of their conduct, withholding His blessing as a rebuke to their errors. But the teaching of Science is that every delayed blessing is such from the wrong choice of the individual. He chooses

"cursing" rather than "blessing" in some form or another, and suffers till he turns from the wrong choice to the right one again. The evil-doer wanders in a foggy cloud land, among fantastic shadows, of pleasure and pain, of self-indulgence or fear. To banish these specters of sin and of punishment he has only to turn to the light. There is a yoke, in that humanity seems to need to be always alert to choose Spirit, God, instead of matter and self. But if this law of being is obeyed peace and all good are the sure answer in individual experience. Let the heart be alert and grateful, ready to rejoice in every least sign of the returning tide of spiritual consciousness, let it be patient, faithful, "instant in prayer" as the Scripture says, holding by the higher choice as the mariner follows his guiding star, and the crown of blessing will shine nearer and nearer to the pilgrim's forward gaze.

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

Of the Happiness in the Rain on the Roof, the Firelight on the Wall and the Melody of the Clematis Smell

THERE are experiences of happiness in the old moments of life that have a compelling power to make one wonder if the busy rushing after indispensable duties or toilsome means to joy might not be set aside for a quiet acceptance of the whole texture of existence as necessarily woven of beauty and joy, bestowed, not sedulously earned.

The writer recalls one such hour in an evening of early fall. There was rain on a dormered roof that was covered with shingles, and the dull rhythmic coming and going of this music was accentuated every now and again by the crackle of flame from the hearth where the fire was still burning bright. Except for the pulsing flame the room was dark. One had gone to bed purposely early before the rain ceased or the fire dropped, that one might enjoy the delicate symphony of sound and color—water and fire comingling in a happy pact of pleasantness and peace.

As if this were not blessing enough, through the wide open window a third element of the earth's bounteous delight was welcomed. For over the piazza be-

low crowded and clambered a world of white clematis, and under the gentle incitement of the rain fingers, the petals were giving out fragrance like melody. Wrapped so in a harmony of elemental beauties, simple joys that may be had so readily and so near at hand, the sleeper carried into her dreams a serene assurance that the depth of all things is, as Carlyle knew, music—that is, love speaking itself to the heart that can hear.

Home Making Need Not Be Monotonous

It is a current phase that says that woman's work in the home "is such a monotonous existence." And yet the same women who repeat this phrase, when they were children made for themselves "play" houses in fence-corners, under apple trees, in old packing-cases; it mattered little where so long as the joy of doing was theirs. They planned busily; they executed happily; with joyous spirits they made use of whatever material was nearest at hand. And then when all was finished, and nothing remained to be done, how cheerfully they forsook their handiwork to run off in pursuit of newer amusements. That was but yesterday. They are not much changed, only today the house is not a "play" house, and they are no at liberty to run away in search of more novel and entertaining occupation. Instead of dolls children and fathers are looking to these same women for that greatest of all human necessities, the home. But for them—people whom they love and who love them—many women seem to have ceased effort, think the Ladies Home Journal. They seem to consider their home-making finished. They stop studying and thinking and planning; they cease trying to make the home life more intellectual, more uplifting and more ideal. They find it monotonous, forgetting all the time that monotony only comes from stagnation, and that in growth and development there can be no monotony.

Dear to me is the friend, yet I can also make use of an enemy. The friend shows me what I can do, the foe teaches me what I should.—Schiller.

New Comets Are Attracting Attention

TWO new comets have been discovered recently, one by Professor Brooks on July 20 and the other by C. C. Kiess at Lick observatory on July 6. Brooks' comet could be seen with the naked eye. About Sept. 17 it was at its nearest point to the earth, and was then 45,000,000 miles away and could be seen in the constellation Draco. Then, in its apparent path through the stars, it passed not far from Bootes on Sept. 29, and by Oct. 11 it was in Coma. About the beginning of October Brooks' comet was nearly as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude.

Kiess' comet when first seen was of the seventh magnitude, and could be seen with an opera glass. Describing the discovery, which was made photographically, Mr. Kiess says in a note in "Comet and Asteroid Notes":

"It was on the very edge of the plate, and appeared as a distorted nebulous object, which might easily have escaped detection but for the faint tail-like streamer of light attached to it. This led at once to the suspicion that the object was a comet. Examination of the object on the following morning with the 12-inch telescope confirmed this view."

First Pony Mail

Oct. 9, 1858, the first overland mail arrived at St. Louis by pony express in 23 days and four hours from San Francisco.—Indianapolis News.

He has learned much who has learned to listen quietly to God.—Lavater.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 28, 1911

The Business Situation

How much longer the present cautious, conservative methods will be employed in business is a question which merchants and manufacturers would like to have answered. Buying from hand to mouth is profitable neither for the manufacturer, merchant nor consumer. Business is of large volume and would be considered very satisfactory if the margin of profit were not so small. It is generally conceded that when a manufacturer is obliged to buy his materials or a merchant his goods only as immediate demand requires, the frequent ordering does not make up for the loss in profits which such methods necessitate. The present feeling of discontent among business men is therefore not due so much to the amount of business transacted as to the comparatively small amount of money made. However, the situation presents this favorable aspect: It is teaching people a lesson of thrift. Compared with the conditions prevailing four years ago when over-expansion brought about a financial panic the outlook today is far different. People are paying their debts and contracting few new ones. There is a general desire to get down to a rock-bottom, sound basis.

There is no speculation to speak of in any direction, notwithstanding a superabundance of money. The exports of the United States continue to increase and likewise the balance of trade, a very good indication that the people of this country are economizing and at the same time reaching out to other lands for business. Naturally, after the prolonged period of unprecedented prosperity it takes some time for people to become thoroughly accustomed to economical ways of doing things, to give up luxurious desires and habits. Dealers in high-priced articles which may properly be termed luxuries continue to report good business. Little economy has been in evidence along some of these lines, showing that many consumers have found it unnecessary to curtail expenses. Their turn will come if dividend-producing corporations find it obligatory to reduce or pass the regular distributions to stockholders. Thus far the standard railway and industrial institutions of the United States have not curtailed their payments to shareholders to any extent. Some of the railroads have cut or discontinued dividends and others have increased or paid initial dividends this year, the increases about offsetting the reductions so far as the aggregate is concerned.

Just how long the present unsatisfactory conditions are to continue depends upon a return of confidence. And this depends altogether upon the people themselves. Politics, legislation, litigation and social unrest all over the world are responsible for the lack of confidence in business. The abatement of warfare, political strife, labor troubles and in fact all other social ailments can be brought about by the universal practise of the Golden Rule. There is no other cure that will be permanent.

Concentrating on Economics

EMPHASIS on the vocational rather than on the cultural aspects of education is not as pronounced in New England as it is in the West. The more significant, therefore, the statistics of Harvard's class of 1914, the first to make choice of studies under the new grouping system, inaugurated following President Lowell's induction in office. Economics and engineering lead, the romance languages, English, history and chemistry following after, but a large majority favoring those related studies which have to do with social science, adaptation of life to problems of sustenance and acquisition of wealth, and utilization of the discoveries and inventions of physicists, chemists and like explorers into nature. To the classical languages, to philosophy, mathematics and logic, there is no conspicuous turning of interest. History, government and economics attract 45 per cent of the class, and this in part because of their relation to life on its practical side and also because they equip for a more intelligent form of citizenship. Here is the consoling aspect of the matter even from the standpoint of the defender of the classics and the old fashioned humanities. A far better equipped body of democratic electors is coming forth from the universities than once did. Whether active as private or as leaders in politics and in civic reform they are to come to the task with far better insight into the problems of contemporary society than did the men of the last generation. In so far as business takes on international and intercontinental relations, in so far as legislation henceforth must be shaped in the light of world-experience with the proposed solution, in so far as state and corporation henceforth must cooperate for social enrichment, the outcome in each case will be substantially shaped by the fact that the rising generation of educated men, commercial and professional, have had the preliminary study which university curricula now provide.

Federal Control of Monopoly

For a long time federal control of interstate commerce was an ideal considered impracticable because of the alleged absurdity of a legislative body attempting to control a form of business so vast and complex. Forced to act by the inequities of the rebate system as administered with favoritism to special shippers, Congress finally defined in broad but lucid terms the fundamentals of equity to be observed by the carriers, and it then created a special subsidiary body known as the interstate commerce commission to deal with the thousand and one perplexing details of administering these policies and their correlatives. This delegation of authority naturally was challenged by strict constructionists. It had to run the gauntlet of the supreme court. It created a far-reaching precedent, and immediately threw upon the nominating and confirming powers one of the greatest responsibilities involved in contemporary government. But the history of the growth of the legal status, practical efficiency and steadily increased power of the interstate commerce commission forms one of the most important and creditable chapters in recent national history, and it illustrates anew the capacity of Americans for creating governmental agencies adequate to grapple with social needs.

Conditions arising from monopolistic tendencies in industry

and trade have now forced the nation to grapple resolutely with great corporations that do a national business and are subject to federal control. Neither public opinion nor judicial condemnation having been strong enough to curb these massed aggregations of capital, and the precise meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law being still far from clear to the honest and law-respecting business man and dependent for illumination upon judicial definition, the demand is made now for more explicit action by Congress than has characterized the past.

Nor is this all. It is recommended that as with the railroads so with the great corporations doing a national trading and manufacturing business, there must be more direct control by a body similar to the interstate commerce commission, and, like it, carrying out in detail such policy as Congress may define. The latest advocate of this plan is Commissioner Prouty, whose experience with interstate traffic control has been long and informing.

THE news from China must be especially interesting to Yale since the rise to fame of the leading official may have been somewhat hastened by what Tang Shao Yi absorbed at this institution for learning.

AT LAST, as might have been expected, some of the very learned men have got after the ants and want them exterminated. Is this due, possibly, to any prevalent prejudice against successful industry?

THE 435 socialists now holding office in the United States are distributed in thirty-three states and 160 election districts and municipalities. There are twenty-eight mayors, 167 aldermen, one congressman, one state senator and sixteen state representatives who have been elected as socialists. Most of them are the choice of electors in the middle West. There, significantly enough, rather than in the congested centers of population along the Atlantic seaboard have the practical political victories by this party been won. Moreover, even there the successes have been in small villages and towns, not in the larger communities; a condition of affairs quite contrary to the experience of Europe with socialism.

There are no statistics available for either the friends or foes of socialism indicating that it has won any strong grip upon the United States. Where it has won adherents it has been due less to conversion to the scheme as such and more to the desire to experiment with any proposed panacea for economic conditions that are disliked and provocative of revolt. "Class conscious" Marxian socialism has not flourished so much as a form of opportunism in politics that has been willing to fight under any banner to gain social ends and to check the growth of individualism in its most extreme forms. Already, at this early stage of the movement in this country it has been decided that the French rather than the historic German model of party tactics shall govern, and that a program shall be followed, as in Milwaukee, that will attract the support of those electors who believe in the extension of municipal functions, stricter control of public utilities, and pronounced departures from the individualism of mid-nineteenth century liberal politics and economics.

Consequently, because of this moderate practical policy or theory as well as because of the sobering and conservative influence, that responsibility always brings, those investigators of the socialist movement in the United States who know most about it and write most intelligently about its present and future, are not alarmed as much as they would be were a more radical policy outlined. The Anglo-American tradition and experience are all favorable to the opportunistic policy of the French and American socialist and hostile to the doctrinarism of Marx and Bebel. Even the latter veteran of late has succumbed to the inevitable, and German socialists hereafter will be found to be far more tractable and practical.

All "isms" are more "istic" the younger they are and the less administrative responsibility they incur. With the necessity of synthesis criticism abates. With the duty of constructive legislation advocacy on the hustings moderates its tone. If Juarez ever had been where Briand has as premier of France he would talk less and think more. John Burns is not more conservative today because he is less democratic in ideal but because as a responsible administrator he has found out that society and politics are more complex than he once thought them to be.

THE Pittsburgh board of education seems to be only too ready to grant to women everything they ask for within reasonable bounds. In this way a great deal of unnecessary contention is avoided. Men should always be as reasonable in dealing with women as they have to be most of the time in dealing with those of their own sex.

CANNED GOODS are rapidly increasing in cost, it is said, because they are rapidly regaining their popularity. It is further remarked that housekeeping in small flats is one of the causes of the increase in canned goods consumption. Truly, this is a complex age.

EVERY drinking place in the stock yards district of Chicago was closed the other day for two whole hours. Those who brought this about are hopeful that the time is coming when such places will be closed permanently.

A LADY advocate of suffrage in Kentucky said the other day that politics at its best is a noble profession. It is. The politician at his best is a patriot and a statesman. The struggle of the hour is to get him up to his best and keep him there.

THE rumor to the effect that the golf ball is controlled by a grasping and relentless trust leads us to wonder if there is not something of the same kind the matter with the croquet wicket.

WHEN it is considered that the number of stamps used in this country last year was 10,109,250,000 it will be easy to see how one might get a trifle behind in his correspondence.

THERE is something about the recent Wright experiments with aeroplanes that makes the public retain its confidence in the men who first brought heavier-than-air machines into prominence.

IF WALL STREET is sensible, it will refuse to become perturbed because the United States proceeds along lines commensurate with what it considers its duty.

AND now Milwaukee wants to know why it costs nearly a million dollars more a year to run the city under socialistic rule than before.

Figures That Arrest Attention

It is with no purpose of indulging the tendency toward national exaltation that thoughtful observers and commentators are moved now and then to plead with the hasty and emotional that they calm themselves with contemplation of prosaic actualities relating to the country's progress. The trend toward pessimism has been admittedly very strong in some quarters during the last few years. It does not express itself exactly in the old form, to wit, that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer, but it insists that wealth is being concentrated in the hands of the few.

Now, it is quite evident that some have a great deal of wealth amassed and that some have not as much as is properly due them. There will continue to be disputes with regard to how much of the world's wealth one is entitled to for a length of time which is only reasonable to call indefinite. It would be folly to undertake here to determine to the satisfaction of the disputants the right or the wrong of the matter.

We can, at least, present a few very striking facts as we find them. The United States of America 125 years ago was all comprised within a narrow strip of territory running along the Atlantic seaboard. It now extends from ocean to ocean. The population then was less than 3,000,000; it is now over 93,000,000. There was then very little wealth in the country; the United States is today the wealthiest nation in the world. In 1800 the per capita wealth of the country had risen only to \$4.99. It is now \$34.25.

Is this wealth well distributed? This can be answered in several ways—by pointing, for instance, to the farms, the homes, the industries, the shops owned by the people. But, perhaps, the most impressive answer to it is found in the fact that nearly one tenth of all the people in the United States, or about 9,000,000, are savings bank depositors, and that the deposits in the banks of the country approximate \$15,000,000,000.

This is one phase of the question only; another and a still more satisfying one is that more of the wealth of the country is being put into education, culture, movements for moral advancement, philanthropy, parks and playgrounds, than ever before. In no period of history has there been a greater tendency toward the distribution of privately accumulated wealth. At no period in the world's history, perhaps, has there been as little regard as now for hoarded money or for riches merely as such. More striking even than the figures is the change that has come over the point of view of the country as to the meaning of success.

THE Maryland Steel Company, a Baltimore concern at Sparrows Point, Md., has been awarded contracts for the construction of four 9000-ton steel ships by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. The aggregate cost of these ships will be about \$2,000,000 and they are expected to be in readiness in time to participate in the opening of traffic on the Panama canal. The construction of these vessels and two colliers at Sparrows Point gives employment to about 3000 men. The United States, the greatest steel-producing nation in the world, should have a score of busy shipyards such as that at Sparrows Point is going to be for the next year or two.

AMONG reasonable people there will be little disagreement, if any, with President Taft's attitude toward the future government of the Panama canal and the Canal Zone. The conditions as he stated them are pretty generally known by this time. The canal and the Canal Zone are far removed from any center of commercial supplies of a character calculated to meet their demands. At present the government furnishes everything; if on the completion of the work the government ceases to furnish supplies directly they will have to be furnished from private sources and through contractors. In addition to ordinary supplies, there must be much ship construction and repair, building and care of dry docks, etc. "My own judgment is," says the President, "inasmuch as we must have a naval station there of our own, it will avoid great difficulty if we assume for the government the business of furnishing all supplies at that point so as to secure an entire absence of discrimination in favor of anybody."

Here, of course, arises the question of government ownership, but the President, we think, takes a rational view of this phase of the subject. He would prefer, he says, to rely on individual enterprise, but he insists that there are instances in which the peculiar circumstances justify the other course. Government ownership and government operation seem to be called for in this instance, and a favorable response to the call by no means establishes a precedent that need be feared. "I am not afraid of making a precedent," he said, "when you can explain the precedent on logical grounds without proving that government ownership ought to be everywhere."

The same reply might be made to those who see paternalism in the proposal, or to those who find in the President's recommendation another indication of the tendency toward centralization in its larger sense. If the Canal Zone be considered, as it really should be, in the light of a semi-military, semi-naval reservation—if it be placed, in other words, in the same classification as army posts and navy yards—it will be seen at once that any method the government may adopt for its management cannot be construed into a precedent that could or should affect the civic life of the nation.

The Canal Zone must be carefully and efficiently governed in the interest not merely of the United States but of the whole world. Its management should be directed from and controlled by Washington. The nation must assume all responsibility for its conduct; it will be well, therefore, if the nation shall permit no academic reasoning to interfere with the administration of its affairs.

KANSAS CITY has discovered that while many other things have changed during the last forty years, the Missouri river snag has remained immovable in the place where the pilot was not expecting to find it.

ONE thing is very certain, the Portsmouth navy yard has just as many devoted friends at home, proportionately, as any other navy yard.

PARIS may set the fashions, but according to recent advices German steamers still lead in carrying the goods to America.

For an "enemy's country," Wisconsin did little to President Taft that could affect his ever-present good nature.

Centralization in the Canal Zone